Largest Circulation of Any Canadian FinancialPaper

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

10 Cents
24 PAGES

Vol. XXII. | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, APRIL 13, 1928 | 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 15

The Nation's Business

Lesson of Failure of Rubber Scheme

Legislation No Cure for Economic Ills

Germany and France Get Together

Effect on Empire

LEGISLATION as an economic remedy again has been abandoned.

Five years ago, the British Government and the legislature of the Federated Malay States introduced the Stevenson Act to regulate the world price of crude rubber, which was selling at low prices because of over-production. The British dominated the market, the Dutch were second and the rest of the world a negligible factor in the producing end.

The Stevenson Act inaugurated a sliding-scale export duty, adjustable by 10 per cent. every three months. When the prevailing price in Mincing Lane dropped, the amount of rubber which could be exported under the minimum duty was lowered; when the price rose, the amount of rubber which could be exported under the minimum duty likewise rose.

It was a beautiful theory and it worked for a time. Rubber once reached $1 the pound, or nearly five times the low price of a few days ago.

* * *

BUYERS will not submit to artificial regulation of prices if they can prevent it, and eventually a means of prevention usually can be found. United States manufacturers, as the principal buyers, were stimulated into seeking new sources of supply. It takes years to bring rubber-growing areas to a profitable stage, but the large American buyers began at once to take steps to guard themselves against continued dependence on British colonies. Science, in the meantime, developed better means of making old rubber usable a second time and a rubber-buying pool in the United States established a reserve of millions of pounds of rubber which was effective in preventing wide fluctuations in the last year or two. Finally, the Dutch production has been increased, perhaps permanently, and it is doubtful if British countries any longer dominate the world's rubber market.

Termination of the restrictions, which was announced by Premier Baldwin last week, releases large stocks of crude rubber and low prices may be anticipated until the market has absorbed the surplus. Impracticability of the scheme has been demonstrated by the low prices prevailing in the last year or so despite minimum exports from British countries. All the good that may have been apparent earlier when the price of rubber was $1 the pound, may be offset in the immediate future while the supply exceeds the demand. And lasting harm may have been done the British rubber-growing industry, if the Dutch really dominate the market, and if in future years the American buyers reap their reward for having established rubber plantations in a number of countries outside the influence of Britain.

Legislative enactment again has proved ineffectual in dealing with an economic problem. The rubber growers who welcomed the Stevenson act six years ago as a solution of their difficulties must now face a similar problem, with the buyers and their competitors in better position to take care of themselves.

When Canada's effort to control sugar prices failed, investors lost heavily, although they seemed to have been the gainers temporarily. No doubt, British shareholders in rubber plantation securities will lose millions of pounds by the collapse of the rubber restrictions.

* * *

SEVEN years ago The Financial Post brought some derision upon its head by forecasting a business union between France and Germany, then apparently still bitter enemies. It was pointed out that business and political leaders on both sides were working for a commercial union with the ultimate object of bringing about a political union, which would also absorb the old Austrian-Hungarian Empire, including Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, and the two great areas ceded to Roumania. The French were more enthusiastic at the outset than the Germans. Such a union would insure their best future. They could not stand up in another German attack which they were afraid would come, especially as they had lost the sympathy of Americans and British.

In the intervening period there has been ample evidence that France and Germany are striving, in a business way, to face the world as a unit. The formation of industrial cartels, straddling international boundaries but making of central Europe an economic unit, has proceeded apace. Just this week the following despatch was received by The Financial Post from Washington.

"Economic rapprochement between France and Germany is moving forward at an accelerated pace as a result of a growing realization of self-interest in the results," says Basil Miles, American administrative commissioner at the Paris headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce.

"In a report to the American Section of the International Chamber made public today, Mr. Miles declares that this economic 'getting together' between the two countries is a natural development impelled by more powerful forces than those of mere political considerations.

"'Too often,' he continues, 'political considerations have dominated European business policies. In this case, natural forces have proved more powerful although many writers have tried to screen them behind the shadow of a national policy. But Germany and France are natural economic associa-

(Continued on page 2, col. four)

ALGOMA PLAN IS TO CREATE NEW COMPANY

Lake Superior Corp., New Jersey Organization, Will Disappear

TO FINANCE PUBLICLY

Announcement Expected in Two Months; Confidence in Future of Enterprise; Tariff Possible

Lake Superior Corp., incorporated in New Jersey in 1904, is slated to disappear in the reorganization of Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd., and subsidiary enterprises in Sault Ste. Marie and district. A new Canadian holding company, it is reported on good authority, will replace the holding company which until recently has been controlled by Philadelphia interests.

Some form of public financing of the Algoma Steel enterprise is likely to be announced within the next two months, it is learned from the same source, and, with control definitely in Canada, chances of obtaining from the government some assistance in the form of tariff changes is more probable than has been the case in the past.

Profits Anticipated

No details are as yet available, but the interests behind the corporation at present are of the opinion that, with a simplified capital structure and some scaling down of fixed charges, an exchange of securities will be possible which will render feasible public financing. With possible tariff changes and other conditions improved, it is believed that the Algoma Steel plant can be operated profitably from year to year. In a letter addressed to holders of Lake Superior first-mortgage bonds and of Algoma Steel first and refunding bonds, the president of the company, Robert Dodd, directs attention to the fact that the Algoma plant now is operating at capacity and that orders aggregating $6,000,000 are on the books of the corporation.

This letter also directs attention to the fact that the corporation has, in recent years as earnings permitted, spent considerable sums in rehabilitation and improvement at Sault Ste. Marie and there is an inference that this process of betterment can be continued if Canadian prosperity does not wane.

It is apparent that, so far, there are no negotiations in process looking to a corporate affiliation between Algoma and Steel Company of Canada. Steel Company of Canada is the only one of the three large steel companies which has been consistently prosperous in recent years and, of course, stands to gain by any tariff changes which benefit the two other companies.

Stock Again Inactive

Funded debt of Lake Superior Corp. consists of $5,278,000 of first mortgage bonds and $2,256,850 of non-cumulative income bonds. The capital stock consists of $40,000,000 of ordinary stock of $100 par value. This stock recently sold at about $6 the share on the Philadelphia stock exchange, but further activity is not expected in view of the fact that the Montreal interests represented by Robert Dodd and Thomas Arnold have purchased enough to control. The stock is listed also on Toronto and London, Eng., stock exchanges, but there have been no transactions on either of these exchanges in years.

Subsidiaries of Lake Superior Corp. are:

Algoma Steel Corp.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.

British-American Express Co.

Algoma Eastern Railway.

Subsidiaries of Algoma Steel Corp. are:

Cannelton Coal & Coke Co., which mines coking coal at Montgomery, W. Va. The annual capacity is 1,500,000 tons and the 1927 production was 703,000 tons.

Fiborn Limestone Co., which mines limestone at Fiborn, Mich. The annual capacity is 360,000 tons.

Lake Superior Coal Co., which mines steam coal at Montgomery, W. Va. The annual capacity is 375,000 tons.

Algoma Steel Products, which is a Manitoba company incorporated to market the parent corporation's products in Western Canada.

Sault Ste. Marie Traction Co. The capital stock of this company consist of 1,000 shares, of which 600 are owned by Algoma Steel and 400 by Lake Superior Corp.

Algoma Central Terminals is controlled by the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway. Algoma Rolling Stock Co. is a subsidiary of Algoma Eastern Railway and was formed to finance the purchase of certain equipment.

Acceptance Not Likely

Lake Superior Corp. is purely a holding company, its assets consisting of investments in subsidiary companies. These are carried in the balance sheet at $46,478,883 and to-

(Continued on page 2, col. three)

CAN. POWER DIVIDENDS DISCUSSED

Despite Rumors, Management Likely to Continue Conservative Policies

EARNINGS $2.30

Marketing of Debentures Reveals Large Sums Going Back Into Properties —A Holt Company

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There is talk of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation going on a $1 a year dividend basis. The fact that current gossip has it that a dividend of 25 cents a share a quarter is soon to be declared, however, bears none of the earmarks of authenticity. It is still felt by many with a knowledge of the corporation, that the management will pursue a conservative dividend policy, more especially in view of the present hesitancy in the market for newsprint paper which still persists and is likely to persist for some months, despite the buoyancy in the shares of the newsprint companies.

Earnings at $2.30 a Share

Earnings of the various component companies of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation over the past two years have averaged, after all charges, including depreciation, about $2.30 on each of the 688,000 shares of the common stock of the corporation. The $2.30 figure seems low. And it might be questioned whether a company earning just over $2 per share per year would go on a $1 per share dividend basis.

However, it is to be remembered that financially there is no difference between a company earning $23 per share per year and paying out $10 in dividends, and a company which earns $2.30 per share and paying out $1. The reason why earnings on a per share basis appear low is due to the fact that the company has outstanding such a large number of common shares.

The Earnings Situation

When Wood Gundy and Company recently acquired $6,000,000 of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation's 5½ per cent. debentures and remarketed them, earnings on these debentures after all prior charges, averaged during the past two years, amounted to $3,180,869. Deducting from these average annual earnings debenture interest amounting to $1,584,000, the corporation had left a sum of $1,596,869 available for its common shares. Of course, the corporation has only been in existence for a few weeks; these figures are obtained from consolidating the earnings of its several subsidiaries. Thus, there is no doubt that with the corporation earning a surplus of over $1,500,000 annually, it could easily disburse $688,000 a year on the common and still have over $900,000 to plough back into properties.

The Sir Herbert S. Holt interests are in control of the corporation and Sir Herbert Holt's record is one of continually ploughing back earnings into property. Under his management, shareholders have usually had to wait some time for an immediate cash return on their holdings—such a delay though, has always ultimately improved the position of the shareholders.

While most certainly there exists a possibility of an early dividend on the corporation's common stock, yet investors purchasing the shares should purchase them, not with the idea of any immediate return, but rather with the idea of holding the shares over a term of years. The record of the corporation's management has been one of long record of past successes.

Department Store Finances Next Week

A new issue of $1,000,000, 6 per cent. convertible cumulative sinking fund preferred stock of A. J. Freiman, Ltd., will be offered early next week by McLeod, Young, Weir and Co. It is understood that a bonus of no par common stock will be given.

A. J. Freiman, Ltd., own and operate the largest department store in Ottawa. Started in a small way in 1900, the business has steadily expanded and sales at present total over $3,000,000 a year.

Proceeds from the present issue will be used to open a chain of order-taking depots throughout the Ottawa Valley and other tributary territory.

Ontario Bakeries Sales Grow Under New Regime

Earnings of Ontario Bakeries are said to be showing some improvement since the first of the year. Demand for the product had increased under the present management, and output from the company's bakeshops is reported larger than a year ago. The sale of higher-grade products particularly is better; and earnings figures for the first quarter of 1928 are reported larger than a year ago.

The recently elected board of this company is as follows: W. A. Dixon, Galt, president and general manager; F. Wellington Hay, M.P., vice-president; E. H. Knott, secretary, R. W. Knott, and T. M. Hill, St. Catharines.

Now Talk Stock Rights for Photo Engravers Co.

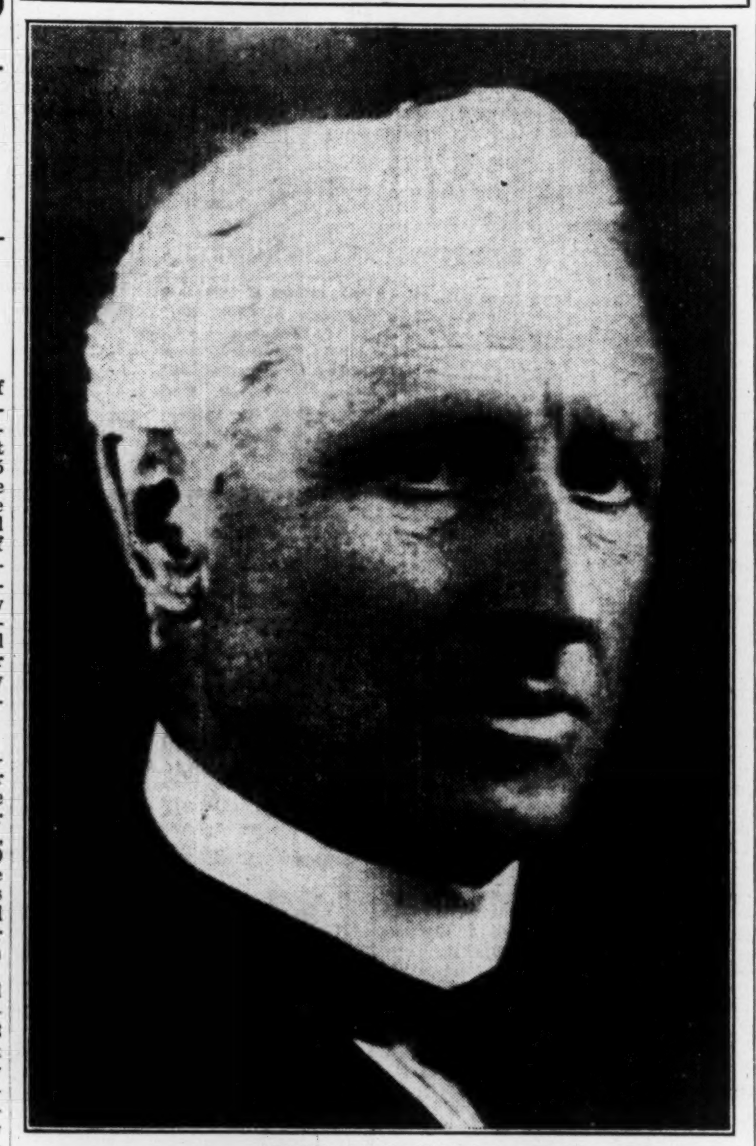
Rights on the common stock of Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Ltd. in the near future, is a possibility in the opinion of those who have followed this company closely. Upon being questioned, W. T. Northgrave, president and general manager, stated that this matter had not been considered by the management.

Five months ago the stock of this company was publicly offered at $29 a share. Since then there has been a steady advance in price, the stock being currently quoted at around 35.

Business of the company in the past few months is known to have been exceptionally good. A new addition to the plant is planned, construction to start some time this month.

For the six months ended August 31 last, net earnings were $67,383, or at the annual rate of about $4.50 on the 30,000 shares outstanding. There is no funded debt.

Completes Fifty Years in Telephone Business



KENNETH J. C. DUNSTAN.

Vice-president of Bell Telephone Company of Canada, who is celebrating his golden jubilee in the telephone business. He followed Lewis B. McFarlane, chairman of the board of the same company, by only a few months in linking up with the infant invention, joining the Hamilton Telephone Company in 1878. Business friends gave Mr. Dunstan a banquet in Toronto this week.

Research Effort Brought to Bear on Grain Problem

Ottawa Puts Every Agency at Work on Grading Question

WEATHER A FACTOR

Excessive Moisture in Recent Years One Reason for Dissatisfaction with Our Wheat

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The various departments of government which have to do with the growing and grading of wheat in Canada are very much exercised over the complaints which have come from the United Kingdom that Canadian wheat is steadily deteriorating in quality. It is recognized that the existence of a condition of this kind is a very real menace to Canada's most valuable export trade and that the public interest demands that steps be taken to improve matters.

However, the very importance of the wheat trade precludes any hasty or ill-advised legislation and Hon. James Malcolm, minister of Trade and Commerce, is well aware of the necessity to proceed slowly and with caution. Moreover, all interested parties will have to be consulted. Nevertheless as things now shape up here, the entire machinery of government has been placed in operation to produce as much data as possible this year and to make possible a thorough revision of the Grain Act, with particular reference to the grading of wheat, at the 1929 session of parliament.

Call in Research Council

The Research Council of Canada has been called into action and a series of experiments are being planned to cover many angles of the problem. Furthermore the department of Agriculture, through the Experimental Farms branch and the cereal division has been conducting experiments of the utmost value in this regard for several years, and their work already points to certain reforms which will assist in removing dissatisfaction with Canadian wheat.

Conversations with the cabinet ministers, scientists and officials directly concerned in working out the problem show the general trend of opinion here. The deterioration in the quality of Canadian wheat, grade for grade, is ascribed to three causes.

1. The weather in recent years has been wet and the crop has undergone severe hardships, resulting in toughness and dampness and general deterioration.

2. The practise of "mixing" was legalized a few years ago by an amendment to the Grain Act, and this has resulted in a "skinning" of the grades.

3. The farmers to-day are growing an enormous number of varieties of grain, with varying milling qualities.

Moisture Problem Not Continuous

The weather, of course, is something over which governments and farmers have no control, but it is thought here that, over a period of years, this cause of trouble will be

(Continued on page 2, col. two)

Calgary Interests Buy Flower Firm

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta.—It is announced here that the financial firms of Carlyle and Farr and O. C. Arnott Co., of Calgary, have purchased the Rosery Flower Co.'s plant here. The purchase price is said to be $325,000. It is understood that the company will be reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Canadian Greenhouses of Medicine Hat, Ltd.

PUBLISHERS SCRUTINIZE NEWS PRICE

Hearst, 'Tis Said, is Getting Paper Below Market

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The unsatisfactory position prevailing in the market for newsprint paper is reflected in some uneasiness amongst the United States publishers who are inclined to feel that the Hearst publications are obtaining newsprint at a figure much lower than the price to the smaller independent publishers.

Editor and Publisher features a denial by Henry A. Wise, president of the Canadian Newsprint Company, that the Hearst papers are getting newsprint from his company at lower rates than the price to competing newspapers in the States.

According to the article, some U. S. publishers feel that despite the denial, technicalities cover up the sale of newsprint to Hearst at a figure lower than rates to other papers.

Buys From Independents

There can be little doubt that Hearst is obtaining newsprint at a figure below prevailing market rates. In view of Mr. Wise's denial, there can be no doubt, though, that the Canadian Newsprint Company is not selling to Hearst at cut rates.

But the U. S. Publishers forget the large number of independent mills operating in Canada. Hearst uses about 350,000 tons of Canadian newsprint each year. Of this, 60,000 tons this year will come from the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company which is tied up by a long term contract with Mr. Hearst. No doubt the price is below the prevailing level. Then, there are other independent mills such as Wayagamack or St. Lawrence, which might also sell to Mr. Hearst.

Obviously International Paper or the Canadian Newsprint Company, the two chief factors in the industry, would not prejudice their position with their customers by quoting varying prices.

STOCK BONUS IN PORT HOPE IS SCHEDULED

Revision of Capital Decided For Sanitary Manufacturing Co.

SHARES SELL AT 220

Latest Report Shows Gross Profit Lower, But No Weakening of Strong Position

Complete reorganization of the capital structure of the company with a substantial stock dividend to the common shareholders, is on the program for consideration at the annual meeting of the Port Hope Sanitary Manufacturing Co. to be held on Monday, May 7. At that time there will be placed before the shareholders for their sanction a complete plan of recapitalization that will probably more than treble the present authorized capital, provide treasury stock available for future capital expenditures as well as permit of a substantial and liberal stock dividend to present common shareholders.

This action is largely made possible by the strong financial position into which the company has worked itself during the past few years, of which one of the outward signs has been the increasing market value placed upon the shares by the public despite the relatively small dividends paid. And while the 1927-28 financial report shows somewhat smaller operating earnings, this is not viewed as an unfavorable omen when the large reserves accumulated by the company are fully considered.

Big Stock Dividend

Details of the precise size of the proposed stock dividend are not at present available. This will, of course, be subject to sanction of the shareholders; but it is said that for each share of common now held there will be issued another share as bonus, or on the basis of two shares of new for each one of old. The form that the new stock will take has not yet been decided; there is a possibility that the new common will be a no par value stock.

At the annual meeting will also be decided the dividend rate to be paid this year; and it is confidently expected that this will be at a substantially pro rata higher rate on the new stock than the six per cent. paid on the common for last year.

In this connection it is pointed out that net surplus after paying preferred dividends, increasing reserves and making liberal appropriations for depreciation and extensions to plant, considerably more than doubled the six per cent. paid; and even should the company experience a poor year, a substantially higher dividend could be paid because of surpluses accumulated from previous years.

The annual report of the company for the twelve months ended January 31 last reflects the strong position into which this corporation has worked during the past few years. While net operating profits are down $46,097 from the high of $308,723 in 1926-27 and stand at $262,626 before income tax and depreciation, the surplus available for common stock dividends after paying all charges and preferred dividends amounted to $101,883 or nearly 14 per cent.

The cut in selling prices of the company's product made last March and effective the balance of the year is responsible for this lower profit but at the rate sales are increasing further cuts made since that time should not have a very great effect upon current year's earnings. Already both Ontario and Western business are coming along well, and the heavy residence and hotel building program in both Western and Eastern Canada should have a considerable bearing upon current volume of sales.

Strong Reserves Built

The notable feature of the report is the strong financial position into which the company has developed in the past few years. At the end of 1924 the company carried on its books $206,625 for goodwill. This has been wiped off, and although more than a quarter million dollars has in the interim been spent on plant and new equipment, these items now stand at only $570,938 net against $721,967 at end of 1924, during which period there was put into depreciation reserve and new plant and equipment nearly $700,000.

In the 1927-28 twelve-month period quick assets were increased from $775,048 to $893,574; and at the same time current liabilities were reduced from $87,690 to $74,065. Inventories were slightly higher at $217,650 up from $203,573; and in-

(Continued on page 2, col. one)

Forty New Stocks Added to Holdings of Sun Life in '27

Variety of New Fields Are Entered by Big Company

SOME UTILITIES SOLD

Many Changes in Bond and Stock Holdings of Montreal's Big Investor

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Sun Life has gone into the 5, 10 and 15 cent store business; it is dabbling in the yeast world; it is taking a fatherly interest in the tobacco business; it is keenly interested in harvesting machines; it is turning its attention to roofing; and even biscuits, matches, lead and radiators have not been overlooked by the big life insurance company on Dominion Square.

On the other hand it has turned its back on the cement business; scorned the making of bricks and of bottles; forsaken the typewriter field; and has given the cold shoulder to various public utilities, telephone and power companies.

All this and a great deal more can be gleaned from a study of the amazing investments of the Sun Life Assurance Co.

This tremendous organization which has now something over $300,000,000 of assets invested in bonds and common stocks, is kind enough, under the aegis of an inquisitive government, to publish the list of the investment holdings each year and as the Sun has now become one of the biggest industrial investors on the continent, the publication of its annual list of holdings is looked for with keen interest by every class of investors.

What did the Sun Life buy during 1927?

Forty New Stocks

Take first of all, the common and preferred stocks which are the outstanding feature of this company's investments. For the year ending 1927, there are eight new preferred stocks on the company's list, of which only one is a Canadian company. On the common stock list there are 32 new names this year, of which six are Canadian companies and the rest American or foreign concerns. Of course this does not include the company's purchases of additional blocks of the stocks that it already held. In some cases this item can easily be distinguished, in others, on account of wide changes in market quotations, it is somewhat difficult to find out exactly what the company has done. Here, however, are the new purchases:

Preferred and Guaranteed

Company	Amount
Canadian Industries, 7%	$ 68,382
Continental Gas & Electric, 7%	262,500
Dow Chemical Corp., 7%	104,000
Kansas City P. & L. (n.p.v.)	218,000
Middle West Utilities (n.p.v.)	47,000
Public Service of Oklahoma, 6%	186,000
U. S. Rubber Co., 8%	104,000
International Combustion Eng. Corp. (n.p.v.)	257,500

Common

Company	Amount
Abitibi P. & P.	$1,250,100
American Radiator	2,882,500
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Rly.	372,000
Burroughs Adding Machine	122,400
Corn Products Refining	3,672,000
Fleischmann Co.	1,896,300
Humble Oil & Refining	497,700
Illinois Central Rly.	237,600
Imperial Tobacco	750,290
Inland Steel Co.	831,600
International Business Machines	987,000
International Harvester	2,298,000
International T. & Telegraph	1,908,192
Johns-Manville Corp.	927,280
Krueger & Toll	323,025
Montreal Cottons	12,876
National Biscuit	290,000
National Lead Co.	1,446,400
New Jersey Zinc	682,500
N. Y. Central Rly.	322,000
Norfolk & Western Rly.	266,000
Penmans, Ltd.	102,600
Pennsylvania R. R.	123,500
Price Bros. & Co.	480,900
Steel Co. of Canada	685,280
Swedish Match Co.	240,291
Texas Corp.	182,000
Union Pacific Rly.	420,200
United Gas Improvement	310,800
Western Union Telegraph	17,000
F. W. Woolworth Co.	1,530,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	1,503,000

These figures speak for themselves. The company has one of the

(Continued on page 4)

Maritimes Secure Chemical Industry

From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Announcement is made that the Pictou Chemical Co., a subsidiary of the Sodalumina Chemical Corp. of Canada, Ltd., is to be established near New Glasgow. This plant is to be the first of ten units to be erected within a month by Ottawa capitalists. John J. Crawford, of Ottawa, acting for the parent company, states that fifty units are to be installed within two years. The New Glasgow plant will have a capacity of 500 tons of clay, and for each ton of clay treated, ½ ton of coal and salt will be required. Each unit will employ 48 men. The chief products will be hydrochloric acid, soda ash and oxide of alumina.

SAY WESTERN COAL MERGER IS UNDER WAY

Propose Bringing Together Several Drumheller Companies

WILL AID INDUSTRY

Consolidation of a number of coal companies operating in the Drumheller Valley, Alberta, is said to be near the point where a public announcement will soon be made.

This move was more or less expected in view of the new freight rate on the movement of Alberta coal to Ontario, which will enable the operators to enter one of the largest and most promising markets within the Dominion.

It is believed that by merging the interests of the different operators in the Drumheller field, which promises to be the principal source of coal supplies for Ontario consumers, considerable economies will be effected in management, sales costs, distribution, etc. Moreover, the controlling company will be in a position to regulate shipments to Ontario which in turn should considerably enhance the prestige of Alberta coal.

Many in Field

At the present time there are more than a dozen companies operating in or around Drumheller. Many of these are small, operating only two or three months a year. On the other hand, a number are well financed, have modern equipment, well-established trade names and do a business extending across the prairies and in some instances into the Northern American States.

It is the larger companies which are more immediately concerned with the proposed consolidation. The magnitude of the merger is still an open question, but there is little doubt that it will run into several millions of dollars. Public financing will probably be undertaken to provide for a larger working capital which will be necessary when the Alberta coal operators start their fight for a foothold in the Ontario market.

Mostly Private Enterprises

The benefits resulting from this merger would be far reaching. To date, the majority of mines in Alberta, including those in the Drumheller field, have been individual enterprises, or as in a few isolated cases, joint stock companies with little public investment interest. Operations have not been overly profitable so far, owing to the excessive operating costs.

Under the new freight rate to Ontario, the coal operators anticipate keeping their mines open the greater part of the year, instead of about six months as heretofore. This will mean a considerable saving in overhead as the depreciation on an idle mine is as heavy, if not heavier, than when it is in operation.

Unite Sales Efforts

One of the benefits arising out of a merger would be the unification of sales efforts in the Ontario market. A recent report from Calgary said that the coal operators would need a fund of $100,000 to be used for advertising the merits of Alberta coal in the Ontario market. The American shippers are said to have raised a fund of about equal proportions to combat this propaganda. It is felt, particularly in the Drumheller Valley, that if the various mines were controlled by one company greater success would meet their efforts in securing a foothold in the Ontario market.

Cockshutt Plow Company is Now in Export Mart

Outlook for Cockshutt Plow Co. in both the domestic and export markets is reported to be excellent for the coming year. Col. Henry Cockshutt, president of the company, recently returned from South Africa, where connections were established, which, it is believed, will result in substantial development of that field. E. A. Mott, general manager, is at present in South America on a similar errand.

Cockshutt Plow Co. only in the last year or two has been seeking an export business and the results so far are expected to be highly gratifying. The company's products long have been highly regarded in Canada and recent improvements and additions are expected to stimulate sales in both the domestic and foreign markets. One of the new products is an all-steel drill which is said to be superior to those of competitors. Another new product is a new type of tractor plow.

The meeting of shareholders to pass on the plan of capital rearrangement will be held April 30. It is proposed to split the preferred shares into four times the number of common shares and to reduce the 50,000 common shares to 30,000 shares. There are 64,560 preferred shares at present outstanding. It is believed that the preferred shareholders will ratify the arrangement.

Investor's Index

INDUSTRIAL

Acadia Sugar	17	Imperial Oil	9
Acme Dairies	2	Inter. Paper	8
Algoma Steel	1	Inter. Power	9
B. C. Electric	2	Int. Utilities	9
B. C. Fish	11	Interprov. Brick	9
Besco	13	King Edward H.	9
Brazilian	9	L. Superior Corp.	9
Can. Northern	4	Laura Secord	9
Can. Power	1	Loblaw's	9
Carling	9	P. Lyall	9
Cockshutt	1	Man. Power	9
Col. Realty	11	Massey-Harris	9
Cons. Felt	16	Mount Royal	11
Dom. Canners	20	N. Bakeries	1
Dom. Power	4	Orange Crush	20
Dom. Rubber	16	'Peg Electric	3, 20
Dom. Stores	9	Photo Engravers	1
East Koot.	11	Port Hope	1
Fam. Players	11	Price Bros.	8
Fanny Farmer	20	Prov. Paper	11
Feldspar Glass	13	Quality Canners	9
Gen. Steel Wares	11	Quebec Power	4
Goodyear Tire	11	Reid Air.	9
B. Greening	9	Shawinigan	9
Ham. Cotton	5	Steel of Can.	2
Hobbs Stor. B.	9	Sun Life	1

MINES

Aconda	22	Gold Hill	24
Amulet	24	Granby Cons.	22
Antimony	22	Harker	21
Argonaut	22	Koot.-Florence	23
Barry-Holl.	23	Moffatt-Hall	21
Bathurst	24	Nipissing	24
B. Extension	24	Pac. Tidewater	24
Buckingham	22	Pawnee-Kirkland	17
Clinton	22	Pend Oreille	21
Crown Reserve	21	Premier	24
Dome	22	Sh. Gordon	21
Dunkin	23	Smelters	21
Flin Flon	24	Stad.-Rouyn	22
Gem Lake	22	Wright-Harg.	24

QUOTATIONS

Bonds	10	Stocks	10
Mining	23	Unlisted	10

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Editorial	6
Business Review	7
Pulp and Paper	8
Investors' Inquiries	9
When Women Invest	9
Banking	12
Insurance	14

B.C. ELECTRIC'S SHARES HIGHER; SALE REPORTED

Lord Rothermere Said to Have Made Offer in London

PROPERTY VALUABLE

Leading Utility of Pacific Coast of Canada with Enormous Expansion Probable Next Few Years

Dispatches from London tell of precipitate rise in the market value of the preferred ordinary and deferred ordinary shares of British Columbia Electric Railway on the report that Lord Rothermere and associates had made a bid for the property. The deferred ordinary shares rose by nearly 40 points to £275 the share, while the preferred ordinary was up 60 points to £235. The reported offer for the railway stock is £280 the share for the deferred and £240 for the preferred.

Stock of the B. C. Electric all is of £1 par value. The amount outstanding is £1,440,000 of perpetual preferred, £1,440,000 of preferred ordinary, £1,440,000 of deferred ordinary and £1,000,000 of ordinary shares. This last class was created following the annual meeting in December. Purchase of the company would have to take these new shares into consideration, presumably, although the cabled news does not mention this stock.

Is English Company

British Columbia Electric Railway Co. is an English company which controls the electric power, gas and traction services in Vancouver, New Westminster, Point Grey, etc., and Victoria and Esquimalt, serving in all an area in excess of 1,500 square miles. There has been a gradual segregation of assets under the principal Canadian company of the group, the British Columbia Electric Power & Gas Co., a British Columbia incorporation of 1926. Subsidiaries of this company are: Bridge River Power Co., a development which will produce 60,000 horsepower by 1930 and 500,000 horsepower eventually; Vancouver Power Co.; Vancouver Gas Co.; British Columbia Gas Co.; Victoria Gas Co., and British Columbia Rapid Transit Co. Subsidiaries of these include Western Power Co.; Burrard Power Co., and Vancouver Island Power Co.

Total assets of the company as shown in the consolidated balance sheet for the year ended last June 30, are $66,856,866. Gross earnings for 1927 were $12,313,394, which was an increase from $11,914,427 in the previous fiscal year.

Is Promising Utility

British Columbia Electric Co. is regarded as one of the most promising of public-utility enterprises. The company is well-managed and has built up a valuable goodwill. Following the creation of the B.C. holding company, preferred stock was offered the public on the customer-ownership plan and the subscriptions were largely oversubscribed.

Aside from good management and public approbation, the future of B. C. Electric is considered highly promising because Vancouver, Victoria and the other communities served have shown signs of great industrial and commercial development in the last year or two. There has not been such a spirit of optimism on the Pacific Coast since before the war. The development of the port of Vancouver has been one factor of importance and the boom in the mining industry in the province, as well as the developments which have been carried to mature stages, will contribute or have contributed to the prosperity of the metropolitan areas served by B. C. Electric and its subsidiaries.

George Kidd, president, is the principal executive at Vancouver. Others are W. G. Murrin, vice-president; F. R. Glover, general executive assistant; and E. H. Adams, comptroller. A. T. Goward, vice-president, lives at Victoria. The secretary, R. W. Bartlett, is in London, as is also the chairman of the board, R. M. Horne-Payne.

STOCK BONUS IN PORT HOPE IS SCHEDULED

(Continued from page 1)

vestments are up from $435,592 to $540,610. Reserves for depreciation and obsolescence increased $80,663 to $377,396.

Following is a comparison of the income and surplus account for three years:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ending January 31

	1928 $	1927 $	1926 $
Net op. profits	262,626	308,723	239,692
Other profits	27,269	20,870	11,045
Total	288,895	329,593	250,737
Less:			
Income tax	13,182	12,633	20,819
Depreciation	82,371	63,110	54,762
Prov. for obsol.	......	74,000	......
Pl. & eq. ext.	75,000	74,000	77,000
Writ. off g.w.	....	......	99,999
Net profits	119,341	105,850	*1,843
Less approp.—			
Pref. divs.	17,458	17,458	17,458
Com. divs.	35,601	22,485	......
Surp. for year	66,282	65,907	*19,301
Add pr. surplus	100,280	34,373	53,674
Bal. car. forward	166,562	100,280	34,373

* Deficit.

PORT HOPE SANITARY STOCK RANGE

	High	Low
1926	130	74½
1927	200	125
1928*	220	190

* Latest trade, Feb. 15.

Foreign Power Subsidiary's Net Profits Up 35 Per Cent.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The French subsidiary of the Foreign Power Securities Corporation experienced a substantial rise in profits in 1927. Gross earnings for December last increased by some 18 per cent. as compared with December of 1926. The net for the month was up 24 per cent.

For its full year's operations, the subsidiary increased its gross profits by 25 per cent.; by keeping operating costs down, the net was larger by 35 per cent. than in 1926.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Week end.: Apr. 7

	1928	1927	Change
C.P.R.	$3,567,000	$3,233,000	+$334,000
C.N.R.	4,519,913	4,231,846	+ 288,067

Acme Dairies Now in Ice Cream Field

As forecast in The Financial Post of February 24, Acme Dairies, Toronto, subsidiary of Eastern Dairies, has entered the ice cream business.

The company commenced the marketing of ice cream on April 2, and the business developed has justified the installation of the new machinery.

The revenue derived from this new branch of the company's business will, it is expected, be reflected in earnings.

RESEARCH EFFORT BROUGHT TO BEAR ON GRAIN PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1)

removed. The western provinces do not, as a common thing, suffer from too much moisture. The reverse is usually the case.

In regard to mixing, there is a strong element which is opposed to it. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, is one of them. It is believed that the exporters skin the grades by shipping out wheat which, when it leaves Fort William or Port Arthur, is equal to but not better than the quality required for any given grade. Before mixing was legally condoned much of the grain was better than the minimum quality required for a given grade. It follows that if grain is just up to standard that it must deteriorate when handled several times between the head of the lakes and the British market. Mr. Malcolm, however, is an advocate of mixing and voted for it in parliament and he is not lacking in supporters. The wheat pools are in favor of it as well as the Grain Exchange operators so that there appears very little chance of any change being made in this regard.

Too Many Varieties of Wheat

On the third point, the evidence already collated here would indicate that real progress toward a solution of the problem may be made. The department of agriculture took a sample of number one wheat a few months ago and planted it. The result of this experiment was to prove that there were eleven distinct and different varieties in that sample, not one of which possessed milling qualities the same as another. In other words, the British miller could not possibly adjust his machinery to mill such wheat in a way that would give satisfaction. Quite obviously there is a need of reducing the number of varieties of wheat which can qualify for the best grades. Then, too, there is the question of protein content. It is generally felt here that the grading regulations should be revised to include protein content as a factor in determining the quality of wheat. However, it is a much more difficult problem than most of its advocates suspect. In recent years there has been a debate in the house of commons annually on protein content and the desirability of founding our grading system upon it, instead of upon color, weight, cleanness, etc. There is something to be said for it and British millers when consulted by the department of agriculture have expressed unanimous approval of the idea—"provided it is feasible."

Color Not Primarily Important

As far as color goes, there is accumulating a good deal of evidence in Ottawa that it is not of primary importance. Garnet wheat, one of the new varieties brought out by the Cereal division a few years ago, was put into the lower grades because it was a little off color when milled. Samples of Garnet have been sent to British millers and they have been asked to express their opinions as to whether this deficiency ought to banish it from the better grades. Everyone who has replied so far has stated that the color is of no consequence. Some of them have added the general comment that they buy Canadian wheat for strength, not color and that any wheat with a high protein strength is welcome.

This is just where the difficulty comes, in regard to protein. Experiments have proved conclusively that protein content and protein strength are two entirely different qualities. It is comparatively easy to test wheat for protein content and presumably the grading system could be switched over to this test without impairing the speed of the grain movement in the autumn. But time and again the scientists here have shown that high protein content may not have any strength whatever. Only the other day a sample of wheat having 17 per cent. protein content was proved to be totally unfit for bread making, because it lacked strength. And the test for protein strength is much too long and technical to be possible as a general requirement for grading. The grain movement could not be held up while such a test was being made.

Protein Not Result of Weather

Out of the experiments conducted in Ottawa so far, one hopeful avenue of research opens up. It is that protein, strength and content may not, after all, be the result of soil and weather, which has always been supposed to be the case. These qualities may be inherent in the variety. It has been proved that Reward wheat, the latest discovery of the department of agriculture, has a high content and strength under varying conditions of soil and weather. It was grown in areas where the average strength and content were good and it, too, was good. It was grown in the same year in the Dauphin district of Manitoba where protein is not usually found in high percentages, and it tested as good as in the more favorable areas. Three varieties of wheat appear to possess high protein strength regardless of where they are grown—Marquis, Reward and Garnet. And of the three, the two latter are the best.

There is in Ottawa a growing belief that a solution may be reached by providing that only certain varieties, known to be of good quality in all respects, shall be entitled to the highest grades. In this way protein would be recognized as a factor and the necessity of testing would be avoided. The great difficulty would be in identifying the varieties. Could an inspector look at a sample of grain and say this is such a variety and this is another? At any rate it is along this line that the present experiments are being conducted.

ALGOMA PLAN IS TO CREATE NEW COMPANY

(Continued from page 1)

tal assets are given at $48,547,185.

Funded debt of Algoma Steel, incorporated in Ontario, in 1912, consists of $5,800,000 of purchase-money bonds and $22,093,659 of first and refunding mortgage bonds. The public in England holds the Lake Superior firsts and the Algoma first and refunding bonds.

There is increasing evidence that holders of bonds in these companies are not likely to accept the offer that Lake Superior Investment Company for exchange of preferred stock in the investment company. There is a disinclination to surrender mortgage bonds having a tangible claim on property for non-cumulative preferred stock. It is said that Lake Superoir Investment Company is controlled by Sir James Dunn, a British financier who is a native of Bathurst, N.B. E. R. Wood of Toronto appears as a director of Lake Superior Investment Company but he is reported to have given an option on his holdings to Sir James Dunn.

Mr. Dodd's letter to the two classes of bondholders follows:

The attention of the Lake Superior Corporation has been drawn to an offering by the Lake Superior Investment Company which company has no connection whatever with the Lake Superior Corporation, to holders of Lake Superior Corporation first mortgage bonds and of Algoma Steel Corporation first and refunding bonds of non-cumulative preferred stock of the Investment company in exchange for said bonds.

Without entering into any detailed criticism of, or answer to the statements in the public offering made by the Investment Company, it is submitted that such statements do not by any means disclose the picture in its true light, and in particular, that they completely ignore the fact that in certain years when business permitted, very substantial amounts of earnings were expended in new construction.

The bondholders are, however, more deeply interested in the situation as it is today and in the future of the Corporation, in so far as it can now be forecasted.

Orders Total $6,000,000

It will interest bondholders to learn that at the present time Algoma Steel Corporation is operating full capacity, having orders on hand representing a sum of over $6,000,000, which at least guarantee full operation for several months ahead, with prospects of further substantial orders being received at an early date. The Algoma Steel Corporation is at the present time earning more than sufficient to meet its bond interest in full and is in a very comfortable position financially. At June 30, 1928, (the close of the fiscal year) it is expected that the result of the operations for the year will show a considerable surplus over and above bond interest. Apart from the prospects, however, it is recognized by the parties now interested that it is necessary to have a plant capable of producing more diversified products than at present. The plans for such a plant are now under consideration and in this connection the new interests are in a position to assure the Lake Superior Corporation and Algoma Steel bondholders that no time will be lost in pushing the matter to a successful issue. The funds necessary to complete the plant are assured on terms which the new interests feel will be satisfactory to the bondholders.

WHITEWATER TO ENLARGE MILL

Whitewater Mine, in Slocan, B.C., area, now operating a 175-ton mill, has plans to materially increase its daily production.

Smart Ties for Young Men

Exclusive importations from France, Italy, England and the United States, together with leading Canadian styles, enable us to offer a large and most comprehensive selection. Priced from $1.00 to $1.50.

Street Floor

Robert Simpson Company

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727

Capital (fully paid)........£2,500,000
Rest or Reserve Fund, (Oct., 1927) £2,683,226
Deposits (Oct., 1927) £44,186,374

Governor:
His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.
Deputy-Governor:
Rt. Hon. the EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, G.C.V.O.
HEAD OFFICE: EDINBURGH
General Manager:
Sir Alexander Kemp Wright, K.B.E., D.L.
Secretary: J. R. Adshead.
LONDON CITY OFFICE: 3, Bishopgate, E.C. 2
LONDON (WEST END): DRUMMONDS BRANCH, 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1
GLASGOW (PRINCIPAL) OFFICE: Royal Exchange Square and Buchanan St.

224 Branches throughout Scotland.

Every description of British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Business transacted.

Accounts opened and Agency Business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other Financial Establishments.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Steel of Canada Higher on Possible Tariff Shift

High Official of Company Tells Financial Post No Negotiations for Sale of Company in Progress

A high official of Steel Company of Canada assured The Financial Post on April 12th that he knew of no reason for the recent rise in the value of the stock of the company. He said that there are no negotiations of any kind taking place at this time, and none, so far as he knew, were contemplated.

It has been suggested that the government at Ottawa at last has decided to act favorably on the plea of the Maritime steel and coal industry and of Algoma Steel for tariff legislation to help these, and that such action also would be of great benefit to Steel Company of Canada. Such a promise from responsible officials of the government would justify a higher valuation of the shares of Steel Company of Canada.

Both Besco and Algoma executives evidently are confident that these industries can be operated profitably in the future, however unprofitable operations may have been in the past. But if the Besco and Algoma interests have been assured of governmental help, the secret has been well kept. Steel Company of Canada has not been a party to applications made to the ministry and to the tariff board, and its officials say that they have heard nothing of any changes.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

tions—associated by the fact that each produces in large degree what the other desires to consume in corresponding proportion,—the wines, silks and other luxury articles of France against the varied industrial production of Germany. Many other articles enter into the exchange of goods to mutual advantage but these give the picture.

"'Critics are beginning to regard this growing development as marking another mile-stone in the economic isolation of Great Britain from the continent of Europe, Great Britain turning more and more to the consolidation of the far-flung British Empire as an economic unit, as the other countries turn more and more to their immediate neighbors.'"

Another indication is the steady preparation Hungary, a country which was most brutally treated at the Peace Conference, is making to recover her two provinces, in which she is secretly supported by France and Germany and which, it is believed, will lead her to attack Roumania.

* * *

FOR Canada and the rest of the Empire the moral of these events, as The Post has been urging for many years, is clear. Europe will become a harder market for our goods. On the other hand Europe will present keener competition in other markets for many of the products in which the Empire is now dominant. The British Empire will have to battle the economic solidarity of Europe and of the United States with a trade cohesion of its own.

* * *

AN INTERESTING contribution to the discussion of Imperial economic development was made in Premier Ferguson's address in Toronto this week. In this address he suggested that Britain should start by giving a five cent a bushel tariff on wheat which would enable a preference of that amount to be given to the Dominions, through allowing wheat produced in the British Empire to enter the British Isles free of duty. Premier Ferguson's idea is constructive. His argument was well handled. He anticipated objections from British workingmen and showed convincingly that the cost of such a preference to the working classes would be much less than the benefits that would accrue to them. But it is of value in this connection to recall that forty years ago the British trades unions themselves made a suggestion in Britain very similar to the one Premier Ferguson is now making.

* * *

THERE are some obstacles which cannot be airily brushed to one side. Britain, in its gradual extension of the preferential ideas must extend benefits to all parts of the Empire. Any concession to Canada and Australia on wheat would have to be accompanied by similar concessions on equally important products of other parts of the Empire, and other parts of the Empire would have to be equally generous in granting concessions to the Mother Country. Unfortunately, agents of foreign interests are working more aggressively than ever against preferences and Empire trade development. These foreign influences are our greatest menace as they are to be found not only working in trade unions and other workers' circles, but are to be found in high places in Ottawa as well as in London.

Nevertheless, we are likely to benefit in the future from further preferences granted by Britain, directly and indirectly. Indirectly by the establishment of new industries in Canada, especially subsidiaries of United States concerns anxious to take advantage of Empire trade as well as the greater opportunities offered by the tremendous growth that would come to Canada under a great Imperial trade scheme. Such a scheme would have as its objective in the years to come, practically free trade within the Empire and a tariff against the world.

* * *

A WELL informed Britisher, on the inside of British Government policy, recently expressed to The Financial Post his opinion that the next election in Britain—due in 1930 and possibly 1929—if it results in Conservative victory, will be followed by preferential tariffs on dairy products such as butter, eggs, poultry and bacon; on fish, both fresh and tinned; on apples; on other fruits and vegetables, particularly tinned and dried products. These would all have value for this country, and because they do not make such good political platform material as wheat which enters into the workingman's loaf of bread, they may be more easily added to the preferential list than wheat.

Acadia and Atlantic Find Business Quiet

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The situation surrounding the sugar refineries still remains unsatisfactory. Doubtless, the refineries in which there is an investment interest, such as Atlantic and Acadia, continue to be affected by the general depression which exists in the industry.

For the four weeks period, ending March 24, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the total amount of sugar manufactured in the Dominion amounted to 59,485,301 pounds as against 75,664,277 pounds during the corresponding period of last year. For the year to March 24, 155,135,933 pounds were manufactured as compared with 188,604,863 pounds in 1927.

The export business of the refineries has declined materially; in February exports amounted to just over 3,000,000 pounds as compared with 12,600,000 pounds in February of 1927. For the first two months of the year, exports were only 4,715,300 pounds as against 29,475,500 pounds a year ago.

Rhyolite Cuts Copper Ore

New ore has been encountered on Rhyolite Rouyn property, close to Amulet boundary, on the claim formerly known as Nipissing. Assays show 12 per cent. copper, with values in gold and silver.

HICKEY, MEGGESON & CO.
TORONTO STOCK BROKERS MONTREAL
Members: Montreal Stock Exchange.
Members: Montreal Curb Market.
ROYAL BK. BLDG. TORONTO ELGIN 6448.

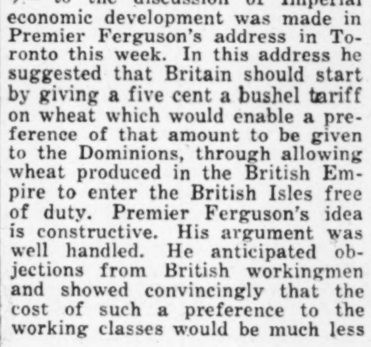
The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament

TWENTY-SEVEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, Fargo, North Dakota; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.

A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.



THE FINANCIAL POST

YEAR BOOK 1928

(Formerly The Financial Post Survey)

PRICE $1.00

A Vital Book for All Canadian Business Men

THE FINANCIAL POST YEAR BOOK is produced for leading business men, and gives the exact information they need on Canadian progress—where the buying power is—what are the regulations regarding income tax and succession duties, etc.

Here you will find facts of value to the manufacturer, banker, retail merchant, professor, librarian, lawyer, investor—facts of interest to everyone connected with Canadian business and Canadian progress.

THE FINANCIAL POST
153 University Ave.,
Toronto 2, Canada

Send me......copies The Year Book, 1928.
I enclose $ ....
Name ....
Address ....

CUSTODY OF SECURITIES

The Agency of the Bank of Montreal in New York accepts the custody of securities and performs all routine services in connection with their care and safe-keeping. A similar service is given by the London and Paris Offices of the Bank.

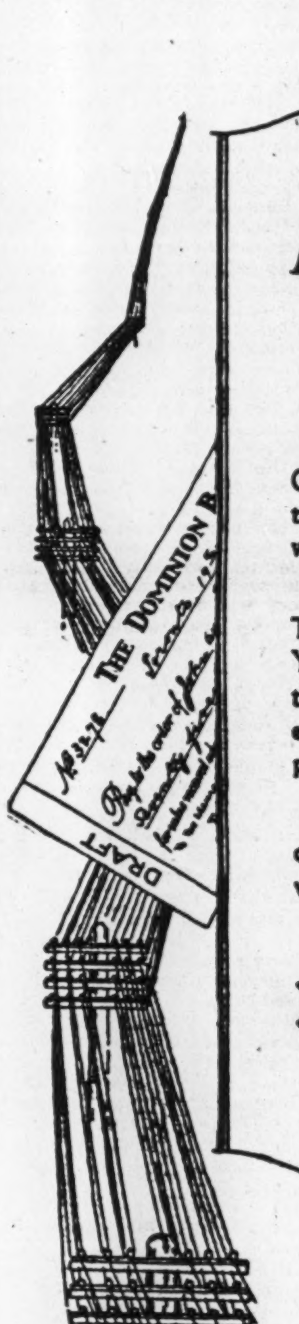
BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
Total Assets in excess of $830,000,000

After all—Experience is Important

If you have a financial or business problem, you may be sure that this Bank many times has helped its customers solve just such a problem—in its four generations of experience.

This Bank solicits Business Accounts.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832
Capital, $10,000,000. Reserves, $20,000,000.
Total Assets over $260,000,000.



Remitting Money

We sell Drafts, Money Orders and Cable Remittances on all parts of the world.

Private wires between Toronto, Montreal and New York and strong connections in foreign countries enable us to quote lowest possible rates.

You are assured careful, quick and economical service on your transactions.

THE DOMINION BANK
Established 1871

Consult the Manager of our nearest Branch.

WHEREVER·WELL·DRESSED·MEN·CONGREGATE

The BROCK Hat
A Canadian Achievement

ALL BROCK STYLES ARE REPRODUCED IN THE ST. LAWRENCE HAT, AT A CORRESPONDINGLY LOWER PRICE

THE·WOLTHAUSEN·HAT·CORP.,·LIMITED,·BROCKVILLE.

MONTREAL SCHEME IN THRIFT BANKING ISSUES STATEMENT

First Report of Industrial Loan & Investment Corp. Published

COPIES MORRIS PLAN

Industrial Banking Scheme Has Lent Nearly $1,000,000 in Little Over a Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A pioneer experiment with the Morris plan industrial bank in Canada has celebrated its first birthday.

The name of this institution which lends small sums of money to the working classes, is the Industrial Loan and Investment Corporation, and its head office is in Montreal. In addition to its function of lending money on the so-called Morris plan, the company also lends money on mortgages on improved real estate.

Aids Wage-Earner

Briefly, the Morris plan of industrial banking is a system whereby the small wage-earner may borrow anything from say $50 to $5,000, provided he is receiving regular wages, and on the strength of the signatures of two guarantors. A charge for service and interest is deducted at the time the loan is made, and the face value of the loan is repayable either in weekly or monthly instalments over a twelve-month period.

The Industrial Loan and Investment Corporation is incorporated under a Quebec charter and has been in operation for a little over a year. According to the annual statement for the year ending Jan. 31, 1928, the company has assets of $391,443, of which $148,212 are loans secured by mortgages on real estate, and $170,179 loans secured by guarantors and collateral. During their first year of operation the company loaned $869,000, of which $595,000 was repaid on the "thrift" plan.

Net Profits $24,400

On the liabilities side of the balance sheet the company shows $24,704 of investment certificates outstanding; authorized capital of 5,000 shares 7 per cent. preferred ($100 par value) and 10,000 shares of no par value common stock. The subscribed portion of this is 2,249 shares of preferred stock and 6,987 shares of common. Reserves amount to $22,737 and there is a surplus of $10,125.

The profit and loss statement shows net profits of $24,436 on loans amounting to $869,000. The company has set aside $3,750 for contingencies and $1,500 for income tax; has paid the regular 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock and carried forward as surplus $10,125.

Many in Quebec

Although this particular corporation is the only large organization which is offering industrial banking facilities in a large way in Canada, there are in and about Montreal and Quebec, something like fifty or sixty small groups offering industrial banking facilities on a small and somewhat intimate scale.

The particular use that these organizations serve is to provide small sums for the industrial wage-earner in order that he may buy clothing and furniture; pay taxes and mortgages; buy a house or store; pay for insurance; or buy various articles for cash which would otherwise be bought on the instalment plan.

Actual Rate High

The rate charged to the borrower is virtually six per cent. plus a two per cent. service charge. Actually however, on a compounded basis, the cost of a loan to the borrower is approximately 11.62 per cent. according to the officers of the corporation. The difference between these two figures arises in the following manner:

Supposing the loan is for $100. The borrower instead of receiving the full amount of the loan, only receives $92, which is the net sum after the deduction by the company of the service and interest charges. However, the loan is repayable monthly or weekly as the case may be, so that whereas the borrower pays six per cent. for the full term of one year, he actually has the use of the money for about half the time. By the time the eleventh month has elapsed, for instance, he will only have outstanding the sum of $8.34 on loan. Adding the service charge the interest rate is about 5 per cent.

Guarantors Needed

The only two qualifications made by the company are that the borrower must be earning regular wages and secure two guarantors for his loan. These guarantors need not necessarily hold real estate, but must have responsible positions. The exception to this rule is when a loan is made on deposit of collateral security. Victory bonds, municipal securities, and the investments certificates of the company itself are accepted at 100 per cent. by the company; domestic stock certificates and domestic and foreign bonds listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange are good for from 80 to 90 per cent. of their values.

In order to encourage thrift among its borrowers, the company issues what are termed investment certificates. These bear interest at 5½ per cent. and are sold in denominations as low as $50. Borrowers are encouraged to save at least one-quarter of the amount they borrow, which means that at the same time they are repaying the loan they are invited to purchase on the instalment plan, an investment certificate bearing interest at 5½ per cent. Holders of these certificates may borrow money from the company without the payment of the two per cent. service charge.

One additional feature of the system as worked out by the company, is the fact that every borrower is automatically protected against death by a group insurance policy carried on the lives of all the company's customers.

Morris plan banks of this type have not developed in Canada as in the States, chiefly because Canadian chartered banks are more generous in loaning policy than American banks. Almost any employed wage-earner who can get two good signatures to his note will be able to borrow what he needs from one of the ordinary Canadian banks. The bank may not care to loan him money for a radio or a piano, for example. The Montreal institution will do this.

Helpful, Informative, Interesting, Says Reader of Financial Post

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you heartily for the helpful advice and assistance you have given me from time to time. You have no idea how much I have appreciated this—and I may say in each case where I have acted on your advice I have benefited considerably. I, therefore, naturally, have every confidence in your opinions and judgment and hope that as a result I have not troubled you unduly.

I wish to express my appreciation for the information on financial matters furnished by The Financial Post, and I can assure you I look forward eagerly and with the greatest of interest to its arrival each week.

INT. UTILITIES IS AGGRESSIVELY ENLARGING SCOPE

Will be No Unsound Competition with Calgary Power

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With the Calgary Power Company taking an option on a gas output amounting to 10,000,000 cubic feet a day, perhaps some of the security holders of the International Utilities have felt that there is a possibility that the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, one of the chief subsidiaries of the International Utilities, might experience too keen competition.

While the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company has undoubtedly been expanding its electric holdings in territories adjacent to those served by the Calgary Power Company, yet there seems not to be the remotest possibility of any unsound and uneconomic competition between the two companies which would injure the shareholders of Calgary Power, International Utilities, or the latter's subsidiary the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company.

Will Not Lose Markets

Those close to the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light and Power Company see not the slightest possibility of that organization losing the gas market of Calgary. Canadian Western Natural Gas controls practically all the main gas reserves within transportable distance of that market which includes the cities of Calgary and Lethbridge and all the intervening towns. In addition, the company has a contract with the Royalite Company to purchase gas from the Turner Valley. As this last company and other subsidiaries of the Imperial Oil control at least 80 per cent. of the gas production in the territory; Canadian Western Natural Gas is assured of its supply for many, many years to come.

In the last three months, International Utilities has steadily expanded its electrical services and has taken over the Union Power Company of Drumheller, which supplies power to a number of municipalities in the Drumheller area as well as the mineowners in the district. Since acquiring this property, additional municipalities have been added to the area served. There are reasons for believing that this territory will be extended.

No Unsound Competition

True, the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company submitted an offer to the city of Lethbridge to acquire its street railway and electric light utilities, and at the same time the Calgary Power Company made an offer for an interchange of power with the city for a period of three years. The Calgary Power Company's offer was accepted. While the two companies appear to be aggressively going out after new business in the West, yet the management of both organizations would hardly be unwise enough to carry on any kind of competition such as the duplication of lines which would result merely in producing the profits of both organizations. The day for the duplication of public services has gone by; this has long been recognized by the operators.

Merely a Gesture

Probably, the gas options recently acquired by the Calgary Power Company can be regarded simply as a gesture toward the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company indicating that the Calgary Power Company might be disposed to enter the gas field if its competitor serves municipalities close to the Calgary Power territory with electricity.

None of the subsidiary companies of International Utilities have ever lost a franchise in any territory. Last week the Western Canada subsidiaries purchased the assets of the Northern Light and Power Company in Saskatchewan, which operates electric light properties at Moosomin, Indian Head, Grenfell, Wolseley. The Western properties are being expanded almost daily and offers have been accepted by several municipal councils which only need to be ratified by the ratepayers. All in all, the situation surrounding the Canadian subsidiaries of International Utilities is just as satisfactory, and probably more satisfactory than it has been in the past, particularly in view of the largely increased earnings of the International Utilities and its subsidiaries.

P. Lyall Recapitalization Will Split Up Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rumors of the supposed recapitalization of the P. Lyall and Sons Construction Company continue to be bandied about. It is now said that the common shares are to be split either two for one, or four for one into no par value stock, and that further shares will be offered to the shareholders at a figure below prevailing market levels. Such financing would in part provide for the redemption of the bonds. It is said that the company now has outstanding only some $350,000 in bonds as against $463,400 last year.

In any attempt to obtain a picture of the earning power position of the company, one point in its accounting system is usually overlooked, namely, that in its income account is included each year an appropriation for a bond redemption. Last year this amounted to $80,000.

The usual corporate practice is not to deduct from the income account the bond sinking fund requirements as the more bonds that are redeemed the stronger becomes the corporation's balance sheet, and the stronger becomes the position occupied by the common stock. The shares of the company, though, are not favorites, due to the past action of the shares.

Farmers Buying Implements

More business is being done in the farm implement trade in Western Canada this spring than at any time in the past fifteen years. One striking feature is that the majority of these purchases are for cash and another is the amount of dairying machinery which is being purchased by farmers.

'PEG ELECTRIC NET INCREASED BY 25 PER CENT.

Outlook Excellent — President Outlines Plans for Seven Sisters Project

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The comparison of the 1927 annual report figures of the Winnipeg Electric Company with those of 1926 gives the shareholders an interesting picture of the great progress made by the company during the twelve months period. Not only were gross and net earnings larger, but the various write-offs for depreciation and other items improving the position of the company also were increased. The amount earned per share on the amount of stock outstanding at the close of the year was increased substantially. The company's liquid position also underwent a healthy betterment. Here is the comparison of the income accounts and working capital figures of the last three years:

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Gross earnings	5,868,142	5,566,034	5,566,034
Less oper. exp.	3,661,708	3,408,550	3,301,904
Net earnings	2,206,434	2,157,484	1,909,761
Less: deprec.	201,050	201,050	201,050
Bond interest	937,159	915,962	872,914
Taxes	178,267	173,229	163,966
Other deduc.	231,655	221,895	208,881
Addition. dep.	217,823	187,538	173,000
Net profits	440,480	457,810	289,950
Other income	291,853	111,721	157,604
Total	732,333	569,531	447,554
Less appropriations:			
Pref. divid.	280,279	210,000	210,000
Com. divid.	220,000	220,000	220,000
Def. charges.	......	58,355	158,955
Sk. fund res.	80,080	73,100	73,100
Surp. for year	151,974	8,076	†214,501
*Add prev. surplus	216,806	334,752	594,788
Bal. car. for.	368,780	342,828	380,287
% earn. on com.	$4.10	$3.18	$2.16

* Adjusted. † Deficit.

Working Capital			
Curr. assets	2,644,436	1,793,530	1,313,641
Curr. liabs.	1,397,239	2,847,132	1,602,833
Work. capital	1,247,197	*1,053,602	*289,192

* Deficit.

Balance Sheet Changes

In addition to the satisfactory changes in the current assets and current liability figures, the balance sheet shows that the amount of preferred shares outstanding during the year was increased from $3,000,000 to $4,156,900 and that reserves are up from $4,942,472 a year ago to over $5,300,000.

The total funded debt of the company of some $16,000,000 was reduced only by $2,000, but in the assets the sinking funds have been increased by over $120,000. Fixed assets stand at $30,661,420—an increase of nearly $550,000 and advances to subsidiaries have been increased by over $100,000.

Seven Sisters Project

In presenting the report to the annual meeting of shareholders, A. W. McLimont, the president, dealt briefly with the company's Seven Sisters Falls project.

The actual construction of the power plant and transmission lines will involve the expenditure of $15,000,000, a large portion of which will be paid in wages directly or indirectly to the wage earners of Greater Winnipeg. In addition to this expenditure, a further investment of approximately $10,000,000 will be made as the product of the plant is sold and facilities required for its delivery to the users.

As an indication of the wide-spread beneficial effects which will result from the immediate development of the Seven Sisters site, Mr. McLimont mentioned that it would be necessary to construct a railway from Whitemouth Junction to the Seven Sisters Falls, this railway passing through an agricultural section which is in great need of transportation facilities. The new railway will provide these facilities and will assist in the opening up and development of the agricultural lands through which it passes.

Outlook Is Excellent

Mr. McLimont referred to the strenuous periods through which the company has passed. For a number of years the directors had looked forward with some misgivings at the beginning of each year, but he was pleased to report that this condition was no longer existent. The outlook for the company is encouraging and due to the improved industrial and agricultural conditions in Greater Winnipeg and the West. The success of the Manitoba Power Company is another factor in the improved condition of Winnipeg Electric Company. Mr. McLimont reported that the four units now installed at the Great Falls plant are fully loaded. The fifth unit has been ordered and will be put into operation on September 1, to meet the requirements of the City of Winnipeg under the contract entered into between the city and the company in 1926. The sixth unit will be placed in operation on October 1.

More Power Required

The rapid development of the business of the Manitoba Power Company has created the need for further power development, and as a result plans have been made to develop the Seven Sisters Falls. "When you think," said Mr. McLimont, "it is only six years ago that we had 178,000 H.P. to sell and people were asking us, 'Now that you have got all that horsepower, what are you going to do with it?' you have proof of the progress that has been made. I predict that ten years from now, allowing two years to build the Seven Sisters plant, that even its great capacity will be necessary in supplying power for Winnipeg and its surroundings. The company that will operate the Seven Sisters Falls will be controlled by the Winnipeg Electric Company. You can, therefore, see for yourselves the value that this installation will be to the securities that you hold.

More Passengers Carried

"The railway department of the Winnipeg Electric Company has been showing a very decided improvement in passengers carried during the past five years. The electric light and power department, as the statements show, has been growing very rapidly. We used to figure that if we increased our connected load 10,000 H.P. a year it was all that Winnipeg could be expected to absorb. It will interest you to know that we now estimate 20,000 H.P. a year. We got more than 20,000 H.P. last year, which is very good evidence that this territory has not got through absorbing electric power."

'Peg Electric Program Ready

The Winnipeg Electric Co. has all plans prepared to proceed with a $15,000,000 project involving the development of the Seven Sisters Falls power site on the Winnipeg River. The Manitoba Government will purchase the required power from the company for a period of 30 years at $13.80 per h.p., and as a result rural Manitoba will benefit from the cheap electricity which will be available.

ENVELOPES
MACHINE OR HAND MADE
PRINTED OR PLAIN
TORONTO ENVELOPE CO., LTD.
368 ADELAIDE ST. WEST
TORONTO 2

HIGHER ACCOUNTING

leading to every known degree granted by accounting associations in Canada is offered in form of a Revised Extension Course under the personal direction of W. S. Ferguson, C.A., through the Shaw Schools, Bay-Charles Sts., Toronto. Address Dept. P for particulars.

Without Medical Examination

Select Male Risks, ages 15 to 45, may obtain this Policy without medical examination.

POLICY GUARANTEES

$2,500 for natural death, or $5,000 for accidental death.

$25 per month for total disability, and $2,500 at death. No premiums payable during disability.

RATES FOR $2,500

Age	Rate
20	$43.40
25	48.45
30	55.00
35	63.95
40	76.10

Mail this coupon to-day.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Excelsior Life Building, Toronto.
Please send me full particulars of your EXCEL Policy.
Name .... Age ...
Address .... P

Investment Securities
Newman, Sweezey & Co.
LIMITED
136 St. James Street Montreal

Expert Stewardship Of Estates
Crown Trust Company
EXECUTORS TRUSTEES AGENTS
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS
233 St. James Street
MONTREAL

Our Banking Service Covers the North Country

AGENTS IN:
ENGLAND — Lloyds Bank, Limited, London and Branches.
SCOTLAND — The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh and Branches.
IRELAND — The Northern Banking Co., Limited, Belfast and Branches.
FRANCE — Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Limited, Credit Lyonnais.

In 1902 the Imperial Bank of Canada opened the first of this chain of Branches at North Bay. Cobalt and New Liskeard followed in 1905. During the succeeding years branches were opened at Cochrane, 1909, Englehart 1910, Timmins and South Porcupine, 1911.

Then, with post-war development, came in quick succession branches at Kirkland Lake, 1918, Matheson, Hearst and Sioux Lookout, 1919, Kapuskasing, 1920, Connaught Station, 1922, and Elk Lake, 1926. A fifteenth branch, at Noranda was added in 1927.

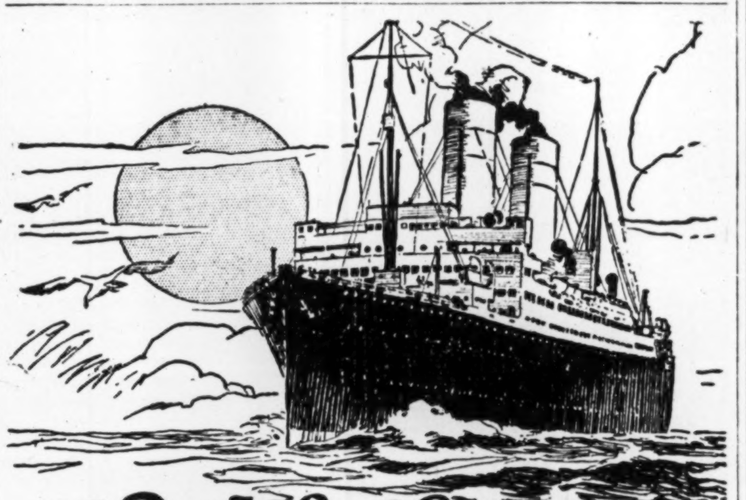
Our established facilities and complete inter-office operations are at your service.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
190 Branches in Dominion of Canada

Purchasing Sentiment

Often obscures the critical faculties—and yet if the same satisfaction can be secured for a more moderate price, is it not advisable to consider this factor? If it is flowers, you can purchase varied varieties—the choicest and freshest—at a much lower cost here than elsewhere. This is our policy; a trial order will surely convince.

Telephone Kingsdale 2687
Flower Distributers Ltd.
18 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario



Sail for Europe on one of the "Country Club Ships"
Duchess
OF ATHOLL & DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

SAIL for Europe this summer on one of the great new Duchesses—the largest ships out of Montreal. Luxuriate in the spacious public rooms. Take advantage of the wide decks—fully equipped gymnasium—and glass-enclosed observation room. Enjoy an airy, bright and well-furnished cabin with hot and cold running water and a real bed; yet pay only cabin fares. For information see your local agent, or

J. E. PARKER
Gen. Agent, Ocean Traffic
C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto

Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Company's Traveller's Cheques. Negotiable everywhere.

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
695

DENMAN & CO.
LIMITED
INDUSTRIAL FINANCING
HAMILTON BELLEVILLE
LONDON TORONTO

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
Bank Notes
Municipal Debentures
Bonds Cheques
Stock Certificates
CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED
224 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA
Branch Offices:
Montreal—189 St. James St.
Toronto—1604 Royal Bank Bldg.

Member of F. T. D.
Dunlop's Limited
CHOICE FLOWERS
8 to 10 West Adelaide St.
TORONTO
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

The Grist of Commerce

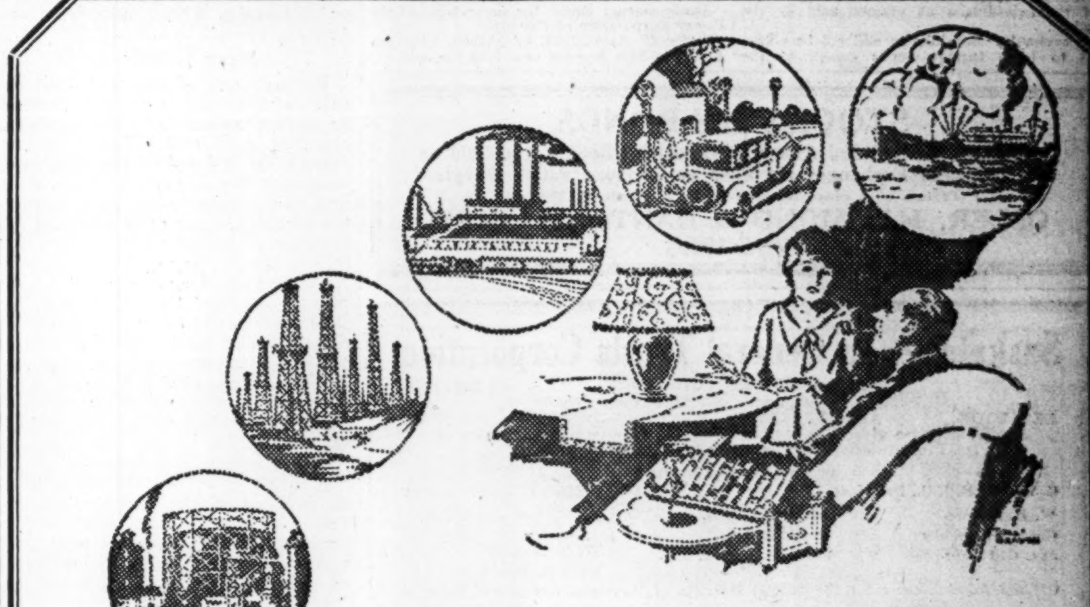
THE old-time water wheel ponderously turning not only started the first grist-mill in Canada, but set in motion one of our greatest industries of today.

Today $60,000,000 is invested in Canadian flour mills, the daily capacity of which is 125,000 barrels. The value of flour from Canadian mills has now increased to the great sum of $150,000,000 annually.

Wheat of the highest grade and mills that are models of efficiency and cleanliness have made Canadian flour the standard of quality throughout the world. No fewer than 10,000,000 barrels have been sold to other countries in one year.

From its inception, The Canadian Bank of Commerce has encouraged flour milling. To-day over 500 branches of this bank are allied with this great industry, serving in large measure in the production and distribution of Canadian wheat and flour.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Capital Paid Up - - $20,000,000
Reserve Fund - - $20,000,000
78



How To Get More Out Of Life

IF you want to increase the length of your stride, the throw of your chest, become a partner in one of America's established, essential enterprises.

Of the many such concerns offering sound investment opportunities, the Cities Service organization is the choice of some 300,000 investors.

Operating more than 100 subsidiaries and serving 3,000 communities with the every day necessities of modern life, the Cities Service organization constitutes one of America's key enterprises. Millions of people, thousands of industries, and an army of motorists depend upon it for products in three great industries—electric light and power, manufactured and natural gas, and petroleum.

It is easy to invest in the Cities Service organization. If necessary you can pay a little down and a little each month. The size of the investment you make is of secondary importance. It is the end that counts—not the beginning.

The confidence with which the investing public regards the securities of the Cities Service organization is best evidenced by the fact that its list of security-holders is the second largest in the country.

FP 413
HENRY L. DOHERTY & CO.
60 Wall St., New York
Send copy of your book "Serving 3,000 Communities" and information about Cities Service investment securities.
Name ....
Address ....
City ....

HENRY L. DOHERTY & CO.
60 Wall Street New York
Branch Offices in Principal Cities

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street — Established 1901 — LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars
E. R. WOOD, President
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

CAN. NORTHERN POWER BEGINS CONSOLIDATION

Sells $15,000,000 Bond Issue to Redeem Underlying Issues

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The further consolidation of the component companies of the Canada Northern Power, first indicated in The Financial Post, has been started by the issuance of a $15,000,000 bond issue by the parent company which Nesbitt, Thomson and Company are offering at a price to yield over 5.1 per cent.

While the issue consists of collateral trust, and not mortgage bonds, yet as the proceeds of the new financing will be used to retire all the outstanding bonds of the component companies, the issue, virtually, becomes a first charge on the properties of the Canada Northern Power Subsidiaries.

There subsidiaries are the Northern Canada Power, Northern Ontario Light and Power, Northern Quebec Power Company, Great Northern Power Corporation and the Porcupine Power and Telephone Corporation. The parent company owns all the outstanding shares of these subsidiaries with the exception of 10 per cent. of the common stock of Northern Canada, 6¼ per cent. of the common and 76 per cent. of the preferred of the Northern Ontario Light and Power, and 1 per cent. of the common of Great Northern.

Territory Has Grown

The growth of the territory served by the corporation is reflected in the increased number of kilowatt hours sold during the past four years. In 1924, some 171,400,000 kilowatts were sold as against 259,600,000 kilowatts in 1927 — an increase of 51 per cent. in the three year period.

The particulars of the new issue follow:

$15,000,000
Canada Northern Power Corporation
5% 25-year Collateral Trust, Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "A"
Dated: May 1, 1928. Due: May 1, 1953.

Capitalization:	Authorized	Issued
5% Series A bonds	$50,000,000	$15,000,000
7% cum. pfd. stock	7,500,000	5,000,000
Com. stock, n.p.v.	75,000 shs.	75,000 shs.

The Company: Through its subsidiaries serves virtually the entire precious metal mining areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec. The total water power developed at its nine plants amounts to 101,000 horsepower.

Security: The subsidiaries will have no bonds in the hands of the public, but the subsidiaries' bonds to the extent of some $13,300,000 will be deposited with the trustees for the bond holders. In addition, most of the common and preferred stock of the subsidiaries will also be pledged.

Earnings: Before depreciation and income tax in the 1927 year were equal to 2.5 times the annual interest charges on this issue.

Purpose of Issue: To acquire all the bonds of the subsidiaries at present held by the public.

Covenants: Subsidiaries will not be allowed to issue further bonds except to the parent company. Further bonds of this issue can only be issued to the extent of 80 per cent. of the actual cash cost, of fair value of additional properties added to the system.

Sinking Fund: Will retire over 50 per cent. of the bonds by maturity.

Management: Under the supervision of the Power Corporation of Canada.

Offered: April, 1928, by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., at 98½ to yield over 5.10 per cent.

HIGHER FARES FOR HAMILTON WILL BE ASKED

Dominion Power Gross Revenue Grows—Operating Costs Are Up

Annual report of Dominion Power & Transmission Co., Ltd., shows a material increase in gross revenue for the year 1927 and otherwise reflects improved conditions in the area served by this company. The report of the president, W. E. Phin, makes formal announcement of the intention to apply for increases in fares for the Hamilton street railway and the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway, both of which have been operating at a loss.

An increase in operating expenses for the year leaves the company with slightly lower net earnings than for the previous year, but it is apparent from study of the balance sheet that some of the operating expenses are non-recurring in nature, having to do with the original establishment of retail shops for the sale of electric appliances, etc. The property account in the balance sheet is increased from $24,731,780 at the end of 1926 to $25,840,844 at the end of 1927, while the increase in liability to shareholders consists merely of about $238,000 of preferred stock. There was a reduction of about that sum in the funded debt of the company.

Buys Out Bus Line

Purchase of a competing bus line, the building of terminal stations, the placing of wires underground and other improvements are cited in Mr. Phin's report to the shareholders. The outlook for the company has improved in the last two years and the company's thorough compliance with the promises made to the city in the agreement signed two years ago has been a factor in building goodwill.

Following is the profit and loss account for the last three years:

Profit and Loss

	1927	1926	1925
Gross earn.	$3,479,621	$3,219,910	$3,120,509
Oper. exp.	2,430,006	2,143,861	2,189,069
Net earn.	$1,049,615	$1,076,049	$ 931,440
Less:			
Interest	$ 396,830	$ 419,992	$ 429,206
Bad debts	3,155	1,836	1,571
Depreciation	274,379	332,159	354,058
Net profits	$ 375,251	$ 322,062	$ 146,605
Pref. dividends	372,893	313,751	296,730
Surp. for yr.	$ 2,358	$ 8,311	x$ 150,125
Prev. surplus	537,158	528,848	678,973
P. & L. bal.	$ 539,516	$ 537,159	$ 528,848

xDebit.

STOCKS and BONDS
Canadian, British and American Securities Bought and Sold on all Principal Exchanges for Cash or on conservative margins.
Private wire connections, New York, Montreal, Toronto
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON LIMITED
WINNIPEG

Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation
HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASK. LIMITED
Subscribed Capital - - - $1,000,000.00
EXECUTOR ADMINISTRATOR ASSIGNEE TRUSTEE
Special attention given Mortgage Investments, Collections, Management of Properties for Absentees and all other agency business.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. BARR, K.C., President — WILLIAM WILSON, Vice-President
W. H. Duncan — David Low, M.D. — R. W. Lampman, C.A. LL.B., Gen'l Manager
Chas. Willoughby — P. S. Stewart — W. T. Mollard
Jno. C. Peyser — J. A. M. Patrick, K.C. — Robt. B. Heath
Official Administrator for the Judical Districts of Weyburn, Arcola and Estevan

STEWART, McNAIR & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Direct Private Wires to Montreal, New York and Chicago
ELGIN 0421-2-3-4-5-6-7
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, TORONTO

What will the well-dressed man wear this year?
Shoes by Surpass
The SURPASS SHOE Company Limited
10 St. John St. Quebec — 505 St. Catharines St. W. 219A St. James St. Montreal — 106 Yonge St. Toronto

Quebec Power Rights Will Appear Shortly

Retirement of Underlying Bonds Requires New Financing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The purchase of the Quebec Railway by its parent organization indicates more than clearly that the shareholders of Quebec Power can expect the issuance of valuable new stock purchase rights shortly.

Through this purchase the Quebec Railway Light Heat and Power Company has finally and completely passed out of the Canadian public utility picture. Quebec Power already owned about 98 per cent. of the outstanding stock in its subsidiary.

The price which the Quebec Power paid for the property is sufficient to discharge all the outstanding obligations and to return $80 a share in cash to the shareholders.

Position Improved

The deal improves the position of the bondholders and shareholders of the Quebec Power Company, for underlying obligations amounting to around $15,000,000 will thus be removed from the Quebec Power Company's balance sheet.

In addition to its own bond issues, the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company owns some subsidiary companies which have bonds in the hands of the public. The sale of the subsidiary to the parent company cleans up what up to the present has been a complicated financial structure. The retirement of the underlying issues obviously means that Quebec Power will do further financing by the issuance of valuable rights to the shareholders at below prevailing market quotations.

Three For Four,

It is believed that at the moment actual refinancing plans are still somewhat in the air, but very soon this $15,000,000 will have to be raised. At present there are 400,000 shares of Quebec Power common stock outstanding. Presuming that the $15,000,000 is to be raised entirely by the issuance of rights to stockholders and that the Shawinigan precedent of new stock at $50 a share be followed, this would mean the issuance of 300,000 additional shares, or three new shares for every four shares now held. Such financing would only cost the company 4 per cent. per annum as the shares at present pay $2 per year. However, it may well be that the management may decide to raise some of the funds required by issuing bonds. Hence the rights which will come to the shareholders this year may not be as valuable as is indicated in the foregoing which presupposes that the entire financing will be carried out by a new stock issue.

It can be said in any event that not only does the future look bright for the shareholders of Quebec Power, but that the position of their shares will be improved by the removal of underlying obligations amounting to $15,000,000.

FORTY NEW STOCKS ADDED TO HOLDINGS OF SUN LIFE IN '27

(Continued from page 1)

finest investment analysis departments on this continent, and none of its purchases are made without a thorough and exhaustive analysis as to the security and merit of each stock. In addition to these, of course, there are the further purchases of stocks already held. In the Canadian field the most outstanding increases during 1927 are as follows: Brazilian Traction, 7 per cent. preferred, increased to $2,195,830 from $179,550; International Paper Co., 7 per cent. preferred from $247,500 to $1,070,000; Bell Telephone common from $628,000 to $1,741,939; British America Oil from $1,503,000 to $2,764,000; Canadian Pacific Railway $139,440 to $837,260; Ford Motor Co. of Canada from $1,703,990 to $2,248,460; Imperial Oil Ltd. from $1,372,560 to $4,241,600; Ogilvie Flour Mills from $360,000 to $666,000.

Of course it must be remembered that these figures are merely the stated market values of the company's holdings at the end of each respective year. Thus a large part of the increase may be attributed to an increase in market values. However, one interesting point that is worthy of note this year is the fact that the company has changed slightly its method of valuation.

Lower Values Shown

In previous years the securities have all been taken in at "market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance department." This year the company has added the words "or lower," and those close to the company intimate that there has been a tremendous slashing of actual market values in many cases to provide for unseen contingencies and partly in order that the phenomenal profits of 1927 shall not be apparent to the inquiring eye.

So much for the buying. Now, what did the Sun Life sell?

In all they disposed of the securities of some 50 companies, of which 44 were preferred stocks and 6 were common. Out of this total only about five or six were Canadian companies, or companies whose securities are actively traded in Canada.

Many Utilities Go

Perhaps one of the most notable sales of the year is Canada Cement. In 1926 the Sun held $1,500,000 of common stock and $599,000 of preferred. At the end of 1927 the company had disposed of all of this stock and had bought in its place $2,060,000 of the 5½ per cent. bonds of the company. Another interesting feature is the number of American public utility stocks which it has sold. More than half the stock sold last year belonged to this particular class. To counteract this there seems to be a tendency to acquire the stocks of some of the American railway companies which have been staging a comeback on the market of late.

Other interesting features of the company's sales are the disposal of its holding of the 7 per cent. preferred of the National Brick of Laprairie; of the Mackay Co. preferred, and of its holdings of preferred stock of General Electric and General Motors Corp. It disposed of some $559,500 of the preferred stock of Electric Bond and Share Co.

The following is a complete list of the preferred, guaranteed and common stocks held by the company at the end of 1927. The amount after each stock represents market values at or below those officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department.

Preferred and Guaranteed	Market val.
Abitibi Pr. & Paper Co.	$ 106,640
Adirondack Pr. & L. Corp.	832,500
Alabama Pr. Co. (No par value)	462,042
Aluminum Co. of America	595,980
Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.	61,845
Brazilian Trac., L. & Pr. Co.	2,195,830
British Col. Electric Pr. & Gas	61,530
Brown Corporation Limited	498,750
Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power	14,300
Canadian Cottons Limited	656,268
Can. General Electric Co.	613,986
Canadian Industries Limited	58,852
Central Illinois Light Co.	250,000
Central States Electric Corp.	1,630,443
Chicago, N. Shore & Milwaukee Railway Company	67,386
Columbus Electric & Pr. Co.	121,535
Continental Gas & Elec. Corp.	262,500
Dominion Glass Co.	1,057,560
Dominion Rubber Company	29,175
Dominion Textile Company	182,780
Dow Chemical Company	104,000
Electric Investors Inc. (N.p.v.)	800,000
Do., $7 per share	1,300,000
El Paso Electric Co. Series "A"	110,000
Endicott Johnson Corp.	24,600
Ewo Cotton Mills Limited	116,400
Intern. Combustion Engineering Corp. (No par value)	257,500
Intern. Milling Co. of Delaware	418,156
International Paper Co.	1,070,000
Kansas City Pr. & L. Co. (N.p.v.)	218,000
Kentucky Utilities Company	104,500
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	75,240
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	309,400
Middle West Utilities Co. (n.p.v.)	47,000
Middle West Utilities Co.	2,187,838
Middle West Utilities Co.	1,600,000
Montreal Cottons Limited	796,906
Montreal L., H. & Power Co. (Guar. by Mont. L. H. & Pr. Cons.)	4,995
Montreal Telegraph Company (Leased to C. N. W. Tele. Co.)	17,596
N. American Edison Co. (N.p.v.)	891,280
N. Mexico Pr. & Devel. Co.	1,127,625
Ogilvie Flour Mills Limited	141,480
Ohio Power Company	476,840
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	20,800
Pacific Tel. & Teleg. Co.	98,310
Penmans Limited	328,120
Price Brothers & Company	636,540
Public Service Corp. of New Jersey	526,500
Do., 8 per cent.	1,293,100
Pub. Ser. Co. of Northern Illinois	287,020
Do., 7 per cent.	1,900,668
Pub. Ser. Co. of Oklahoma	186,000
St. Law. Flour Mills Co.	11,070
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada	139,500
Southern California Edison Co.	3,305,208
Southern California Gas Co.	102,500
Southern Canada Power Co.	11,440
Southwestern Pr. & Light Co.	803,550
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills	3,310,875
Steel Company of Canada	1,482,836
Tuckett Tobacco Company	145,820
United Securities Limited	492,232
United States Rubber Co.	104,000
Common Stocks	
Abitibi Pr. & P. Co. (N.p.v.)	1,250,100
American Light & Tr. Co.	1,303,500
American Radiator Co.	2,862,500
Amer. Tel. & Teleg. Co.	13,040,870
Anglo-French Land Inv. Co.	378,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rly.	372,000
Bell Tel. Co. of Canada	1,741,939
Borden Company	3,886,500
Br. American Oil Co. (N.p.v.)	2,764,800
Brooklyn Edison Company	4,653,180
Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (No par value)	122,400
Canadian Cottons Limited	427,275
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	837,260
Can. Westinghouse Company	26,910
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (n.p.v.)	40,698
Commonwealth Edison Co.	7,911,820
Cons. Gas Co. of N. Y. (n.p.v.)	7,112,000
Cons. Gas, El. L. & Power Co. of Baltimore (n.p.v.)	1,153,530
Corn Products Refining Co.	3,672,000
Detroit Edison Company	6,668,200
Dominion Glass Company	323,320
Dom. Textile Co. (n.p.v.)	2,702,436
Edison Elec. Illu. Co. of Boston	1,460,224
First National Bank of Boston	118,750
Fleischmann Co. (n.p.v.)	1,896,300
Ford Motor Co. of Canada	2,248,460
Gen. Electric Co. (n.p.v.)	7,275,000
Gulf Oil Corp. of Pennsylvania	2,793,600
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	175,936
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	497,700
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	237,600
Imperial Oil Ltd. (n.p.v.)	4,241,600
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada	750,920
Inland Steel Co. (n.p.v.)	831,600
Intern. Business M. Corp. (n.p.v.)	987,000
International Harvester Co.	2,298,000
Intern. Tel. & Teleg. Corp.	1,908,192
Johns-Manville Corp. (n.p.v.)	927,200
Kreuger & Toll Co.	323,025
Laurentide Company	128,150
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	1,644,150
Mackay Companies (The)	3,058,452
Montreal Cottons Limited	12,876
Mont. L. H. & Pr. Cons. (n.p.v.)	14,851,024
National Biscuit Company	290,000
National Lead Company	1,446,400
National Trust Company	171,340
New England Tel. & Teleg. Co.	3,900,000
New Jersey Zinc Company	682,500
N. Y. Central Railway Co.	322,000
Norfolk & Western Rly. Co.	266,000
N. American Company (n.p.v.)	1,450,900
Northern Trusts Company	21,500
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. (n.p.v.)	666,000
Otis Elevator Company	1,329,750
Owens Bottle Company	1,598,400
Penmans Limited (n.p.v.)	102,600
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	123,500
Philadelphia Electric Company	1,039,754
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	273,050
Price Brothers & Co.	480,900
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J. (n.p.v.)	4,761,400
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	3,298,750
Shanghai Elec. Const. Co.	204,342
Shanghai Mutual Tel. Company	37,465
Shanghai Waterworks Company	24,333
Shawinigan W. & Pr. Co. (n.p.v.)	715,709
So. California Edison Co.	2,188,960
Spanish R. P. & P. Mills Ltd.	1,605,825
Standard Oil Co. of California (Delaware) n.p.v.	1,270,500
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	3,212,000
Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky	84,000
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	2,533,713
Standard Oil Co. of New York	558,000
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	40,560
Steel Co. of Canada	685,280
Stormont Elec. L. & Pr. Co.	100,000
Swedish Match Company	240,291
Texas Corporation	182,000
Toronto Gen. Trusts Corp.	125,000
Tuckett Tobacco Company	169,650
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation (n.p.v.)	4,044,800
Union Pacific Railroad Co.	420,200
United Fruit Co. (n.p.v.)	2,236,000
United Gas Improvement Co.	310,800
United Shoe Machinery Corp.	3,445,980
United States Steel Corp.	567,000
Vacuum Oil Company	78,000
Washington Water Pr. Co.	264,000
Western Union Teleg. Co.	17,000
Westinghouse Air Br. Co. (n.p.v.)	368,000
Westinghouse Elec. & M. Co.	8,500
F. W. Woolworth Company	1,530,000
Yale & Towne Manuf. Co.	400,405
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (No par value)	1,503,000
Total Stocks	$200,457,896

Besides its holdings of industrial stocks, the Sun Life has some $107,992,000 of its assets invested in bonds of one sort or another. Of these, some $28,583,000 are in government bonds, another $13,950,000 in municipal bonds, and the remainder, $65,458,000, in industrial, utility and railroad bonds.

New Canadian Bonds

Some of the outstanding purchases during the year in this class of security include the 5½ per cent. 47's of Canada Cement; the 6 per cent. 52's of General Steel Wares; the 6 per cent. 47's of Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills; the 5 per cent. 40's of Hillcrest Collieries; the 5 per cent. 57's of Hydro Electric Bond & Share Corp.; the 6 per cent. 51's of Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corp.; the 5 per cent. 47's of Massey-Harris Co.; the 6 per cent. bonds of Minnesota and Ontario Paper; the 5½ per cent. 47's of Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Co.; and the 5½ per cent. 52's of United Securities. It is interesting to note that with two exceptions the bond purchases were entirely with Canadian companies, or companies whose stocks are actively circulated in Canada. On the other hand the company sold some 31 bonds during the year, most of which were American securities.

The complete list of industrial, public utility and railroad bonds as at the end of 1927 is as follows:

Bond	Maturity	Rate	Market value
Abitibi Pr. & P.	1931-40	6-8	$1,351,680
Amer. Gas & Elec.	2014	6	1,235,520
Amer. Pr. & Light	2016	6	1,350,000
Am. Tel. & Teleg.	1946	5	1,050
Anticosti Corp.	1941	6½	515,000
Anglo-Fr. Land Inv.	1928-43	6	18,062
Appalachian Power	2024	6	448,350
Asbestos Corp.	1941-56	6	971,225
Ashtabula Mas. T.	1930-35	6	10,000
Atl. & N'west. Rly (Leased to C.P.R.)	1937	5	191,260
Banco del Peru y Londres	†	8	264,746
Banco Hip. de Chile	‡	6-8	651,029
Bangor Co.	1932-33	6½	25,250
Bawlf (N) Grain	1939	6½	100,000
Belgo Can. Paper	1943	6	2,284,960
Bethlehem Steel	1953	5½	127,500
Br. Col. P. & P.	1950	6	412,200
Br. Fin. Land Corp.	1929-32	5	28,250
Br. Thomson-Houston	1962	7	362,320
Broad Ohio Co.	1939	6	30,000
Brompton P. & P.	1946	6	351,900
*Brooklyn Union Gas (Conv. debs.)	1936	5½	1,736,650
Burns (P.) & Co.	1943	6½	262,500
Caja de Credito Hip. de Chile	‡	7-8	966,143
Calgary Pr. Co.	1940	5	205,860
Canada Biscuit Co.	1946	6½	371,315
Canada Machy Corp.	1940	6	4,050
*Canada Cement Co.	1947	5½	2,060,000
Canada Paper Co.	1945	6	306,000
Can. Steam. Lines	1943	5	434,625
Can. Cons. Rubber	1946	6	103,792
Canadian Cottons	1940	5	668,801
Can. Locomotive	1951	6	27,775
Can. Northern Rly.	1930	5	92,000
C. P. R. (Algoma)	1937	5	38,446
Can. Realty Corp.	1928-49	6	564,980
Cen. Illinois P. Ser.	1944	6	446,250
Cen. States Elec.	1945	6	289,100
Central Steel Co.	1941	8	12,000
Chesapeake Corp.	1947	5	250,000
Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank	1935-65	4½	17,800
Chicago, N. Shore & Milwaukee Rly.	1955	6	441,000
Copenhagen Tele. Co.	1950	6	352,920
Cornwall St. Rly., Light & Power	1934	7	95,000
Cuba Railway Co.	1952	5	418,460
Cuban Telephone Co.	1941	7½	813,600
Davies (W.) Co.	1942	6	95,000
Dom. Atlantic Rly., (Leased to C.P.R.)	1944	4	38,164
Dom. Glass Co.	1933	6	311,575
Dom. Park Co.	1936	7	94,500
Dom. Textile Co.	1949	6	695,890
Donnacona Paper	1940	6	312,120
Duke-Price Pwer	1966	6	1,060,000
Duluth Street Rly.	1930	5	46,000
*Eastern Wisconsin Elec. Series "B" (Now Wis. Pr. & L. Co.)	1948	6½	38,500
East Ninth Realty	1933-34	6½	38,400
Euclid Arcade Bldg.	1928-29	6	15,150
Euclid Doan Co.	1936-42	6	51,510
Fort William Paper	1946	6	631,250
Fraser Companies	1950	6	1,020,000
*Gen. Steel Wares	1952	6	100,000
Glengarry & Stormont Railway	1949	5	230,000
G. T. Pacific Rly.	1949-55	4	27,760
G. T. Western Rly.	1955	4	31,536
Granite Club, Ltd.	1941	6½	25,000
Great Cons. Elec. Pr.	1944	7	322,740
*Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spin. Mills	1947	6	259,210
Hamilton St. Rly.	1928	4½	17,820
*Hillcrest Collieries	1940	5	38,500
Hirsch Realty Co.	1928-36	6	25,000
Hotel Hollenden	1928-1938	6½	24,250
*Hydro Elec. Bond & Share Corp.	1957	5	240,000
Illinois Pr. & Light	1953	6	4,200,000
Imp. Realty Corp.	1945	6	7,140
Indiana Elec. Corp.	1947	6	202,800
Indiana Hydro El. Pr.	1951	6	261,450
Indiana Service Corp.	1950	5	65,475
International Milling	1930	6	2,040
International Paper	1955	6	548,080
Inter. Pr. Secur.	1955	6½	460,000
Interstate Pub. Ser.	1949	6½	267,500
Interstate T. Ware.	1937-39	6½	49,500
Jamaica Pub. Ser.	1943	6½	280,800
Kentucky Hyd. Elec.	1949	6	157,500
Kentucky Utilities	1948	6½	428,000
*Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator (Leased to Inter. Milling)	1951	6	77,250
Lake Superior Paper	1941	6	106,268
Laurentide Power	1946	5½	100,980
Man. & Southwestern Colonization Rly.	1934	5	10,300
Maple Leaf Milling	1943	6½	491,400
Masonic Temple Assoc. of Cleveland, Ohio	1928-33	7	30,300
McKinnon Industries	1945	6½	25,750
*Massey-Harris Co.	1947	5	970,000
Mexican L. & Pr.	1940	5	42,900
Mexican Elec. Light	1942	5	250,560
Midvale Steel & Ord.	1936	5	100,000
*Minn. & Ont. Pap.	1928-50	6	250,000
Modern Ser. Finance	1932	6½	30,000
*Mont. C. & Manuf.	1947	5½	510,000
Montreal Cotton	1948	5	22,659
Mnt. L. H. & Pr.	1932-33	4½-5	25,920
M. L. H. & P. Cons.	1951	5	2,549,250
Mont. Tramways	1941	5	823,150
Mont. W. & Pr.	1932	5	889,626
Morehouse-Martins	1931	8	9,900
Nat. Dept. Stores	1928-38	6	37,500
Nebraska Power Co.	2022	6	159,000
N. Brunswick Pr.	1937	5	93,000
N. Brunswick Rly. (Leased to C. P. R.)	1934	5	12,166
New Orleans P. Ser.	1935	4½	399,500
Newport News & Hampton Rly. G. & El.	1944	5	76,000
N. Mexico Pr. & Dev.	1933	7	353,940
N. States Pr. Co. (Minnesota)	1940	5½	500,000
Ogilvie Flour Mills	1932	6	1,040
Ohio Power Co.	2024	6	208,060
Ohio Public Ser.	1953	6	275,000
Ohio River Edison Co.	1948	6	802,500
Ont. Pulp & Paper	1931	6	104,940
Ottawa Electric Co.	1933	5	15,939
Ottawa Gas Co.	1939	6	30,900
Ottawa & Hull Pr.	1948	6	787,500
Pacific Gas & Elec.	1952	5½	110,250
Page-Hersey Tubes	1946	6	50,960
Penmans Limited	1951	5½	85,800
Peria, Bloomington & Champaign Trac. (Guar. by Ill. Trac. Co.)	1936	5	940
Port Alfred P. & P.	1932-57	5½	2,032,150
Porto Rico Rlys.	1936-62	5	380,703
Price Bros. & Co.	1943	6	1,489,300
Provincial Paper	1937-47	5½	392,000
P. Ser. Co. of Colo.	1953-54	5½-6	729,000
Public Service Rly.	1928-33	6	226,600
Quebec Power Co.	1953	6	108,000
Quebec Rly., L., H. & Power Co.	1939	5	612,000
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, L. & Power	1935	5	721,195
Riordon P. & Paper	1942	6	35,802
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	1942	5	20,000
Rolland Paper Co.	1937	6	40,800
Ste. Anne Paper Co.	1946	6½	548,990
St. John's Elec. L. Co.	1933	6	29,140
St. Law. Sugar Ref.	1932	6	24,500
St. Maur. Power Co.	1953	6½	830,389
St. Maur. Valley	1945-57	5½-6	2,601,500
Sao Paulo Electric	1962	5	82,647
Sao Paulo Tram., Light & Pr. Co.	1929	5	495,990
Scott Realty Co.	1928	6	10,000
Shanghai L. Invest.	1928-29	6	101,325
Shanghai Mu. Tele.	1928-29	6	46,500
Shanghai Waterwks.	1931-51	8	41,616
Sheriff St. Market & Storage Co.	1938	6	53,530
Sioux City Ser. Co. (Guar. by Sioux City Gas & Elec. Co.)	1951	6	103,000
Smith (H.) P. Mills	1941	7	53,000
So. Minn. Joint Stock Land Bank of Redwood Falls, Minn.	1931-51	5½	8,000
So'west. Pr. & Light	2022	6	662,330
Spanish R. P. & P.	1931-41	6-8	1,230,402
Springfield & N'east. Traction Co. (Guar. by Ill. Traction Co.)	1936	5	14,620
Stormont El. L. & P.	1931	7	116,000
Sub. R. Transit Co. (Winnipeg) (Guar. by Winnipeg E.ec. Co.)	1938	5	40,480
Terminal Bldg. Co.	1928	5½	40,000
Texas Pr. & Light	2022	6	106,000
Toho Elec. Pr. Co.	1955	7	346,500
Toronto Carpet	1944	6	472,255
Trinidad Cons. Tel	1939	6	42,000
Ujigawa Elec. Pr. Co.	1945	7	350,000
United Grain Gr's.	1940	6	692,860
United L. & Pr.	1959	5½	250,000
United L. & Rlys.	1952	6	676,000
*United Securities	1952	5½	382,500
U. S. Rubber Co.	1934-40	6½	656,500
Upper Euclid Co.	1933	7	8,300
Van Sweringen Co.	1929-35	6-7	79,520
Wabasso Cotton Co.	1947	6	16,320
Wallace Fisheries	1936	6	147,000
Western Pr. of Can.	1949	5	262,712
Windsor Hotel Ltd.	1943	6½	315,000
Winnipeg Elec. Rly.	1935	5	650,440
Woods Manuf.	1943	6	242,500
Youngstown & Suburban Rly.	1936	5	45,000

* Bought during 1927.
† Quarterly Drawings.
‡ Semi-annual Drawings.

Common Stocks Have Arrived

In an editorial this week the Wall Street Journal comments on the Sun Life common stock investment policy. It says:

"All discussion of the extraordinary stock market of recent weeks inevitably arrives at the stage where specific explanation is abandoned with the cryptic words, 'times have changed; we are in a different era.' To the market student of the old school this is merely an irritating dismissal of fundamental principles by those who arrived on the scene only yesterday and regard the stirring Wall Street events of 1928 as merely a part of the new order—now the regular order. To these the stock market exists only to go up forever, save for occasional harmless and indeed 'healthy' reactions.

"But the times have changed since the only reputable investment was a bond of the savings bank grade. Anyone who doubts it is advised to peruse the annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the Dominion or in North America. A majority of its directors are Scotsmen and the Scot invented insurance. Oldsters of the financial district must needs rub their eyes when they see a life insurance company with more than 35 per cent. of its assets invested in the common stocks of public utility and industrial companies and another 15 per cent. in bonds of the same class of corporations.

"Observe that proportion between stocks and bonds. Less than 2 per cent. of the total is in railroad bonds and stocks together, less than 12 per cent. in governments and municipals, less than 10 per cent. in real estate mortgages. During last year, moreover, there occurred a notable shifting of the company's funds from bonds into stocks.

"Many of the larger American life companies are prohibited by the laws of the states in which they are domiciled from investing in common stocks. The fire companies are not similarly restricted. It is a safe inference that investment buying by institutions in the United States has been undergoing more or less the same sort of change as that set forth in the statements of the Sun Company. In addition, our 'investment trusts' continue to multiply rapidly and to add to the stream of capital diverted into the relatively permanent holding of common stocks.

"At the annual meeting of the company, here referred to, its president said:

"'I would not have you suppose that we ever speculate. We do not. We, of course, do not hesitate to sell bonds or other fixed-interest securities when they rise to such premiums that the yield is no longer satisfactory, but when we buy a stock we buy for permanent investment, we buy to keep, and we never sell merely because the market value may have risen to a high figure. * * * The falling rate of interest has no terrors for us.'

"All of which is merely to say that common stocks as a class have become investments as they never were before."

Start Crude Oil Plant

With the purchase of the flax mill situated at Moose Jaw by the Price Oil Development and Refining Co., this city will shortly have a plant in operation for the purpose of refining crude oils. According to Mr. Price, the president, it is intended to establish a chain of plants across Canada, locating one in each province. It is understood that operations will begin about May 15th.

'Twas Sterling Appraisal

The name of the Sterling Appraisal Company, not Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, should have appeared in the advertisement published Friday, April 6th, of Harley, Milner & Co., members of Toronto Stock Exchange and associates recording a new issue of 100,000 shares of Canadian Wineries Limited, no par value, capital stock.

Buy Tisdale Light Franchise

Northern Engineering Company has bought the light and power franchise for Tisdale, Sask.

BROWN, FLEMING & CO.
LIMITED
35 Victoria St. Toronto
INVESTMENT BROKERS
GEORGE N. BROWN
MURRAY P. FLEMING
(Member TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE)
TELEPHONE AD. 1063

New Issue

$15,000,000
Canada Northern Power Corporation
LIMITED
5% Twenty-five Year Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Series "A"
Dated May 1, 1928. Due May 1, 1953.

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable at the option of the holder in Canadian gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada, or in United States gold coin at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada in the City of New York, U.S.A., or in Sterling at the fixed rate of $4.86-2/3 to the pound, at the branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, in London, England. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, with privilege of registration as to principal only. Redeemable at the option of the Company in whole or in part on any interest payment date on thirty days' notice at 102½% of principal amount if redeemed on or before May 1st, 1933, and thereafter at ½ of 1% less for each five subsequent years, or portion thereof.

TRUSTEE: MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued and to be Issued
5% 25-year Collateral Trust Bonds (this issue)	$50,000,000	$15,000,000 Series "A"
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	7,500,000	5,000,000
Common Stock of No Par Value	75,000 shs.	75,000 shs.

THE COMPANY: CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED, was incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada in 1924. On completion of present financing it will own all the outstanding mortgage bonds, notes and obligations, of its subsidiary companies amounting to $13,350,000. It will own also all the outstanding shares of:
Northern Canada Power, Limited
Northern Ontario Light & Power Company, Limited
Northern Quebec Power Company, Limited
Great Northern Power Corporation, Limited
Porcupine Power and Telephone Company, Limited
excepting:
10% of the common shares of Northern Canada Power Limited,
6¼% of the common shares, and 76% of the preferred shares of Northern Ontario Light & Power Company, Limited,
1% of the common shares of Great Northern Power Corporation, Limited.
These companies own and operate nine hydro-electric developments and the electric lighting systems in the towns of Cobalt, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, New Liskeard, Noranda, North Cobalt, Porcupine, Rouyn, Schumacher, Silver Center, South Porcupine, Swastika, and Timmins. Through a subsidiary the Company owns and operates a pulp mill on Lake Temiskaming, with a daily capacity of 40 tons of groundwood pulp, and a 69-square-mile timber limit in the Province of Quebec.

PROPERTIES: The plants of the companies are located on the Mattagami, Montreal and Matabitchouan Rivers in Ontario, and on the Quinze River in Quebec. They have an ultimate capacity of 123,000 h.p. and a present installation capable of developing more than 100,000 h.p. The Quinze plant with a present installed capacity of 40,000 h.p., may be increased to 60,000 h.p. at a relatively low cost, as a great part of the permanent construction has already been completed. The transmission system at present consists of 568 miles of high-tension lines. The distribution system includes 105 miles of line, together with equipment necessary to serve the municipalities mentioned above. Electrical merchandise stores are operated at Cobalt, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, New Liskeard, Rouyn, South Porcupine and Timmins.

SECURITY: The plants and equipment of the constituent companies have a book value of over $28,000,000. These Bonds, in the opinion of the Counsel, will be secured specifically by deposit with the Trustee of bonds, notes and shares of the subsidiary companies, thus making them in effect a first charge against the properties of such subsidiaries. They will be further secured by a floating charge on all other assets of the company now owned or heareafter acquired.

EARNINGS: The consolidated net earnings of the constituent companies available for bond interest as certified to by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, for the year ending December 31st, 1927, before providing for depreciation and income tax, but after allowing for the present minority stock interests, amounted to $1,876,949, or equal to 2.5 times the annual interest charges of $750,000 on this issue.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds of this issue will be used to retire all the present outstanding bonds of the constituent companies, other than those pledged with the Trustee as specific security for these bonds.

COVENANTS OF THE COMPANY: The Company covenants that it will not vote any of the shares of any of the subsidiary companies pledged under the Trust Deed for the purpose of authorizing the issue of any obligations having priority over notes pledged as collateral for these bonds, except to the Company. The total amount of bonds that may at any time be issued is limited to $50,000,000. Bonds in excess of $17,000,000 may be issued only in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate 80% of the actual cash cost or fair value, whichever is less, of property or securities acquired by the Company, and then only when net earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries for twelve consecutive months out of the preceding fourteen months are at least one and three-quarters times the annual interest on all bonds issued and to be issued.

SINKING FUND: A Sinking Fund will be created, which it is estimated will retire over 50% of the Series "A" Bonds by maturity.

POWER MARKET: The territory served includes all the important mining areas and towns in Northeastern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. Electric power is supplied to the gold and copper mines in Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake, Boston Creek and Rouyn; and to the silver mines at Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda. The expansion of the territory has been accompanied by a growing demand for power and the kilowatt hour output has increased 51% from 1924 to 1927. Northeastern Ontario is one of the most important mineral fields in the world, and discoveries in Northwestern Quebec indicate a very successful future for this field as well. The demand for power is expected to show continued growth. In addition to its mineral wealth, the territory is rich in timber resources, the development of which is creating a further demand for hydro-electric power.

MANAGEMENT: The operations of the Company and of its subsidiaries are carried out under the supervision of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited.

All orders will be received subject to the approval of the proceedings by Counsel and to the issue and sale of the bonds as planned. The right is reserved to reject any application, and also, in any case, to allot a smaller amount than applied for.

These bonds are offered as, if and when issued and received by us, and subject to prior sale and the conditions stated above.

Price: 98½ and accrued interest, to yield over 5.10%

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

670 Statements contained in this circular are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and upon which we acted in purchasing these securities.

We Deal in—
C.P.R. 4½%..........1944
Bell Telephone 5%.....1957
Quebec Power Co. 6%..1953
Quebec Rly. 5%........1939
Wayagamack 6%.......1951
Wayagamack 6½%....1930
Montreal Tramways 5%1941
Montreal Tramways 5%1955
Duke-Price Power 6%..1966
Manitoba Power 5½%..1951
Laurentide Power 5½% 1946
Montreal Power 5%....1951
United Securities 5½% 1952
Gatineau Power 5%...1956
Gatineau Power 6%...1941
Anticosti Corp. 6½%..1941
Anticosti Corp. 7%
Preferred Shares.....
Canada Steamship 6% 1941
International Paper 6%1941
International Paper 6%1955
Abitibi Power &
Paper 6%............1940
Asbestos Corp. 6%....1941
Asbestos Corp. 6%....1956
Canada Cement 5½%..1947
Winnipeg Electric 6%..1954

At all times we are prepared to submit satisfactory bids for the purchase, in odd lots, of Canadian Government, Municipal and high-grade Corporation Bonds.

RENE-T. LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 168, St. James St.
Quebec:- 71, St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E240

FOREIGN SECURITIES
We are active in all foreign issues.
Ask for quotations.
Have your name placed on our mailing lists
EUROPEAN DEBENTURE CORPORATION LTD.
... Street Montreal

Roberts Cameron & Co
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE Atlas Building TORONTO ADEL 3446
BRANCH OFFICE Bd. of Trade Bldg. MONTREAL MAIN 8766
Bonds: Government, Municipal, Corporation, Real Estate
Stocks: Listed, Unlisted, Mining
J.D. CAMERON
Member-Montreal Curb Market

C. T. FILLAN & CO.
Specializing in
RAILROAD SECURITIES
205 St. James St.
MONTREAL
Telephone Lancaster 6984

MUNICIPAL BONDS
to yield
5%
Bonds of municipalities in Ontario, British Columbia or Nova Scotia combine attractive interest return over a long term with sound security. They are trustee investments readily resaleable. Write us for particulars.
W. L. McKINNON & CO.
205 McKinnon Bldg. Toronto
Tel. Elgin 4429

Electrical Construction
on Power Generating Plants, Substations and Distribution Lines.
Canadian Comstock Company Ltd.
Montreal Toronto

United Fuel Investments Limited
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock
(with Common Stock Bonus)
This company, incorporated to acquire interests in public utility and other enterprises, has acquired substantially all the share capital of Hamilton By-product Coke Ovens, Ltd., and over 90% of the share capital of United Gas and Fuel Company of Hamilton, Ltd.
Price: 100
and accrued interest
Full particulars on request.
JOHNSTON AND WARD
14 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.
171 St. James St., Montreal.
Members: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade

News of Investment Markets

HAMILTON COTTON FINANCING MEETS OVERSUBSCRIPTION

New Company Formed to Take Over Established Business

Purchase by the Hamilton Cotton Co. of the old company of the same name, is being partly financed through the public offering of $1,000,000, 5½ per cent. twenty-year first mortgage bonds and 20,000 shares of convertible preferred stock by A. E. Ames and Co. The preferred is convertible at any time on the basis of share for share into common stock. Both issues have been oversubscribed.

The company being taken over by the Hamilton Cotton is one of the oldest textile companies operating in the Dominion, having been established 48 years ago. Operations have been uniformly successful from the start. The Hamilton plant now is of typical first class mill construction. It is well situated as to railway facilities.

Both spinning and weaving are carried on by the company, as well as the manufacture of a widely diversified line of specialities, which constitute much the largest proportion of its business. Yarns, twines, cordage, cotton and elastic webbing are a few of the principal products. These are well and favorably known to the domestic trade.

Particulars of the bond issue follow:

$1,000,000
THE HAMILTON COTTON CO.
5½%, 20-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Dated April 2, 1928 Due April 1, 1948

Company: Is acquiring the business of the old company of the same name. Produces well-known brands of cotton goods.

Capital:

	Authorized	Outstanding
1st mtge. bonds ...	$2,000,000	$1,000,000(A)
Cum. convert. pref. stock	600,000	600,000
Common stock	600,000	600,000

Assets: Net tangible assets total $2,366,004, or $2,366 for each $1,000 of this issue.

Earnings: Net earnings of old company after depreciation, but before provision for income taxes, have for the past five years averaged $175,627 and for 1927, $185,401, which is 3.37 times interest requirements.

Security: Secured by a first mortgage on all fixed property and plant and by a floating charge on all other assets.

Sinking Fund: Sufficient to retire 75 per cent. of this issue by maturity.

Management: There will be no change.

Offer: A. E. Ames and Co., at 98 and accrued, yielding about 5.67 per cent. Preferred is offered at $29 per share, yielding 6.90 per cent.

Canadian Houses Share In New Denmark Loan

Two Canadian houses, Wood, Gundy & Co., and Dominion Securities Corp., participated in the underwriting with several American bankers of an issue of $55,000,000, 34-year, 4½ per cent. external loan bonds of the Kingdom of Denmark, which issue is being publicly offered this week.

This is the second Scandinavian country to come into the American market this year, Norway having made a loan a few weeks ago.

Proceeds of this loan are mainly to be used for reconstruction of Den Danske Landmandsbank, in Copenhagen, and for the government's subscription to Kr. 50,000,000 shares in the new bank, thereby considerably increasing the State's assets; the remaining amount of the proceeds will be used for amortization of debt. The government plans to offer for resale the above mentioned shares.

The bonds are being offered at 95 and interest, to yield 4.80 per cent. Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange.

Weekly Bond Sales

CITY OF SASKATOON

The Bank of Montreal has been awarded an issue of $488,300, 4½ per cent., 10, 15, 20 and 30-year bonds of the City of Saskatoon, the price paid being 97.23 or a cost to the city of 4.70 per cent. The bids were:

Bank of Montreal	97.23
A. E. Ames & Co	95.63
Wood, Gundy & Co.	95.30
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	95.03

SASKATOON SCHOOL DISTRICT

Wood, Gundy & Co., were the successful tenderers for an issue of $190,000, 4¾ per cent., 30-year bonds of Saskatoon School District, on a bid of 98.90, which is equal to a cost basis of 4.82 per cent. The bids were:

Wood, Gundy & Co.	98.90
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	96.91
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	95.63

NAICAM DRAINAGE DISTRICT

An issue of $36,000, Naicam Drainage District, Sask., 4½ per cent., 30-year guaranteed debentures, has been awarded to Galloway, Cleary & Co., Regina, on a bid of 100.06. The bids were:

Galloway, Cleary & Co.	100.06
Houston, Willoughby Co.	99.78
Clifton C. Cross & Co.	99.50
Royal Bank of Canada	98.75
May & James	98.57
George Moorehouse and Co.	98.35

QUEBEC ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

An issue of $300,000, Quebec Roman Catholic Schools, 4½ per cent. 30-year bonds, has been awarded to the Banque Canadienne Nationale, on a bid of 101.05. Following are the bids:

	30 Year Straight	30 Year Serials
Banque Can. Nationale; Handon Bros. Inc.; Rene T. Leclerc, Inc.	101.05	100.25
A. E. Ames & Co.	99.627	99.572
Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.15	98.60
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	96.04	....
L. G. Beaubien & Co.; Credit Anglo Francais	....	98.32

ST. JOHN COUNTY

The tender of T. M. Bell and Co., for an issue of $25,750 of St. John county municipal bonds, was accepted and the price paid nets the municipality $483.32 more than the par value of the bonds.

The issue is comprised of $21,250 serial bonds of St. John General Public Hospital and $4,500 straight 20-year bonds for Simonds parish sewerage, all bearing 5 per cent. interest. The Bell tender was 99.51 to 102.84 for the serial bonds and $105.39 for the twenty-year issue.

Other bids were: Royal Securities, 102 for all maturities; J. M. Robinson and Sons, 100.03 and 100.09 for the serial bonds and 103.90 for the 20-year bonds; Eastern Securities 100 and 100.25 for the serials and 104 for the 20-year bonds.

Eastern Bond Houses Open Branches in West

One of the interesting and significant developments in bond circles in the past two years is the rapidly growing importance of the Western market. While Vancouver and Victoria have always be considered a good market for the sale of domestic bonds, other centres in the West also have come to the fore.

Aside from the large number of local houses which have sprung up, the majority of the large Eastern investment bankers have established offices in different Western cities. In the past three months, for example, Wood, Gundy and Co., have established an office in Vancouver, Royal Securities Corp., have considerably enlarged their West service, while both Dominion Securities and A. E. Ames have an office on the coast, etc.

Hitherto, Eastern originating houses have wholesaled their offerings in British Columbia and the Prairies. While valuable connections were established, the Eastern houses felt that the time had come to do their selling direct.

To date, the majority of Eastern houses have opened up branches in Vancouver. The investment interest there is probably more pronounced than in other Western cities. Another reason which is of more than passing importance is the presence of many former residents of Eastern Canada and the greater facility with which points as Victoria, Seattle and California can be handled out of Vancouver.

It has been found that many Canadians living in California are keeping in touch with the Canadian investment field and are good clients.

Activity of these western branches has been largely confined to retailing bonds, originated by the parent houses. Many are on the lookout for western offerings, but the procuring of issues by companies having earning records such as is required by most of the big eastern financial houses is difficult. A short time ago the Vancouver office of A. E. Ames and Co. handled a Western issue and this is expected to be the forerunner of many others.

FOREIGN BOND MARKET ACTIVE

French and German Issues Lead in Advance of Prices

Foreign issues have been generally active during the month of March, government obligations particularly maintaining a firm trend at or close to recent high levels, says a bulletin issued by the National City Co.

The foreign government group is not quickly responsive to money rates because current yields are higher than yields on most domestic issues of comparable security. Recent strength is attributable not alone to the continued investment buying from those seeking the higher rates, but also in fair measure to political and economic progress in Europe and to successful termination of the Pan-American Congress in Havana. In the European group, German and French issues were notably active and higher. South American issues, such as Brazil 6½ per cent.'s, Chile 6 per cent.'s, Argentine 6 per cent.'s, were strong and tending toward higher levels.

In the foreign field important refunding operations continue, with important steps toward consolidation of funded debt. Such financing is undoubtedly constructive, and while the investor may regret that he is unable to obtain long term foreign bonds at such extremely favorable terms as in the past few years, he can still secure a generous return from a class of security whose many attractions and merits are steadily becoming more generally recognized on this continent.

Bond Notices

An issue of $50,000 first mortgage bonds of the Ouellette Apartment Bldg., dated 1924, is being called at 103 on April 14th next. The United Bond Co. are handling the redemption.

Northern Canada Power Co. will redeem on June 1st all its 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds at 103 at the office of the Toronto General Trusts Corp., Toronto, at any branch of the Bank of Toronto, or at the National Bank of Commerce, or at the principal office of the Midland Bank, London, Eng.

Outstanding 6½ per cent. first mortgage, 15-year, bonds of the Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Ltd., are being called for redemption on August 1 next at 105, payable at the principal offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and at the office of the trustee in Montreal.

St. Maurice Power Co. is redeeming all of its outstanding 6½ per cent. first mortgage thirty-year bonds, dated 1923, and all of the outstanding thirty-year 6½ per cent. debenture stock, will be redeemed at 107½ on August 1 next. Payment will be made at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada, Manhattan Co., New York City, and Royal Bank, in London, Eng.

United Bond Co. announce that an issue of $144,000 first mortgage bonds, secured by the Manufacturers' Building, Toronto, will be redeemed on April 11 next at 103.

BOND REDEMPTIONS

Donnacona Pap.	6%	1940	Apr. 17	105
United Grain Growers	6%	1940	July 1	105
Spanish Riv. P.&P. Series "A"	8%	1941	May 1	106
St. Francis W.P.Co.	6½%	1929	June 1	102
St. Francis W.P.Co.	7%	1930	Aug. 1	102
St. Maurice Power	6½%	1953	Aug. 1	107½
Beauharnois Elec.	5%	1942	Sept. 1	105
York St. Bldgs.	6½%	1940	Apr. 1	103
G. N. Power Corp. Series "A"	6%	....	May 1	102½
St. Stephen & Calais Light	6%	1956	May 1	105
Fredericton Electric	6%	1945	May 1	105

Tenders and By-laws

Apr. 14. Seaforth.—$32,500, 5% local improvement debs. J. A. Wilson, treas.

May 3.—Revelstoke.—$95,000, 5%, 25-year debentures. W. A. Gordon, treas. (See announcement on page 14.)

Apr. 25.—St. Lambert.—$100,000, 5% 30-year debentures. P. G. Forster, treas. (See announcement on page 14.)

Apr. 30.—Parish of Ste. Sophie de la Corne, P. Q.—$22,000, 5%, serial bonds. A. Carey, sec. treas.

Apr. 25.—City of Sherbrooke, P.Q.—$200,000, 4½ per cent., serial debentures. A. Deslauriers, city clerk.

NEW INVESTMENT TRUST ORGANIZED

Diversified Investment Shares Offered in Units

Organization of Diversified Investment Trust, Ltd., is announced by Federal Bond and Share Co., Toronto, which is offering $1,000,000, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares.

The Trust will operate under the usual restrictions as to investment. On the completion of the present financing, the Trust must diversify its investment so that not more than 2 per cent. of its assets may be invested in any one security, nor can it purchase or hold a controlling interest in any one enterprise.

Further particulars of the issue follow:

$1,000,000
DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT TRUST
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares

Capital: 7% Cumulative—par $50—$1,000,000. 50,000 shares no par value common stock.

Business: Will carry on business similar to the manner in which British investment trusts operate.

Assets: Consist solely of cash, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposits, selected investments, etc. All preferred and common shares will be issued for cash only.

Preference and Restrictions: Dividends are accumulative at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. In the event that dividends on preferred shares are in arrears one year, shareholders will have voting power and will continue until arrears have been paid.

Diversification: Restrictions have been placed on the amount of capital that can be invested in any one enterprise.

Management: Will be in hands of capable committee.

Listing: It is the intention to make application to list on Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges both preferred and common.

Offer: Federal Bond and Share Corp., in units of 1 share of 7 per cent. preferred and 2 shares of common at $65.

Montreal House Handles Patent Medicine Offering

An offering of 15,000 no par value common shares of Von Kapff's Saure Therapic, Ltd., at $20 a share is being made by the Montreal house Insurance Securities, Ltd. The total capital of the company consists of 20,000 shares. There is no funded debt.

The company has been incorporated in Canada to take care of and exploit all the rights in connection with the inventions and remedies of Dr. V. Kapff, of Munich, Germany, as well as certain other patent remedies.

The head office will be established in Montreal, and branches in other provinces of the Dominion. The money received from the sale in shares will be used for establishing the necessary offices and plants, to defray the cost of adequate advertising, and to finance the formation of sales organization to distribute the company's products.

Calgary, Alberta
Stock, Bond and Grain Brokers
Industrial Financing
Carlile & Farr Ltd.
Private wire to all markets.
Correspondents of Osler & Hammond

1000% PROFITS
were made by Investors from an Investment of $320 in a Company manufacturing Ginger Ale.
We believe an investment in the shares of
Kelly Dry—Pure Juice Corporation
offers an opportunity comparable to the one mentioned. Full details will be gladly furnished without obligation.
Write today for the prospectus
Name ....
Address ....
Established 1910
Credit Canada Limitee
INVESTMENT BANKERS
120 St. James St., Montreal

Vancouver Candy Firm Offers Mortgage Bonds

A direct offering is being made to the public by the Florence Nightingale Candies, Ltd., of Vancouver, of $20,000 8 per cent. 10-year first mortgage bonds at $100, with a bonus of twenty no par value shares.

Upon completion of the present financing the company will have a capitalization of $25,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock; $14,000 of no par value shares; and $20,000 of first mortgage certificates.

The mortgage securing these certificates is a floating charge on all the present and future assets and all the present and future revenues of the company.

The additional finances to be provided by this issue will enable the company to open more shops and thereby reduce the overhead proportionately to each shop.

Inter. Clay Products Co. Bonds Offered in West

Bole, Peart Bond Agency, of Regina, are public offering this week an issue of $75,000, 7 per cent. first mortgage debentures of the International Clay Products, Ltd.

These debentures are secured by a first mortgage on all the properties owned by the company, which have been appraised at a depreciated value of $284,808. Of this sum, $135,149 represents a brick plant at Estevan, $85,075 coal deposits and the balance clay deposits at Readlyn and Knollys.

Arrangements have been provided for a sinking fund which will retire most of the issue on or before maturity. It is proposed to retire $7,500 of the debentures in each of the years 1933 to 1942 inclusive.

Proceeds from this issue will be used for the purpose of improving and extending the manufacturing facilities of the company, more particularly for the development of a modern pottery plant.

New Issue
United Fuel Investments Limited
(Dominion Charter)
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock
(With Common Stock Bonus)
PRICE: 100 and accrued dividend
Each ten shares of Preferred Stock will carry a bonus of three shares of common stock, fractions to be adjusted at $20 per share.
Descriptive circular on request.
Matthews & Company Ltd.
Investment Bankers
255 Bay St. Elgin 5192 Toronto 2

Housser Wood & Co.
LIMITED
Orders Executed on the Toronto Stock Exchange
R F Davison
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
Elgin 7198-4-5-6
Royal Bank Bldg Toronto

E. A. Pierce & Co.
11 Jordan Street
TORONTO
Other Canadian Offices:
Ottawa — Hamilton — Vancouver
Stocks, Bonds and Commodities in Canadian and American markets.
Private wire connections with Quebec, Montreal, Winnipeg and principal points in Canadian Northwest.
Members
New York Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange and other leading Canadian and American Exchanges.
Home Office: 11 Wall St.
New York City

Mara & McCarthy
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market
Stock Brokers
297 Bay Street - TORONTO

James Richardson & Sons
Investment Bankers
Stocks and Bonds
Private Wire Connections throughout Canada and the U.S.A.
Members
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET
Brandon Edmonton Winnipeg Moose Jaw Saskatoon

The Willison Neely Corporation
Limited
DEALERS IN
Canadian Government, Municipal and "Dollar for Dollar" Bonds
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON TORONTO OTTAWA

DEALERS IN LISTED AND UNLISTED STOCKS
H. G. STANTON COMPANY
LIMITED
STOCK BROKERS
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO
HARRY G. STANTON
Member
Toronto Stock Exchange
Telephones: Elgin 3258-9
DIRECTORS:
J. F. M. Stewart H. Rooke
Frank Stollery J. P. Milnes
H. D. Scully D. S. Murray
H. G. Stanton
ORDERS EXECUTED ON PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

A Properly Managed Investment Trust
Investment trusts are comparatively new to Canada, though they have been functioning in Scotland and England with remarkable success for nearly 70 years.
Securities of investment trusts are sold to investors and the proceeds are invested in widely diversified sound securities. Thus their shareholders benefit, in proportion to their holdings, from the aggregate return on safe and widely diversified securities to a degree not available to the average individual investor.
There are two types of investment trust. One, in selecting its purchases, considers the income from bonds and stocks of primary importance, and profits from the sale of securities of secondary importance. The other type reverses the importance of its considerations. The former type has been found most successful. Such a form of investment trust is the
PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY
the balance of shares in which we are now offering for sale at $12.50 per share. We shall be glad to send you full particulars on receipt of the coupon.
Browne, Urquhart & Co. Limited
180 St. James Street, Montreal
Please send me full particulars regarding the Public Utility Investment Company and its advantages as an investment.
NAME ....
ADDRESS .... D

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCES AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Place	Date Sold	Municipal —Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Cost Basis
St. John County	Apr.	T. M Bell & Co.	5%	Serial	$21,250	....	...
St. John County	Apr.	T. M Bell & Co.	5%	20-yr.	4,500	105.39	...
Saskatoon Sch. District	Apr.	Wood, Gundy & Co.	4¾%	30-yr.	190,000	98.90	4.82
Saskatoon Sch. District	Apr.	Bank of Montreal	4½%	10 to 30-yr.	483,300	97.23	4.70
Quebec R. C. Schools	Apr.	Banque Can. Nationale	4½%	30-yr.	300,000	101.05	4.43
St. Boniface, Man.	Apr.	L. G. Beaubien & Co.	5½%		450,000	97.50	...
Naicam Drainage District, Sask.	Apr.	Galloway, Cleary & Co.	4½%	30-yr.	36,000	100.06	...

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Hamilton Cotton Co.	Apr.	A. E. Ames & Co.	5½%	1948	$1,000,000	98.	5.67
International Clay Products	Apr.	Bole, Peart Bond Agency	7%	15-yr.	75,000	....	...
Florence Nightingale Candies	Apr.	Company (With bonus of 20 no par value shares)	8%	10-yr.	20,000	100.	...
Kingdom of Denmark	Apr.	Wood, Gundy & Co.; Dom. Securities Corp., and U. S. Syndicate	4½%	1962	55,000,000	95.	4.80
Stock Issues—							
Von Kapff's Saure Therapie	Apr.	Insurance Securities, Montreal	...	Com.	15,000 shs.	$20	...
Creighton-Fairbank Mines	Apr.	Company	...	....	1,000,000 shs.	$1	...
Hamilton Cotton Co.	Apr.	A. E. Ames & Co.	...	Pref.	20,000 shs.	$29	6.90
Oil Shares Incorporated	Apr.	C. H. Burgess & Co.; Aird, MacLeod & Co., and P. H. Whiting & Co. (Price per unit of 1 share of pref. and 1 share of com. $70)	...	Pref. / Com.	100,000 shs. / 100,000 shs.	....	...
A. J. Freeman	Apr.	McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. (With bonus of one-half share of common)	6%	Pref.	1,000,000	100.	6%

Sound Bonds
for Investment of April Funds
The following issues which have been selected from our current list of recommendations offer an excellent opportunity for the investment of funds in sound and readily marketable securities.

	Due	Price	Approx. Yield
†Dominion of Canada 4½'s (Issued by Canadian National Railways)	1957	101.75	4.39%
†Republic of Haiti (External) 6's. (U.S.A. Customs Administration)	1953	100.00	6.00%
Province of Ontario 5's	1948	107.50	4.44%
City of Hull 5½'s	1937	105.25	4.78%
†Pointe aux Trembles 6's (Now Montreal Metro. Commission)	1940	110.19	4.90%
Canadian Pacific Railway 4½'s	1944	100.00	4.50%
†Canada Steamship Lines Ltd. 6's	1941	103.50	5.62%
†Gatineau Power Company Ltd. 5's	1956	101.00	4.92%
†Montreal L. H. & Power Cons. 5's	1951	103.50	4.75%
†Montreal Tramways Company 5's	1955	101.50	4.91%
†Ottawa Lt. Heat & Power Co. 5's	1957	102.50	4.85%
†Chile Copper Company 5's	1947	97.00	5.25%
†Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Corporation 5½'s	1957	94.25	5.91%
†Sugar Estates of Oriente, Inc. 7's	1942	101.00	6.90%

†Principal and interest payable in New York funds
The above bonds are offered subject to prior sale and change in price. Complete information regarding any issue and a copy of the current edition of our publication "Investment Securities" will be forwarded on request.
Write our nearest office.
The National City Company
Limited
Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC
293

DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT TRUST
LIMITED
Co-operative Investment
Through the Investment Trust, by association of combined funds, co-operative investment is developed to its highest degree.
Descriptive booklet on request.
Dominion Bldg., 465 Bay St.
TORONTO - CANADA

W. R. C. DA COSTA J. A. McNICOLL
DA COSTA & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS MONTREAL CURB MARKET
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, ONT.
Telephones: ELgin 2364-5-1654

PIONEER BOND SYNDICAT[E]
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.
A TEN-YEAR SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN

Amount of Bond	Annual Payment	S. A. Payment	Quarterly Payment	Monthly Payment	Total Payment	Guaranteed Earnings	Guaran[teed] Retu[rn]
$1,000	$ 74.00	$ 37.50	$ 19.00	$ 6.50	$740.00	$260.00	$ 1,0[illegible]
1,500	111.00	56.25	28.50	9.75	1,110.00	390.00	1,5[illegible]
2,000	148.00	75.00	38.00	13.00	1,480.00	520.00	2,0[illegible]
5,000	370.00	187.50	95.00	32.50	3,700.00	1,300.00	5,0[illegible]
7,500	555.00	281.25	142.50	48.75	5,500.00	1,950.00	7,5[illegible]
10,000	740.00	375.00	190.00	65.00	7,400.00	2,600.00	10,0[illegible]

ABSOLUTE SECURITY 5½% RELIABLE SERVICE
PROVINCIAL OFFICE REGINA, SAS[K].

Royal Windsor Apartment Building
and
Royal Windsor Ramp Garage
6½% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Security for an issue of
$375,000.00
UNITED First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Gold BONDS
Dated November 25, 1927
Serial-Maturities
Interest Coupons payable Windsor, Detroit, Toronto and New York, due May 25th and November 25th.
Denominations $50, $100, $250, $500 and $1000.
Maturities 2 to 10 years.
Trustees: London and Western Trusts Co., Limited, London, Ontario.
Price: Par and accrued interest.
A building to accommodate 63 families, part of the property securing the bond issue, is the finest, most beautiful appointed apartment building in Ontario.
It is ideally situated in a select residential neighborhood, close to the heart of Windsor, the fastest growing city in Canada today.
The ramp garage, on an adjacent property, is modern in very detail and directly on the No. 2 Provincial Highway route.
UNITED BOND Co.
LIMITED
Windsor Toronto
UNITED BOND COMPANY, LIMITED, DEPT.
302 Bay Street, Toronto, or Security Building, Windsor
Without placing me under any obligation, please send me literature fully descriptive of the Royal Windsor issue of United First Mortgage Bonds
NAME ....
ADDRESS ....

THE FINANCIAL POST
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE
Managing Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A. B. C. inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Single Insertion—$2.80 per inch.
Financial Reports, Debenture Notices, etc., 20c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Canada and the United States, $5.00 per annum.
United Kingdom, 21s.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED
143-153 University Ave., Toronto, 2
MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; Rielle Thomson, Eastern Editor. WINNIPEG, 810 Confederation Life Bldg. NEW YORK, 556 Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave. CHICAGO, Room 1903, 360 N. Michigan Blvd. GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 65-66 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2, E. J. Dodd, Director.

TORONTO, APRIL 13, 1928

CAUTION, AS WELL AS FAITH

THERE are a great many careful investors in Canada who will never be inveigled into loading themselves with speculative stocks at the peak of prices. Their dollars are the reserves of our prosperity, and especially valuable when depression and declining prices make their attack. But reserves do not win battles. The aggressive, mobile soldiers of business and finance are those dollars that speculate as they invest.

In warfare an army cannot always continue to move forward. There are times when it must consolidate its position; when the whole attacking force becomes a defending force for the moment. It may be that Canadian investors should prepare for the period of consolidation; when speculative investments should be held to the minimum and most carefully scrutinized and when tried and bomb-proof investments should be sought out.

There is a tendency in the United States to feel that all the old-time financial theories have gone by the boards; that there will be no reaction from present stock prices and present business levels. We would be well in Canada not to subscribe to this doctrine for there is good reason to believe that time will prove it to be a fallacy.

Forbes Magazine recently had an excellent article puncturing certain financial fallacies now current on the other side. It was written by R. W. McNeel, who, if we mistake not, is a Canadian and a political science graduate of University of Toronto of about 1905. Of particular interest is his direct questioning of the theory that common stocks are an ideal long term investment, no matter when bought or by whom.

He admits the principle that the investor who buys a well-diversified list of selected common stocks, representing the foremost well-managed industries will, in time, see his capital increase, and that the net result would probably be better for him than buying bonds. But he points out that this is a long-term proposition and that when the investor buys his selected, diversified list of common stocks at high prices he faces the chance of seeing the book value of his investment shrink 25 to 40 per cent. or even more from the maximum. The out and out investor will not stand seeing his capital shrink in this manner, he will switch back to bonds, taking serious losses. Mr. McNeel does not deny that the common stock investor who sticks it out through the period of depression will come out ahead eventually but he apparently doubts the ability of the average investor to see his holdings through.

This leads to a discussion of the time element in investing. Apparently Einstein's theory of time as the fourth dimension is applicable to investment. It not only is important that an investor should buy the right stocks, but it is exceedingly important that he should buy them at the right time. Mr. McNeel questions if the present is the right time to buy common stock. He is, of course, referring to the United States and says:

"In reality, there has probably never been a time in the last four years when the time element should receive so much consideration as now. With the average level of industrial stocks in the New York market 75 per cent. higher than in the previous biggest boom in history, and so high that prices of many stocks could be justified only if we are to assume a period of continued great prosperity and expanding earning power, one must indeed accept the theory that 'conditions are different' to be willing to discard the principle that the time of purchase of common stocks for investment is still important.

"It is said that if only you buy common stocks of our greatest and most progressive and well-managed companies, regardless of the price paid, you will make money if only you have patience. That is probably true. It always has been true. However, it is the doctrine which has been preached at the top of every great bull market and which has been responsible for the public losing its judgment as to values and buying at high prices and being fleeced since the beginning of time. It is not new."

There are points in this argument that should be weighed by the Canadian investor. T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life, which is Canada's most important investor in common stocks, recently indicated that it was his opinion that the person who bought well-selected common stock to-day would eventually be the gainer, but he clearly left the impression that it was his opinion that the stocks would have to be carefully selected and that many of them might have to be carried through a declining market.

Many new issues are coming before the public. Most of them are resulting either from mergers of old established institutions or from the purchase of such institutions from their former owners. In their haste to acquire these properties, many promoters are paying prices that discount future earnings to a dangerous degree. One Toronto business man reports having received an offer for his plant that was at least double its replacement value. The good will element was certainly not worth the difference and the earning power did not justify a price one cent higher than the offer. Yet it was proposed to refinance the company and sell it to the public at an increase upon the excessive figure offered. Another promoter offering $8,000,000 for a certain institution indicated that he would make a million cash profit on the deal if he could buy the property. Obviously, propositions financed on such a basis will only be successful if Canada has a prolonged period of prosperity, and if the propositions have management of the highest character and ability. There is a good degree of assurance of the first; although no one can prophesy continued prosperity without setbacks. The second desideratum is a case for individual determination.

It would be short-sighted to argue that this is a time to sell all speculative or semi-speculative securities and to invest in only gilt-edged bonds. Whoever advanced that theory would be showing lack of faith in Canada's future. But it is without a doubt a period when more than ordinary caution should be exercised by the investor.

IN LINE WITH THE TREND

THE British Empire Steel Corporation has reached a wage agreement with its miners which allows them to share in the profits. Some of the shareholders of the corporation who have waited in vain for profits may feel that they are being bled at the expense of the workers. The miners say that Besco sells its coal at the highest figure it can obtain and that they, like the corporation, are entitled to obtain the maximum price for their services.

Obviously, neither Besco nor the miners can obtain the maximum benefits from the coal industry unless some compromise between the two widely divergent groups be effected.

The compromise along profit-sharing lines into which Besco and the union have entered should be satisfactory both to the shareholders and to the union for it is the only path along which both capital and labor can travel harmoniously together.

In both the United Kingdom and the United States, the modern trend toward the co-operative effort of capital and labor has all been directed along similar lines. Elsewhere it has worked out well. The corporation is therefore to be congratulated on consummating an agreement with its workers which follows a modern and successful trend. It is to be hoped that the results achieved by the agreement will work out in a way to bring peace to the miners and peace of mind to investors.

MANAGEMENT AND PROFIT

THE Manitoba Free Press, owned by the Siftons, is much perturbed by the enormous profits that the Canada Cement Company has earned in the course of its career. It publishes three articles of a "trust busting" nature and the obvious inference, in fact the direct charge in the articles is that the public has been gouged in cement prices to pay enormous dividends and to build up a large market value for the property. The Siftons are good business folk and individually they know that large dividends and increasing equities in themselves are no evidence of unfair prices or profit margins. If that were true, the Siftons, father and sons, should hide their faces for the shame of the enormous increase in the market value of the Manitoba Free Press, an increase that is probably not less than the percentage of increase in the market value of the Canada Cement Company in the past eighteen years.

The important factor in industrial or publishing success is the intangible factor of management. Canada Cement Company was successful chiefly because of the type of management it had. If it had been burdened with less able management it might never have paid a dividend. It might easily have been a failure as an industrial enterprise. Yet no one would have benefited.

The country as a whole would not have been the gainer. Consumers of cement would not have had a better or lower-priced product. Workmen would not have received higher wages.

Formed about the same time, as the Canada Cement merger, the Dominion Steel Corporation was hardly a lasting success. It caused pain and loss to investors. It never managed to give steady employment at satisfactory wages to its workmen. Its failure to make good, seriously affected the economic position of the Maritime provinces and reduced the revenues of the government of Nova Scotia. Since, it is being bought today at less than its value eighteen years ago, the Manitoba Free Press perhaps considers it an example of a public benefactor.

SEE WHAT'S WRONG

A VERY moderate but nevertheless pointed criticism of Canadian immigration methods was voiced by Charles V. Sale, chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement, at the company's annual meeting in London. After referring to the many efforts of private interests to stimulate the emigration flow from the Old Country to Canada, Mr. Sale pointed out that the number of British settlers making Canada their destination has in recent years fallen to less than one-third of the numbers who transferred their domicile in the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 respectively. He continued:

"The truth is that the collection of candidates for settlement abroad is a highly organized and expensive business. Like every other business, its success depends to a great extent upon the enthusiasm of its staff. Such enthusiasm depends in turn upon the degree of success which attends intelligent and well-directed effort. As matters stand, the large body of agents scattered throughout the country who come into touch with potential settlers have been discouraged by the delays and obstacles which so frequently nullify their labors and in fact make their business a losing business.

"Much may be said for and against the regulations imposed by the Department of Immigration and the administration thereof, but I venture to suggest to you that this feeling of discouragement on the part of agents and the widespread disappointment amongst would-be settlers are proofs sufficient that in actual practice those regulations are not fulfilling the avowed intention of the Department—namely, to facilitate the movement of British people to Canada."

Mr. Sale expressed satisfaction that the government at Ottawa has decided to investigate matters.

The Financial Post has been protesting against conditions in the department of immigration for many months. Ottawa has replied that all was well. Mr. Sale and others who are observing the immigration movement from a practical vantage point know that Ottawa's red tape methods have been and still are an important factor in keeping down the immigration flow.

RETARDING PROGRESS

IN GREAT BRITAIN, the motor car industry is making some progress against very severe handicaps. One of the most serious of the handicaps faced is that of high taxation. Only in Germany are motor cars taxed more heavily than in Britain. An ordinary light car will pay a tax of $115 a year in Britain as against $9 in Ontario and sums from $3 to $20 in other states or provinces on this side of the water. It is little wonder then that the use of the motor car has been greatly restricted in Britain and the industry has in consequence been handicapped.

The force of the example should not be lost to Canada. We are in danger of retarding the progressing of the motor car by over-taxation through heavy gasoline taxes. The tendency to a universal five cent tax on gasoline is one that should be resisted. The average man, driving a small car 10,000 miles in a year, should not be required to pay $25 a year in gas tax plus his license fees for the privilege of using what is a great instrument for economic and social progress.

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE NOW approach the season of that eternal enigma: which is worse on food, flies, or fly poison?

* * *

IF YUKON'S climate is all that its inhabitants claim, the old age pension scheme there is going to be expensive business for the government.

* * *

PRINCE Charles Philippe Emmanuel Ferdinand Louis Gerard Joseph Marie Ghislain Baudoin Christophe Raphael Antoine Expedit Orleans, who farmed for a while in Canada, is engaged to be married. Good luck, Charlie.

* * *

HOW quickly conditions change! Three years ago there was an outcry agains the "safety first" habits of Canadian investors, habits that thwarted development. Now these same investors are being warned against speculation.

* * *

A CANADIAN publication carries a four-page ad. "insert" which was printed in Germany. The German film "Passion" which is several years old has just been shown in Toronto. Daily the evidence multiplies that the war is over.

* * *

THE Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company has opened a factory in Germany. This is beating the Germans at their own game. Incidentally, the president of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company, which has $26,000,000 of assets is J. L. Kraft, who was born in Welland County, Ontario.

* * *

WE THOUGHT we had a subject for a good editorial the other day when a friend sent us a clipping from an American paper referring to American shipments of flour to Australia. But it turned out that the clipping was from the column headed "From the Weekly Blank of 25 years ago."

* * *

AN AMERICAN bank advertises "a bank statement that anyone can understand." The advertisement contains these words: "specie, legal depositories, collateral, enumerated, personnel, executor," and a few more of similar polysyllabic character. In these days of tabloids, the advertisement hardly measures up to its claim.

* * *

WHEN E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, told a London banquet party that the London money market before the war always closed its doors against fraudulent or reckless borrowers, he was politely forgetting some of the wild Canadian schemes British promoters foisted on their home people. Canada is to-day suffering from the reaction against some of these.

* * *

THERE IS a growing feeling in the British Isles that an Empire Settlement Publicity Board, on the lines of the Empire Marketing Board would be useful. Among many published opinions that of Charles Wright, honorary secretary of the British Passenger Agents' Association, is a typical one:

A vital need is educational propaganda. The public at home and overseas need educating to the possibilities of developing the resources of the Empire. The right type of British folk need to be told the truth about the opportunities that exist overseas. Those unlikely to succeed as settlers need honest advice. For these purposes means should be available for publicity on broad lines. Again the public overseas could be appraised of the benefits that would be theirs by British folk assisting in the work of development, with the probable result that many of the existing immigration barriers would be removed.

POST-scripts

A MINING promoter in Toronto and a prospector from up north sat in the promoter's office dickering over a group of claims. Finally they agreed on the price—$16,000. The promoters wrote out a cheque and as he handed it over to the prospector, he said, "I'm sorry, old man, that I can't get this market but the bank is closed."

The explanation was not good enough for the prospector. He refused to sign without a marked cheque. He wasn't taking any chances.

That did not trouble the promoter. He put his hand in his pocket, pulled out his wallet, counted out sixteen $1,000 bills and handed them to the prospector.

But $1,000 bills would be wasted in the north. A Toronto mining engineer flew in to the shores of Hudson Bay recently to do some exploring. He asked some Indians to help him. He paid them each night and soon discovered that the Indians had practically no sense of values. They took what was offered them and their satisfaction was attuned to the newness and number of the bills rather than to their denomination. A clean dollar bill was worth more than a dirty five dollar bill; two clean dollar bills were also worth more than one clean five dollar bill.

This engineer knows what he is going to take with him when next he flies north. He will carry a bundle of brand new shin plasters.

Incidentally, the engineer did not attempt to take advantage of the Indian's ignorance but paid them each day a fair sum for their work.

THAT industrial conditions in the Maritime provinces could be revolutionized in five years if the million residents of these provinces would use Maritime-made products is the view of Percy G. Smith, of Bass River, N.S., insurance man.

The idea of using Maritime-made products has been dramatized by Mr. Smith who has outfitted himself from head to foot with clothes made in these provinces.

He is outfitted as follows:

Cap—Made by the Eastern Hat & Cap Mfg. Co., Ltd., Truro.

Hat—Made by Bardsley's, Saint John.

Shirt with soft collar—Made by Eastern Shirts, Ltd., Truro.

Underwear—Made by Stanfield's, Ltd., Truro.

Socks—Made by Stanfield's Ltd., Truro.

Boots—Made by the H. H. Crosby Co., Ltd., Hebron, Yarmouth Co.

Suit and overcoat—Tailored by D. W. Anderson, Great Village, from cloth made by the Oxford Mfg., Co., Ltd., Oxford.

Suspenders—Manufactured by the Avon Suspender Co., Windsor.

Necktie—Specially made for him by Novasilk Department of Stanfield's, Ltd., Truro.

"It took me a long while to get this outfit," said Mr. Smith. "I did not know that suspenders and hats were made in the Maritimes till some time after I started on a search for them."

Comments

Remarkable Remarks by Interesting People

Henry Ford: "The motor industry is facing the greatest year in its history."

* * *

Hon. Vincent Massey: "In the Arctic, we are taking a third ocean into our national consciousness."

* * *

Orra L. Stone, manager, Associated Industries of Massachusetts: "Power use always has been the great unfailing economic index."

* * *

Alvin E. Dodd, U. S. Chamber of Commerce: "War on waste in business distribution is the next step in the economic progress of the nation."

* * *

S. K. Ratcliffe, British journalist: "English unfriendliness for America is more 'positive' today than at any time in the past half-century."

* * *

Irving T. Bush, president, Bush Terminal: "Success is not an accident. It comes to the man who does his work a little better than the other fellow."

* * *

William J. Graham, vice-president, Equitable Life Assurance Society: "The people of this country carry less than 20 per cent. of the amount of insurance they should have."

* * *

Percy J. Tooley, vice-president of the Grande Prairie, Alberta, Board of Trade: "Never before did the Peace River country enjoy the attention it is receiving today in the Old Country."

* * *

Hubert T. Parson, president, F. W. Woolworth Company: "The superior merchandising of the chains has done more to put the independents on their toes and to increase their value to the public than anything they have ever done of their own initiative."

* * *

William Thompson, mayor of Chicago: "Sure, we have crime here. We always will have crime. Chicago is just like any other big city. You can get a man's arm broken for so much, a leg for so much, or beaten up for so much. Just like New York or any other big city excepting we print our crime here and they don't."

* * *

George Bernard Shaw: "I am not convinced that in the present phase of inflamed nationalism a better understanding between nations and creeds is desirable. It may be held very plausibly that the less they know of one another's minds the better. Co-operation so far has been established on hypocritical pretenses, and the truth as to what the parties really think of one another would probably make an end of it and substitute a furious hostility."

"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"

A benevolent elderly man employed his spare time giving addresses to inmates of lunatic asylums.

On one occasion, in pursuit of his hobby, he was giving a talk on a popular subject to the saner section of one of these institutions. Right in the middle of his address, one of the inmates rose up and, addressing the governor, who was in the chair, asked: "Are we obliged to listen to this drivel?"

The lecturer stopped instantly and addressing the chairman, said: "Shall I go on?"

"You may proceed," said the latter. "That poor fellow only has one lucid interval every twelve months, and so he is not likely to interrupt again."

Herbert Casson Casts Analytical Glance Over John Bull and Uncle Sam

Canadian, Who Lived Twenty Years in States and Fourteen in England, Cites a Few Comparisons

By HERBERT N. CASSON.
Canadian-born Editor of The Efficiency Magazine, London, England
(Written from London for The Financial Post)

H. N. CASSON

As I have had twenty years of business experience in the United States and fourteen years of it in England, I have noticed some interesting and amusing indifferences between the business men of the two countries.

In England, business is a serious routine, packed full of details and obligations. In America, on the other hand, it is a game, packed full of new plans and excitements.

An Englishman goes down to his office rather sadly and says to his secretary, "Well, Miss Smith, how many complaints this morning?"

An American dashes into his office like a projectile and says to his secretary, "Quick, Miss Jones, call up Robinson on the long distance. We have a big scheme on this morning."

"Pep" is Unknown

"Pep" is a word not known in England. If it were put up in packages, you couldn't sell it for ten cents a dozen. I have only known two Englishmen who had "pep." One failed two years ago and the other shot himself.

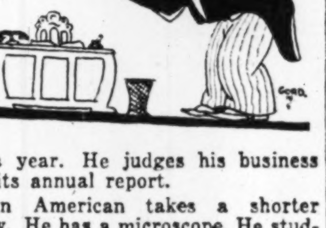
An English business is like a big barge, poled along in shallow water with a very great amount of skill in the use of the poles.

An American business is like a high-speed house-boat, with three decks, flying along at a gay pace in the open sea. Now and then the top deck falls off, but no matter. It's all in the game.

In England, there are fewer smashes, but when a man has a failure, he is usually finished. In America, there are more smashes, but the smashed man soon bobs up again. He doesn't stay smashed.

Every Englishman seems to be born with a shock-absorber, and every American with a self-starter.

An Englishman takes long views of life. He has a telescope. His unit



is a year. He judges his business by its annual report.

An American takes a shorter view. He has a microscope. He studies the present more than the future. His unit is a week or a day. He wants daily reports of his business.

An Englishman is long on patience and short on efficiency. Recently, the Chartered Company of London paid a dividend—the first dividend in 34 years. Such a thing could not have happened in America. It would have been scrapped 32 years ago and a new company would have been organized.

An Englishman is not enthusiastic when his shares go up, and he is not any more depressed than usual when they go down. He doesn't leave a sinking ship. He toils away at the pumps.

Recently, in England, a big steel and ship-building company — Armstrong-Whitworth's, quietly announced a loss of $55,000,000. It has written off the loss and is carrying on as usual. Some time in the next ten years, its shareholders believe, there will be a boom in ship-building and it will make up for its losses. The shareholders have made no fuss.

Nobody has been indicted or even blamed. "Better luck next time," say the English.

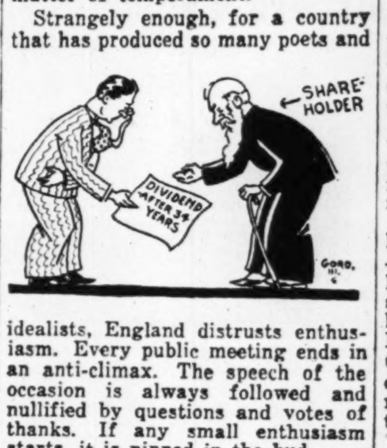
An Englishman is all for moderation and compromise. He is afraid of going too far. Scores of English firms could double their profits if they would go ahead at full speed.

An American, on the contrary, always wants to go as far as he can—or can't. He believes in biting off more than he can chew and chewing it.

Matter of Temperament

England has neither booms nor panics. America has both. England never hurries nor stops. America does both. As to which policy makes the more net profit in the long run, no one at present knows. It is a matter of temperament.

Strangely enough, for a country that has produced so many poets and



idealists, England distrusts enthusiasm. Every public meeting ends in an anti-climax. The speech of the occasion is always followed and nullified by questions and votes of thanks. If any small enthusiasm starts, it is nipped in the bud.

In America the reverse is the case. A full use is made of enthusiasm. It is even created by skilled speakers, organizers and publicity agents. It is used to build towns and hospitals and business firms, and for all manner of purposes.

An Englishman will act in cold blood. An American seldom will. If a wave of enthusiasm arises, an Englishman buttons up his pockets, while an American gives twice what he can afford.

An Englishman is careful but not shrewd, while an American is shrewd but not careful.

An Englishman is in the main a pessimist who keeps plodding on, while an American is an optimist who believes what he wants to believe.

More Persistence

An Englishman has more persistence. Persistence is his one trump card. But an American has more initiative. A partnership of an Englishman and an American would for this reason be a prize-winning combination. What the American would start, the Englishman would keep going.

An Englishman, you see, has no imagination and an American has too much. I have seen a body of co-operative coal miners in England, all in a quandary to know what to do with a surplus of $10,000. Finally, they agreed to leave it in the bank at 3½ per cent. Now, if they had been American coal miners, they would have thought of fifteen ways of investing that money in a quarter of an hour.

An Englishman sees very clearly what he already possesses. He appreciates it. He is very well satisfied with it. It is real—tangible. It requires no imagination.

An American, on the other hand, loves most of all that glorious word—possibilities. If he has a vacant lot, he does not see it as vacant. He sees a 12-room house on it. If he has a Ford, he does not see it as a Ford. He sees it next year as a Cadillac. Always, an American sees clearly what he hasn't got. It is a rare and unique national characteristic.

Talks of Assets

An Englishman talks of assets. His one supreme joy is his balance sheet, whether he has made any net profit or not.

An American gives a casual and somewhat contemptuous glance at his balance sheet and proceeds to talk about resources. If you wish to hear fluency at its best, all you have to do is to mention the one word "Resources" to a man from Arizona.

It would seem as though an Englishman's process of thought is always inductive and an American's is always deductive.

An Englishman proceeds slowly, without any plan or any budget for next year. The British Empire has had many builders but no architect. Every little bit, says the Englishman, added to what I have already got, is just one little bit more.

The American is not at all like this. He has certain principles of progress, salesmanship, efficiency and nation-building. He always has the plan in his mind before he begins to build. If the facts do not fit into the plan, so much the worse for the facts. I dare say that there is not a business man in the United States, who is worth $500,000, who has not already in his mind a picture of the skyscraper that some day he will build and that will bear his name.

A visitor to Toronto the other day asked "What has happened to Yonge Street." Nothing has happened to Yonge Street. But while nothing has been happening to Yonge Street a great deal has been happening to Bay Street, one block west. Five million dollars of Bay street frontage has changed hands in the past six months, $2,000,000 of it through one brokerage real estate office. There are fashions in streets and Bay street is the developing street at the moment.

We offer—
Economic Investment Trust
Limited
30 Year Gold Bonds, Series "A", 5%
(Collateral Trust)
Stock Purchase Warrants Attached.
Price 104 and Interest to Yield 4.75%

Each $1,000 Bond has attached to it a warrant entitling the holder to purchase 10 shares of common stock. Dates on which these warrants may be exercised, together with the price to be paid for each share of stock, are listed below:—

October 1st, 1928	$56.00
April 1st, 1929	$56.00
October 1st, 1929	$60.00
April 1st, 1930	$60.00

Economic Investment Trust Limited common stock is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange

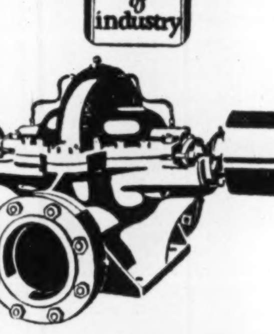
Cochran, Hay & Co.
Limited
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
J. STRATHEARN HAY, *Member, Toronto Stock Exchange*
HAMILTON LONDON KITCHENER

Government Municipal and Corporation Securities

Are You Getting the Most from Your Investments?

Investment consultation by telephone or letter.

R. A. DALY & CO.
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
TORONTO
Members Toronto Stock Exchange



Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Pumps

Our new bulletins tell why these pumps have actual efficiencies of from five to ten per cent better than others. They will be sent free on request.

Ball bearing pumps are made in three designs and all sizes. Let our engineering department discuss their merits with you.

We can also supply the prime mover —Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Motors or Diesel Engines. We can thus study your pump problems intelligently and control every factor that enters into the building of the complete unit — the pump and the prime mover. This means undivided responsibility.

The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited
St. John-Quebec-Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Windsor-Winnipeg
Regina-Calgary-Edmonton-Vancouver-Victoria

DODGE BROTHERS
Announce
A DASHING COMPANION TO THE BRILLIANT VICTORY AND SENIOR SIXES
the
STANDARD SIX
OUT-PERFORMS *ANY* CAR IN ITS PRICE CLASS AND MANY CARS PRICED HIGHER

COUPE	$1160
4-DOOR SEDAN	1190
DELUXE SEDAN	1285

F. O. B. Toronto
Spare tire included. Tax to be added

The Victory Six $1390 to $1550
The Senior Six $2080 to $2100
F. O. B. Toronto
Spare tire included. Tax to be added

DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Background of Business

Weekly Review of Canadian Conditions

CONDUCTED BY JOHN E. LANGDON

Trade Falls Affect of Spring Farm Preparations
Manufactures Gathering Headway Under New Buying
Small Establishments Feature Commercial Failures
Grain Marketings Influence Railway Traffic Movement
Corporate Financing Assumes Heavy Volume This Year

LAND operations, expected to commence within three weeks time, will have their usual stimulating effect on business. For the past month or so, inquiries received by farm implement houses and others primarily interested in catering to the needs of farmers have bee- more numerous than in other years. Furthermore, the type of inquiry is more promising, the majority of farmers being ready to pay cash for supplies, whereas in other years the signing of notes was the usual custom.

Supply houses in the West are stocking up with more confidence. Recent freight traffic returns indicate a good volume of merchandise, equipment, etc., moving west. On the other hand, shipments of grain and other farm products to the Atlantic seaboard have been heavier this spring. This situation is expected to continue for some weeks as there is still considerable grain in the West unthreshed.

Buying Power Unimpaired

Payments to the farmers, particularly in the West, will probably be slightly smaller than last year, owing to the lower grade of the grain. This should have no visible effect on the buying power of the rural communities, however, as their financial position is sound. Financial returns from the crop of 1926 were such as to clean up most of the existing debt so that the 1927-28 income after the payment of operating expenses, represents a net profit.

This improvement in rural conditions has not been without a beneficial influence on the large centres of population. The majority of industrial centres, bot' in the East and West, report activity to be well maintained. Stock taking, overhauling of machinery, etc., is now practically completed and the plants are back on their regular schedules.

Industry Gathering Headway

In the iron and steel industries, both primary and allied, conditions at present are more promising than was the case at this time last year. Output of iron and steel in January and February was substantially higher than last year, while returns for March are expected to show a further gain.

This betterment in one of the country's most important basic industries, is not attributable to one specific cause, but rather to a general advance in all manufactures. It is true that the automobile industry has recently enlarged its scale of operations and that demand for structural steel, on account of new building operations, is far in advance of any year in the past ten or fifteen, but, on the other hand, hardware, agricultural implement, railway rolling stock, and other iron and steel using industries are busier.

One feature of the business situation, however, which gives rise to many interesting deductions, is the increase in number of commercial failures. During February last failures numbered 188, as compared with 143 in the same month of the previous year and 197 in January, 1928. The liabilities of the assignors, amounting to $2,378,311, as compared with $2,811,418 in January, 1928, showed a decrease; when compared with $2,087,652 in February, 1927, an increase of 13.9 per cent. is noted.

Trading establishments continue to constitute a majority of the failures. A larger number of manufacturing establishments are assigning. These, in the main, are small, undercapitalized and poorly organized companies, which cannot keep up to the new developments in manufacturing. Further, the increase in assignments is not confined to any particular area, each province, with the exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia, reporting a larger number than last year.

No Lack of Credit

There is no lack of credit for legitimate enterprises. Monthly bank statements indicate that the resources of the Canadian chartered banks at present are as high, if not higher, than at any other time on record. Loans have increased, but savings have advanced so rapidly that the ratio between the two remains at about the same level as in 1925 or 1926.

Moreover, corporate financing in the past fifteen months has been very extensive and widespread. While much new capital, raised by bonds or stock issues, has been for refunding purposes, quite a respectable total was raised for corporate purposes, such as additional working capital, extension of plants, opening up new territories, etc. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the increased number of failures in January and February was not due to lack of credit, but rather to inability to cope with existing merchandising conditions.

Freight Movement Heavy

An encouraging sign of the current business situation is to be seen in the weekly freight traffic reports. While in no way foretelling the trend of conditions, these reports are invaluable in that they accurately depict activity in the major lines of activity..

In the first three months of this year, car loadings of revenue freight totalled 818,148. This compares with 790,756 and 712,638 in the corresponding periods of 1927 and 1926. For the whole of last year loadings were slightly in excess of the 3,000,000 car mark. At the present rate, returns for 1928 should pass the 3,500,000 mark, though much will depend upon the early movement of the Western grain crop.

Grain Marketings Increase

Analysis of the returns for the past three-months period show that grain and grain products have played an important part in the increased freight movement on Canadian railways. The lateness of harvesting last year and the inability of shippers to get the crop to the head of the lakes before freeze up has resulted in the carry over of large quantities of grain into this year. The manufacture of coke, pulp and paper, and the heavier shipment of other forest products, ore, merchandise and miscellaneous goods also contributed to the improved showing.

Unfortunately, the railways have not fully benefited by the heavier flow of traffic owing to lower rates and increased operating costs. Returns, however, are satisfactory and both transcontinental lines are making heavy expenditures this year on improvements and extension of trackage, which has not been without a beneficial influence on business in general.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Latest This Year	Latest Last Year	Cumulative for Year This Year	Cumulative for Year Last Year
		Weekly		
Car Loadings (Mar. 31)	61,361	62,231	818,148	790,756
Stock Price Index (Traders—April 5)	367.8	146.2	......	......
C.P.R. Gross Earnings (Mar. 31)	$ 5,401,000	$ 4,725,000	$ 46,069,000	$ 42,123,000
C.N.R. Gross Earnings (Mar. 21)	$ 7,234,125	$ 6,771,247	$ 59,618,023	$ 54,985,630
		Monthly		
Production—				
Pig Iron, tons (Feb.)	64,691	50,695	129,697	102,412
Steel, tons (Feb.)	98,820	55,620	183,115	114,171
Newsprint, cwt. (Feb.)	189,822	151,986	377,671	313,710
Automobiles (Feb.)	12,504	18,655	20,967	34,031
Boots and shoes, pr. (Feb.)	1,665,304	1,510,942	3,148,218	2,918,105
Flour, bbls. (Feb.)	1,464,426	1,231,000	3,043,210	2,727,000
Construction—				
Building Permits (Feb.)	$ 10,322,405	$ 7,638,176	$ 18,036,009	$ 13,314,713
Contracts (Feb.)	25,875,200	19,517,000	46,355,200	36,289,000
Labor—				
Employment Index (Mar.)	101.4	96.3	......	......
Trade (February)—				
Imports	$ 86,006,897	$ 74,706,654	$ 165,513,314	$ 153,512,286
Exports	$ 88,565,196	$ 75,533,607	$ 172,992,939	$ 150,799,607
Imports of Key Products—(Feb.)				
Rubber, lbs.	5,718,787	5,869,000	10,848,149	10,205,000
Cotton, lbs.	11,853,884	12,278,000	31,488,552	21,278,207
Sugar, cwt.	654,654	619,755	1,019,481	1,266,443
Petroleum, gal.	47,809,864	31,052,009	106,310,914	52,222,000
Coal, tons	1,234,286	1,706,237	2,458,074	3,269,233
Exports of Key Products—(Feb.)				
Newsprint, cwt.	3,668,288	3,895,712	6,817,614	6,742,286
Automobiles, No.	2,628	5,321	6,130	12,801
Wheat, bush.	18,371,535	11,421,705	33,572,324	23,992,739
Wheat flour, bbls.	767,942	748,499	1,533,734	1,522,480
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Feb.)	1,273,892	1,065,850	2,591,774	2,197,062
Population—				
Emigration (Jan.)*	5,635	4,555	50,294	59,299
Immigration (Dec.)	3,962	4,164	3,962	4,164
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Feb.)	188	143	385	334
Failures, Liabilities (Feb.)	$ 2,378,311	$ 2,087,652	$ 5,189,729	$ 4,712,944
Bank Debits (Feb.)	$3,101,985,416	$2,295,076,945	$6,501,096,452	$4,911,907,573
Bond Sales (Mar.)	$ 15,728,244	$ 27,326,463	$ 70,298,455	$ 97,330,999
Insurance Sales (Feb.)	$ 39,962,000	$ 35,288,000	$ 87,232,000	$ 72,108,000
Wholesale Prices (1913-100)—				
General Index (Feb.)	150.8	150.3	......	......
Iron	142.1	144.4	......	......
Cotton, raw	152.6	116.6	......	......
Grains	162.6	157.7	......	......
Cattle	148.3	103.9	......	......
Rubber	54.4	60.0	......	......

(*Fiscal year ended July).

Red Deer brand birch FLOORING

The product of The MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Ltd. HUNTSVILLE Ontario

RED DEER BRAND

Every bundle of Red Deer brand Birch bears the above trade mark —it is 99 to 100% perfect.

Manufacturers of high grade Hardwood Flooring for residence, school and industrial work; Kiln Dried Hardwood Lumber; Hemlock Timbers.

Business Conditions in United States

Measured by the value of cheques passing through the banks for payment, business in the United States during the week ended March 31, although lower than during the preceding week, was considerably higher than a year ago, according to the weekly statement of the Department of Commerce. The general level of wholesale prices showed a slight recession but was higher than a year ago. Prices for iron and steel strengthened slightly as compared with the preceding week, but were lower than last year, while prices for cotton declined slightly from the previous week but were higher than a year ago. Copper prices continued to reflect a higher average than last year.

Loans and discounts of Federal reserve member banks were higher than in the preceding week but were still below the level reached early during the current year. The Federal reserve ratio averaged lower than during the previous week, showing a decline also from a year ago. Loans to brokers and dealers by Federal reserve member banks in New York City expanded over the previous week but were lower than the high record reached early in February. Prices of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange made a new high record during the week. Bond prices showed no change from the preceding week but averaged above the level of last year. Interest rates on call loans averaged higher than in either prior period. Time-money rates, showing no change from the previous week, were higher than in the same week of 1927. Business failures were more numerous than in either the previous week or the corresponding period of last year.

Output of bituminous coal during the week ended March 24 was smaller than in either the previous week or the corresponding period of last year. Lumber, on the other hand, showed larger production as compared with both prior periods. The production of beehive coke, showing no change from the preceding week, was only half as large as a year ago.

WEEKLY BUSINESS INDICATORS

Weeks ended Saturday. Average 1923-25—100

	Mar. 24 1928	Mar. 26 1927
Bituminous-coal production	101.3	137.2
Lumber production	106.4	92.3
Beehive-coke production	40.8	81.6
Petroleum production (daily av.)	114.6	118.2
Freight-car loadings	....	105.2
Bldg. contracts 37 states (daily av.)	145.1	160.6
Wheat receipts	65.0	31.8
Cotton receipts	67.7	88.5
Cattle receipts	71.8	79.1
Hog receipts	103.4	76.9
Price No. 2 wheat	....	93.0
Price cotton middling	72.8	52.9
Price iron and steel composite	86.2	89.1
Copper, electrolytic, price	100.7	94.2
Fisher's price index (1926—100)	98.2	92.7
Bank loans and discounts, total	122.2	114.9
Debits to individual accounts	134.5	117.6
Interest rates, call money	109.1	106.1
Business failures	115.0	120.9
Stock prices	194.3	152.1
Bond prices	110.9	108.4
Interest rates, time money	105.7	102.9
Federal reserve ratio	96.9	102.2

AVERAGE DAILY POWER OUTPUT NEARS RECORD

All Areas Report Higher Consumption During February

On account of the short month, February's aggregate output of power from central electric stations was not as high as in January, but the average daily output was the second highest ever recorded.

For the month under review, production totalled 1,273,892 thousands of kilowatt hours, as compared with 1,317,882 in January and with 1,065,850 in February, 1927. This total includes both water and fuel developed power, the amount attributed to the former in February amounting to 1,256,242 and to the latter 17,650.

Quebec stations continue to account for the majority of output, being credited with 603,303 thousands in February. Ontario was second with 462,441; followed by the Prairie Provinces with 105,972; British Columbia, 87,822; Maritime Provinces, 10,317; "other provinces," 4,037 (all fuel); and exports 122,010.

Consumption Higher

The increasing consumption of the different areas is better illustrated by an analysis of the average daily output. In this respect Quebec reports an output of 20,804, nearly one-half of that recorded for the Dominion. This is higher than the daily average in January or for any other month on record. As compared with February of last year, there is an increase of roughly 25 per cent.

Output in Ontario has not gained so rapidly as in Quebec owing to the fewer developments. For February, however, the daily average was 15,946, a slight increase over the preceding month and about 326 above the corresponding figure for last year.

The Prairie Provinces show an increase in power generated by water, but a decrease in that produced by fuel. For the former, the daily average in February was 3,184 and the latter 470. While there has been no spectacular increase in the amount of power generated in that area, the increase has been consistent. There has been little change in the output of fuel power plants in the past year or two, the trend now being toward greater dependence upon water power.

B.C. Sets Up Record

British Columbia set up a new record for average daily output in February. The central electric stations in that province reported an average of 3,028 for February, as compared with 3,011 in January last and 2,610 in the same month of 1927.

A slight gain is reported by the Maritimes in the volume of output for February, the daily average being 356, as compared with 351 in January. It is significant that this total equals that of March, 1927, which hitherto was the highest point ever reached by the Maritime stations.

Exports of power from Canada have shown little fluctuation in the past year or two, the daily average being around 4,300. This is about 9 per cent. of the total for the Dominion.

U. S. Twine Price Lower; Can. Makers May Suffer

Hardware and Metal, Toronto, announced last week the opening prices on binder twine in the United States for the season. In the case of one length of twine a reduction of 1¾ cents per pound is noted when compared with last year's opening prices, and the average for various lengths from 500 to 650 feet is approximately 1½ cents per pound lower than a year ago.

No prices have been named in Canada as yet, and from present indications it is unlikely that prices will be named, at least for some time. According to Hardware and Metal, the indication of lower price levels in Canada as result of action taken in the U. S. is a matter of much concern to Canadian binder twine manufacturers whose profits may suffer as a result.

Sharks Try to Buy Power at Below Real Worth

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Apparently, unscrupulous stock peddlers have approached many customer-shareholders of the Montreal Light and Power Consolidated. Several thousand customers of the company are at the moment paying subscriptions on shares which, when fully paid up, they will obtain at prices materially below present market levels. These customer-subscribers to the Montreal Power shares have been approached and have been asked to sell their "rights" to the stock at what is apparently a premium, but such a premium is below the real worth and market value of the shares. Montreal "Power" has therefore circularized its customer-subscribers advising them not to part with the stock for which they are subscribing.

Ship More Apples

Apple and potato shipments of Nova Scotia for the season up to and including March 29th show an increase of 57 cars and 13 cars, respectively, as compared with the similar period of a year ago.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889

CANADIAN
Government, Municipal & Corporation
SECURITIES

53 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO2
TRANSPORTATION BLDG. MONTREAL
11 WALL STREET - - NEW YORK
LONDON BLDG. - - VANCOUVER
BELMONT HOUSE - VICTORIA, B.C.
GRESHAM HOUSE - OLD BROAD ST.
LONDON, E.C.2. ENG.

ENQUIRIES INVITED

PICKS 17 BEST STOCKS

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The current monthly market letter published by Johnston and Ward, contains a group of suggested investment stocks. The bulletin says that indications point to increased appreciation, with probably increased dividends, as the various companies broaden out their activities and grow with the country.

The list includes Montreal Power, Brazilian Traction, Abitibi Power, Dominion Textile, Ottawa Power, Shawinigan, Quebec Power, Steel of Canada, Wayagamack, Canada Bread, F. N. Burt, British American Oil, Canadian Industrial Alcohol, Penman's, City Dairy and Hiram Walker, Gooderham and Worts.

Have you Business in Mexico?

You can now telephone to the leading Cities in Mexico at rates which make the service cheap for the advantages it offers.

For example — rates to Mexico City for a three-minute talk are —

	Station to Station	Person to Person
From Montreal	$12.75	$16.00
Toronto	11.75	14.75
Ottawa	12.50	15.75
London	11.50	14.50
Hamilton	11.75	14.75

Telephone! Your message and the answer on the spot!

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA

635

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Ask the Canadian Pacific about Canada

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH. For information regarding the Mining Industry of Canada, the development and supply of Industrial Raw Materials available from resources along the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, consult this Branch.

We have an Expert Staff continuously engaged in research relative to all resources and the examination of Deposits in the field. Practical information is available concerning development opportunities, the use of By-Products, Markets, Industrial Crops, Prospecting and Mining.

BUREAU OF CANADIAN INFORMATION

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Bureau of Canadian Information, will furnish you with the latest reliable information on every phase of industrial and agricultural development in Canada. In our Reference Library, maintained at Montreal, are complete data on Natural Resources, Climate, Labor, Transportation, Business Openings, etc. Additional data are constantly being added.

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal, Que.

Private Wire Connection to New York, Chicago, Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver.

G. F. TULL & ARDERN LIMITED

STOCK, BOND, GRAIN and FINANCIAL BROKERS
LANCASTER BUILDING
CALGARY, Alberta

The New Birks Bldg. has 45,000 square feet of PERMANENT FLOORS

Dominion Battleship Linoleum was chosen as a matter of course for the corridor and office floors throughout the large addition to the New Birks Building, Montreal, shown at the left of the illustration. At the same time, many additional square feet were laid in the original building.

This permanent public floor is quick and easy to lay, odourless, sanitary and restfully quiet underfoot. It needs no upkeep. May be waxed and polished if desired.

For many types of installations including banks, offices, stores, schools, hospitals and public buildings generally.

Made in three qualities, AAA, AA and A, in a wide range of appropriate colours. Special colours for large contracts.

Installed by all large house furnishing and departmental stores. Write us for samples and literature.

Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company Limited
MONTREAL

Makers of floor coverings for over 50 years

DOMINION BATTLESHIP LINOLEUM

The DAILY NEWSPAPER

It Opens Almost Every Door and Enters Almost Every Home

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA stand ready to carry the message of legitimate business into every literate home in the Dominion.

Ninety-seven Daily Newspapers in all—distributed from Atlantic to Pacific—whose combined circulations total 1,900,000 copies per day.

These Daily Newspapers are *invited* into these Canadian homes—are paid to come into them—they never intrude.

Your advertising message has behind it the prestige and good-will and influence of the paper that carries it. It is introduced and recommended to the reader in a friendly way. It is sure to be seen and read sympathetically, and at a time when the mind is most receptive.

NO other form of publicity compares in effectiveness with advertising in the Daily Newspapers.

It costs less than any other form of advertising. Mr. Claude C. Hopkins, an American advertising man of world-wide reputation and great experience, of whom it is said that he changed the buying habits of a nation, states on page 77 of his recent book entitled "My Life in Advertising":

"We have learned that newspapers offer the cheapest distribution of any offer we wish to make."

ADVERTISING can be placed in every Daily Newspaper in Canada—giving complete coverage of the Dominion—at a combined cost of only $5.56 an agate line.

If your product does not enjoy national distribution, you will find Daily Newspapers published in the limited territory where it is sold. They cover your field.

ANY ADVERTISING AGENCY

officially recognised by the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association will gladly quote advertising rates of any Daily Newspaper or group of Daily Newspapers by return of mail, and will study your marketing problems and prepare your advertising copy without charging you a penny for its services.

CANADIAN DAILY C·D·N·A· NEWSPAPERS ASS'N.

Pulp & Paper

KILLAM RETURNS TO NATIVE HEATH IN PAPER PROJECT

His Newest Development is Amid His Boyhood Haunts

From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX.—After winning prestige in the realm of finance, I. W. Killam is, in his new pulp and paper project in this province, returning to his native zone as a captain of industry.

Mr. Killam was born in Yarmouth, N.S., where his forbears were active in shipbuilding for scores of years.

When he was on the threshold of manhood, seeking an opportunity to distinguish himself, the door to the industry favored by his ancestors was closed to him. A depression in the construction of wooden vessels followed the popularity of steel ships.

Joined Up With Aitken

When he found it impossible to follow in the footsteps of his forbears, I. W. Killam sought another outlet for his talent.

In 1905, William Max Aitken, who had come to Nova Scotia from Newcastle and St. John, N.B., settled in Halifax. While originally engaged in life insurance, Mr. Aitken turned his attention to finance. He organized the Royal Securities Corporation in Halifax, and began handling stocks and bonds. At the outset, Mr. Aitken comprised the entire staff of the Royal Securities Corporation.

Conditions were far from promising in the modest little office of the Royal Securities Corporation in Halifax, in 1905, when young I. W. Killam quit his native Yarmouth to seek fame and fortune in a new field. Young Killam had conceived the idea of trying his luck with stocks and bonds. His bent went farther than merely trading in securities. He was ambitious to organize companies. In those pioneer years, this would be classified as financial promoting.

I. W. Killam was in Halifax only a few days, when his attention was attracted to some advertising in a local newspaper, inserted in behalf of the Royal Securities Corporation. He made some inquiries, and found the presiding genius of the Royal Securities Corporation was one Max Aitken. The latter had abandoned the William prefix.

I. W. and Max had a conference. Max was impressed by the younger man, and an agreement was reached whereby the man from Yarmouth would join the Royal Securities Corporation, as a salesman.

Moves Head Office to Montreal

For three years, Mr. Killam remained an important cog in the Royal Securities Corporation at Halifax, the business of which was growing more successful annually. In 1908, Mr. Killam moved to St. John, N.B., where he spent a year. The following year he spent in Quebec City.

Like Max Aitken, he went to London, where he was located for three years, namely from 1910 to 1913. In this he was following the example set by his senior partner, now Lord Beaverbrook, who was previously knighted—soon after moving the head office of the Royal Securities Corporation from Halifax to Montreal.

In 1913, I. W. Killam returned to Canada, as a leading spirit in the Royal Securities Corporation, secondary only to Lord Beaverbrook in importance. Thanks to the initiative of both men, this house had been developed into one of the financial powers of not only Canada, but Great Britain.

In 1915, Mr. Killam became president of the Royal Securities Corporation, a position he retains to-day.

Interested in Big Companies

He has been prominent in the organization and reorganization of a number of industrial concerns in Canada. He is president of the International Power Corporation and Calgary Power, and is a member of the directorates of the British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, Donnacona Paper Company, Fraser Companies, all pulp and paper producing entities and active in British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick. He is also conspicuous in Nova Scotia Tramways, Acadia Sugar Refining Company, and Moirs, confectionery manufacturers, all of Halifax.

Mr. Killam is the sponsor of one of the biggest pulp, paper and power projects attempted in the Maritime Provinces. At Liverpool-Milton, N.S., he and his associates will erect a large newsprint mill. Liverpool is at the mouth of the Mersey River. On this river, Mr. Killam will promote hydro development, capable to not only supply ample power for the newsprint plant, but provide electric current for all the communities in that section of Nova Scotia. Docks will be built at Liverpool harbor to facilitate the shipping of the paper to the United States, which will be the outstanding market for the product of the mill. This harbor is available for shipping all through the year.

Spend Vast Sums

Announcement has been made of the intention to expend approximately $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in the construction of the plants necessary for the manufacture of the paper and development of the power, erection of shipping facilities, acquisition of lands, etc. About 3,000 men will be steadily employed when producing operations are at the height.

At the start the capacity of the newsprint mill will be 250 tons per day. This will be increased within a few years of the formal opening of the plant to 400 tons daily.

An agreement has been entered into between the Nova Scotia government and Mr. Killam, whereby none of the wood on lands owned by him and his associates will be exported in the raw state. While the company will cut heavily from its own areas, it will also buy pulpwood from the provincial crown lands at stumpage rates. No leases of crown lands will be negotiated between the company and government.

Liverpool is linked with Yarmouth, on the south-western branch of the Canadian National. Only a short distance on this line separates the two centres.

PRICE BROTHERS INTRINSIC VALUE 'ROUSES INTEREST

Company's Annual Report Will Give Much More Information

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is understood that the annual report of Price Brothers and Company covering the fiscal year ending February 28 last, will present a much more complete picture of the company's operations to the shareholders than has been customary in previous balance sheets.

Through the sale of the Chute a Caron power site to the Aluminum Company of America, Price Brothers is a large holder of both the preferred and common shares of the Aluminum Company.

With the recapitalization of the Duke-Price Power Company a year or two ago, Price Brothers and Company reduced its holdings in the big Saguenay power company; nevertheless, it still retains a substantial stock interest in the undertaking, amounting, so it is said, to 14,000 shares out of a total of 210,000 shares outstanding. Last autumn, Price Brothers also acquired the control of the Donnacona Paper Company through the ownership of its common shares. In addition, the big Saguenay newsprint producer has made one or two other interesting little investments in the province of Quebec. It is understood that the next balance sheet will provide the shareholders with a clearer picture of some of these holdings.

Has Had Rapid Rise

The substantial stock market appreciation which the shares have experienced recently is due to no significant developments. Perhaps the fact that the Howard Smith shareholders sold that property for $150 a share has had the effect of calling investment attention to a company which has enough wood to supply its mills in perpetuity. Moreover the company is steadily improving its position from an earnings standpoint; physically, by expanding its activities; and financially through the appreciation of all its many investments and by ploughing back earnings into property.

An extremely large proportion of Price Brothers shares are salted away in what amounts to perpetuity in various strong boxes. The Price family hold, and will continue to hold, the controlling interest; in addition, it is known that Sir Herbert Holt's holdings in the company are large. Hence there is but a small floating supply of stock. Any real demand for the shares forces the price up to what might be considered a high figure—unless the intrinsic value of the shares is compared with other similar securities, such as the Howard Smith shares which the purchasers value at $150 each. The values behind the Howard Smith stock are not even comparable to the values underlying Price Brothers shares.

INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS GROWTH

President Says Profits Will Not Equal Dividends in First Six Months

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Definite financial progress during a year of tremendous expansion is a feature of the 1927 annual report of the International Paper Company. While assets increased by approximately $60,000,000 to the grand total of $290,500,000, the company's gross earnings increased approximately $5,000,000 to $15,500,000, on total sales of $65,000,000.

The profit and loss statement shows that the company virtually doubled the sum applicable to its common stock; the rate earned on the shares remained practically the same as during 1927 the amount of common stock outstanding increased from 500,000 to 1,000,000 shares.

At the same time tremendous changes have taken place in the company's balance sheet. Large additions (mainly in the Canadian field), have been made to plant and property and also in the amount of woodlands held by the company. The company's investments in other companies show a significant increase, as does also the amount of inventories carried on the books.

Comparison of Earnings

In the liabilities, important strides have been made in revamping the capital structure, the funded debt having been materially scaled down while the preferred capitalization has been almost trebled. The company's working capital position is not quite as strong as last year; although current assets have increased, yet current liabilities have practically doubled thus reducing the margin of working capital.

The comparative earnings for the past two years are as follows:

	1927	1926
Gross sales	$65,416,135	$60,177,333
Cost of sales	49,886,276	50,103,082
Gross earn.	$15,529,859	$10,074,251
Less:		
Depreciation	4,552,734	3,756,277
Bond interest	4,462,355	2,802,981
Amortization	379,866	239,708
Income taxes	377,000	......
	$ 9,771,955	$ 6,798,968
Balance	5,757,903	3,275,283
C. H.-E. div.	21,404	......
Net revenue	x$5,736,499	$ 3,275,283
Pfd. divid.	3,728,252	2,198,471
Com. divid.	1,958,658	750,000
	$ 5,686,911	$ 2,948,471
To surplus	49,588	326,812
Conversion	71,730	74,050
Stock prem.	269,145	......
Prev. surp.	22,258,080	21,857,217
P. & L. balance	$22,648,543	$22,258,080

xAvailable for dividends on International Paper Stock.

Working Capital Position

	1927	1926
Current assets	$40,677,384	$36,124,376
Current liabs.	14,941,759	7,598,135
Working capital	$25,735,625	$28,526,241

Plant and properties, after deducting depreciation and general property reserves, are shown at $160,755,000 as against $113,579,000 in 1926. Woodlands now stand at $26,906,000 as against $21,516,000 a year ago. The company's other investments, other than the stocks and bonds of International Paper Company and wholly owned subsidiaries, are shown at $39,806,000 as against $36,090,000 in 1926. The cash held in escrow for Gatineau Power developments has been reduced from $11,125,000 to $8,871,000. Current assets are higher by $4,000,000 than last year due to an increase in inventories by approximately this amount.

On the liabilities side the funded debt now stands at $102,804,000 as against $122,725,000 in 1926, due to the redemption in two successive steps, of the entire amount of 6 per cent. convertible gold debentures. A new item in current liabilities appears this year entitled, "Notes payable," amounting to $5,935,000. Another new item is "stocks of subsidiary companies," amounting to $12,650,000 and carried as a liability. This is almost entirely the 6 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation.

The company's outstanding 7 per cent. preferred stock has been increased from $28,970,000 in 1926 to $77,302,000. The 6 per cent. preferred remains virtually unchanged, while common stock is now carried at $52,218,000 as against $37,500,000 a year ago. Surplus now stands at $22,648,000 which is a small increase over the preceding year.

Presidential Remarks

The president, A. R. Graustein, in his remarks to the shareholders, makes the following references to the company's progress:

The company's total production of paper and of pulp for sale during the year 1927 aggregated 833,833 tons against 740,172 tons in 1926 and 579,063 tons in 1925. These figures are exclusive of pulp manufactured by the company for its own use in the manufacture of paper. The output of 1927 included a full year's production of the new machines at Three Rivers mill and a part year's production of the new Gatineau mill and the newly-acquired Louisiana mill.

Canadian International

The new Gatineau mill was completed during the year. All four machines have been operating since August. Though they have not yet had time to attain normal efficiency, their performance has completely justified the confidence of the staff of the company in machines of their width. Capable of making a sheet of paper 258 inches wide, these machines are the widest now in existence, although it is reported that a still wider machine has recently been ordered by another company.

The new machines which came into operation at Three Rivers mill in the first half of 1926 operated in 1927 with increasing efficiency and the average daily production of the mill, which was running at 650 tons at the time of the last annual report, had increased by the end of 1927 to 670 tons.

Kipawa and Hawkesbury

The Kipawa and Hawkesbury bleached sulphite pulp mills have operated close to capacity throughout the year but with somewhat reduced profits occasioned by the very low prices now prevailing in the sulphite pulp market.

The excess capacity for newsprint production on this continent steadily increased during 1927 and a very considerable further increase in newsprint capacity will take place during the year 1928. The consumption of newsprint in 1926 exceeded that in 1925 by approximately 16 per cent., but the consumption in 1927 showed little or no increase over 1926. If past tendencies, however, are a criterion, a further increase in newsprint consumption should take place in the next year or two.

An Ultimate Increase

As a result both of this excess capacity and the resultant curtailment of production, and of the fact that under the system of pricing adopted for 1928, substantial freight allowances have been given to users of newsprint, and of the somewhat lower prices generally prevailing for products of the company, it is very doubtful whether the company after its customary depreciation charges will earn dividends at the regular rate on its common stock during the first half of 1928, but with the development of its properties earnings should show an increasing tendency during the balance of the year.

The power contracts of the company already signed require for the most part deliveries of power in increasing quantities year by year. The greater part of the benefit to be derived from these contracts may not be realized until 1931. By that time, however, contracts already signed should result in substantial additions to the company's net earnings.

SUGAR CANE MAY PRODUCE PULPS?

New Pulp Mill Starts in Cuba — Canadian Pulp Supreme

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Cuba now has a pulp mill producing forty tons of pulp daily from sugar cane. It is understood that work is already under way to enlarge the capacity of the plant to 120 tons daily. Any new development of this type is of interest to the holders of Canadian pulp and paper securities, for if it be found possible to manufacture pulp cheaper from anything other than Canadian logs, such a development naturally has an unfavorable bearing on Canadian pulp and paper securities.

The development of kraft manufactured from fast growing pine in the Southern States has had its effect on the market for Canadian kraft, despite the fact that the kraft manufactured from Southern pine is not comparable in quality to the kraft manufactured from Canadian spruce.

Many experiments, such as the manufacture of pulp from sugar cane, in Cuba, have been undertaken, but none have competed successfully with the processes at present in use in Canada and the United States.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED

PRUE COTTONS

MANUFACTURING

ALL LINES OF WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, LONG CLOTHS, CAMBRICS, DUCKS, BAGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, QUILTS, BUREAU COVERS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING, YARNS, BLANKETS, RUGS, TWINES, NARROW FABRICS

AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES USED BY MANUFACTURERS IN RUBBER AND OTHER TRADES

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

NEWSPRINT PAPER AND LUMBER

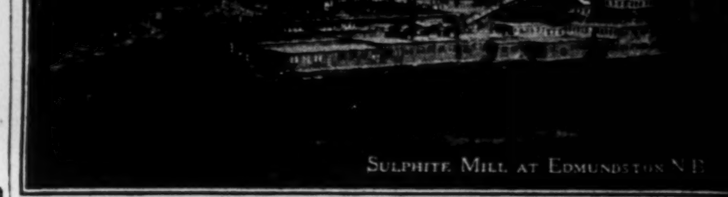
Head Office

QUEBEC, P.Q.

FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED

EDMUNDSTON, N.B.

Lumber :-: Bleached Sulphite Pulp :-: Fine Papers



SULPHITE MILL AT EDMUNDSTON N.B.

H. S. FERGUSON

Member Eng. Inst. Can.; Am. Soc. C.E.; Am. Soc. M.E.

Consulting Engineer

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Pulp and Paper Mills *Power Developments*

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

Steel Plate Engraving and Printing, Lithographing, etc.

Producers of

Bank Notes, Bonds, Municipal Debentures, Stock Certificates, Interim Receipts, Cheques and all Documents of a Monetary Nature

Branch 11 Place d'Armes MONTREAL — Head Office OTTAWA Canada — Branch 1112 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. TORONTO

The Uses of Paperboard

SANITARY PAPERBOARD PACKAGES

Paperboard's first great contribution to modern merchandising was the sanitary packaging of many food products formerly sold in bulk.

Manufacturing all Grades of Paperboard

CANADIAN PAPERBOARD COMPANY, LTD.

Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada

HEAD OFFICE—2 *Seigneurs Street*—MONTREAL

Instalment Paper such as Automobile, Piano, Etc., Purchased

MANUFACTURERS FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.

MONTREAL

TORONTO: Federal Building

BATHURST

BATHURST POWER AND PAPER COMPANY

Groundwood—Sulphite
Kraft—Newsprint—Lumber

BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK

Wabasso Cottons are Canada's best

WABASSO COTTONS include Sheets, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Circular Cottons, Madapolams, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Longcloths, Lawns, Voiles, Twills; also a complete colour range in Mulls, Voiles, Check Nainsooks, Lingerie Cloths and Broadcloths in the newest shades.

The new Wabasso Silks are attractive fabrics made from finest Combed Yarns and Celanese. They are as pretty as the Rainbow.

The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

Three Rivers, Que.

GEORGE F. HARDY

M. AM. SOC. C. E., M. AM. SOC. M. E., M. ENG. INST. CAN.

Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer

Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills — 305 Broadway New York — Water Power Development

HYDRAULIC TURBINE

Machinery and Accessories

——Leffel Design——

Built in Canada and backed by over 60 years' experience in this field

WILLIAM HAMILTON LIMITED

Head Office: Peterborough

VANCOUVER MONTREAL WINNIPEG

PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORPORATION

Newsprint and Sulphite Pulp

HEAD OFFICE:

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Mills at PORT ALFRED, P. Q.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company

Limited

NEWSPRINT

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT.

Gasoline Marine Engines

Equipment, Propellers

REPAIRS TO ALL MAKES OF ENGINES

Foreman Motor & Machine Co. Ltd.

Lake St., Toronto, 2, Ont.

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES

Limited

Offer

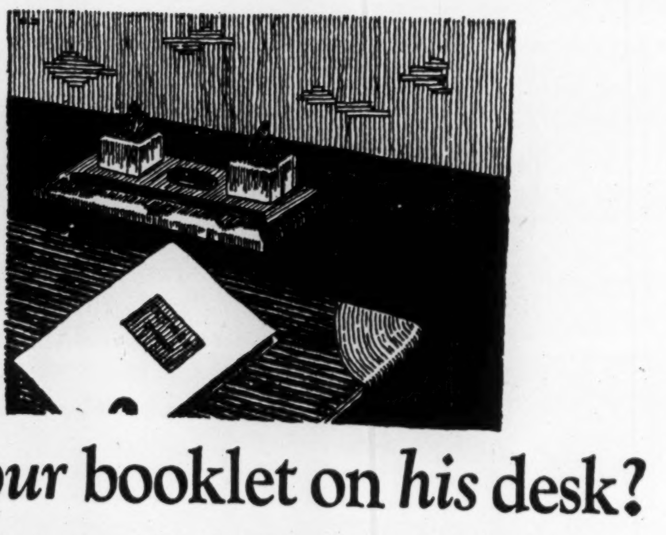
CANADIAN GROWN

Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, Alpines, Vines, Roses

4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

Nurseries 260 Acres

CLARKSON, ONT.



Is *your* booklet on *his* desk?

That attractive booklet which creates an interest that *won't* be sidetracked, and which stimulates action by the men who make the larger decisions in business—is it yours or your competitor's?

The power of printed salesmanship is immeasurably great.

Your printer can help you. Use him.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED

MONTREAL, CANADA

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.

SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA

Manufacturers of News Print Paper

Production—720 tons daily.

Mills at

Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola, and Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Annual Capacity: 150,000 Tons of Groundwood Pulp. Mills at Chicoutimi and Val Jalbert, P.Q.

Quebec Pulp and Paper Corporation

Limited

Executive Office: CHICOUTIMI, P.Q.

Cable Address: "SAGUENAY, CHICOUTIMI"

The Canada Power & Paper Corporation

Total Daily Capacity of Plants: 1250 Tons of Newsprint.

Also producing fine and kraft papers, paperboard, paper boxes, paper bags, paper specialties, and sulphite, kraft and groundwood pulps.

Successor and Operating Company of:

Belgo-Canadian Paper Company

Laurentide Company

St. Maurice Paper Company

Canada Paper Company

Head Office:

MONTREAL-QUEBEC

Your Investments

Investment questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance inquiries on sheets separate from other investment inquiries.

Commerce Building

What do you think of Commerce & Transportation building preferred stock?

We do not think favorably of investment in the preferred stock of Commerce and Transportation Building, Limited, Toronto.

Brazilian Common

What do you think of the new Brazilian common? Do you think Imperial Oil or British American Oil more likely to rise?

The common stock of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co. is an attractive common stock for any person who is willing to be patient. Imperial Oil is similarly attractive and has the additional advantage of being a company operating largely in Canada. British American Oil is somewhat more speculative than Imperial Oil, in our opinion.

Interprovincial Brick

Will you kindly advise me regarding Interprovincial Brick class "A" and "B" preferred shares.

Interprovincial Brick Class A and Class B preferred offer interesting possibilities of appreciation for a long hold. This company is one of the small brick companies and has been operating in a highly competitive field. When brick prices become more stabilized, earnings of this and similar companies will no doubt improve. Over a long period these securities should show appreciation.

Massey Harris

As a subscriber to your valued journal, I would appreciate your opinion in the following connection: I hold (well margined) 50 shares Massey Harris common purchased in January last at 41¾. Have been considering the advisability of switching all or part to Building Products Ltd. common which pays a dividend of $1.20 per share per annum.

Massey-Harris shares should show you a good profit over a moderately short period of time. The company experienced a good volume of business last year, and earnings prospects for 1928 are exceptionally good. Building Products is an attractive speculation.

Loblaw Preferred

I would like to know why Loblaw's preferred stock is going down. All reports in the papers indicate good business. Would you advise me to hold or to sell?

Loblaw Groceterias preferred stock was at a much higher figure a few weeks ago on the assumption that the company was compelled to devote a part of its profits annually for the redemption of the preferred stock. It has been learned since, however, that the company is compelled merely to set aside a certain sum annually out of profits for redemption of preferred stock. The directors are disinclined to pay more than what they consider a reasonable price for this stock.

In the circumstances, it is improbable that it will be redeemed at more than the usual market price for a first class 7 per cent. preferred stock.

It is reported that the prevailing price is about the price which the directors are willing to pay. You have a good investment but you should sell if you are looking for further appreciation.

Reid Aircraft

What are the prospects of Reid Aircraft "A" shares advancing at an early date above $26 at which they can now be purchased?

The Reid Aircraft Co. was organized recently under a Federal charter for the manufacture and selling of aircraft and will be treading more or less virgin territory inasmuch as they expect to sell new construction aeroplanes to individuals desiring planes for their private use. They claim that their product will cost about as much as a medium priced car and can be safely flown by any person able to drive an automobile.

The class A stock can only be regarded as extremely speculative, with good chances of appreciation for long hold, in view of profits of aeroplane manufacturing operating in the United States and elsewhere in Canada.

Laura Secord

Would you recommend the purchase of Laura Secord Candy Shops Ltd. stock in the common or preferred a good buy? I hold some of Dr. A. W. Chase's stock. I was thinking of selling it and buying some of the following: Laura Secord common, Carling Breweries Ltd., British American Oil, Building Products, class "A."

Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine shares are of quite a speculative nature; and you would probably do well to sell them as you suggest and invest the proceeds.

Laura Secord common can be regarded as a good speculative investment. Carling Breweries are in a strong operating position and should show good earings during 1928. British American Oil is the second largest refiner and distributor of gasoline and oil in Canada. Its shares should show appreciation over a long hold. Building Products Class A securities are a good speculation for a hold.

Varied Investments

I am a young man 28 years old, single, and earning about $2,000 a year. Besides this I have two houses which I rent for $720 a year and the following securities:

Bonds—$1,000 Wayagamack 6 per cent; $500 Fraser Debs. 6½ per cent; $500 Detroit Bridge 7 per cent; $500 Inter. Power 6½; $600 B.C. Pulp & Paper 7. I also own 5 shares International Power and 5 shares Famous Players and the following common stocks:

10 Inter. Power, 5 Famous Players, 5 Alberta Pacific Grain, 30 B. C. Pulp & Paper, 5000 T.O.B. Gold Mines, 500 Vickers Gold Mines, and 100 Keeley Silver Mines.

Kindly tell me what you think of these investments.

Your list of securities shows good diversification; and while the majority of the securities are of what we classify as business men's securities, that is, suitable for business men who can watch the market and take advantage of price changes, your list in general is good. Wayagamack 6's are an excellent bond and the Detroit Bridge debentures are attractive for a long hold. The B.C. Pulp and Paper Co. is the outcome of a reorganization and has good possibilities of appreciation. Famous Players preferred has been called for redemption at 105 and International Power preferred is a good business man's security for a fairly good hold. The common stocks are speculative and should be good for a long hold. The mining shares you hold rank well with securities in this class.

To The Holders of

Lake Superior Corporation 1st 5% Bonds, due 1944

Algoma Steel Corporation 1st & Ref. Bonds, due 1962

The attention of the Lake Superior Corporation has been drawn to an offering by the Lake Superior Investment Company (which Company has no connection whatever with the Lake Superior Corporation) to holders of Lake Superior Corporation First Mortgage Bonds and of Algoma Steel Corporation First and Refunding Bonds, of non cumulative Preferred Stock of the Investment Company in exchange for said Bonds.

Without entering into any detailed criticism of, or answer to the statements in the public offering made by the Investment Company, it is submitted that such statements do not by any means disclose the picture in its true light, and in particular, that they completely ignore the fact that in certain years when business permitted, very substantial amounts of earnings were expended in new construction.

The Bondholders are, however, more deeply interested in the situation as it is to-day and in the future of the Corporation, in so far as it can now be forecasted.

It will interest Bondholders to learn that at the present time Algoma Steel Corporation is operating full capacity, having orders on hand representing a sum of over $6,000,000, which at least guarantee full operation for several months ahead, with prospects of further substantial orders being received at an early date. The Algoma Steel Corporation is at the present time earning more than sufficient to meet its Bond interest in full and is in a very comfortable position financially. At 30th June, 1928, (the close of the fiscal year) it is expected that the result of the operations for the year will show a considerable surplus over and above Bond interest. Apart from the prospects, however, it is recognized by the parties now interested that it is necessary to have a plant capable of producing more diversified products than at present. The plans for such a plant are now under consideration and in this connection the new interests are in a position to assure the Lake Superior Corporation and Algoma Steel Bondholders that no time will be lost in pushing the matter to a successful issue. The funds necessary to complete the plant are assured on terms which the new interests feel will be satisfactory to the Bondholders.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION,
ROBERT DODD,
President.

Imperial Oil

I am holding Imperial Oil, International Petroleum and British-American Oil. I paid 41¼ for the International Petroleum but am about even on the others.

Do you think that crude oil will be controlled so that International Petroleum shares will advance in value. Is there anything in the talk as to a bonus for Imperial Oil shareholders?

I have thought of selling some Imperial Oil shares and buying into Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting.

We are of the opinion that the outlook for the oil stocks in the next several months is reasonably good and that holdings of Imperial Oil, British American Oil and International Petroleum eventually will profit the investor.

No person is able to forecast the future of the mining market and it is difficult to judge whether or not any stock will go ahead more rapidly than any other stock. Mining stocks have been disappointing for some time and they may still be in a somewhat dubious position. Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting of course is one of the most attractive of the development propositions, but it is anyone's guess as to whether this stock will advance more rapidly than such a stock as Imperial Oil.

We have been unable to learn whether or not a new stock issue is probable for Imperial Oil.

Wants Appreciation

I am thinking of purchasing Montreal Tramways, Canadian Industrial Alcohol and Brazilian. I want, if possible, to obtain an appreciation over a nine to fifteen months period. If you think these are satisfactory stocks to buy for such a purpose, I shall make the purchase.

We think that as a long hold investment with a semi-speculative tinge, the shares of both Brazilian and Canadian Industrial Alcohol are extremely attractive. As a nine to fifteen months' hold the shares look very interesting to us. We do not think you would go far wrong in such a purchase.

Montreal Tramways shares are in a different category. They are an out and out investment and while there does not seem to be much chance of a very large appreciation in the Montreal Tramways stock, yet further expansions will no doubt be financed by the sale of shares to the stockholders at well below prevailing market levels. Therefore, we also think Montreal Tramways is an excellent investment.

Bloss P. Corey

I am writing to inquire as to the advisability of investing in a proposition offered the public by Bloss Corey & Son, Sarnia. The firm in question is selling contracts to individuals bearing interest at 7 per cent. covering the installing of oil pumps for service stations at a cost of $200. The contract is guaranteed by a guarantee insurance company and $59 is deducted from the proceeds of each contract sold for this purpose, the company evidently paying their dividends from the proceeds of their oil sold by the service stations.

The Bloss P. Corey and Son Distributing Co. Limited is apparently an attempt at co-operative marketing of Pennsylvania crude oil under the aegis of Harrison Corey, a successful oil distributor of the Petrolia district. The reports that we have on this company have so far been good, the firm is regarded as responsible and its affairs are capably managed by Harrison Corey. It has been difficult, however, to get any kind of a statement as to the past operations of this company. During the past year their business is stated to have fallen off to some extent, but a good year is expected in 1928.

It is difficult to predict the success that will attend a comparatively new profit-sharing scheme of this sort; but a modest investment in the sum of $200 has rather some interesting, speculative possibilities, though it cannot be regarded as gilt-edged by any means.

Considers Selling Victories

I am 35 years of age, married, one child, and carry $10,000 of Life Insurance. My income averages between $5,000 and $6,000 per year which is made up of salary and interest in the business of which I am manager.

Besides the interest in the business mentioned, I have saved $7,500 which was all in Victory Bonds until recently I sold $2,500 and purchased the following common stocks:

15 shares of City Dairies at 46½;
20 shares of Building Products at 45½;
20 shares of J. S. Mitchell at 43.

I intend to hold the above stocks and would like your advice as to whether or not it would be well to leave the remaining $5,000 in Victory Bonds, or if it would be better invested in other bonds or stocks which would give a larger rate of interest and also have a chance to appreciate in value. In case you should advise the latter, would you name some suitable stocks or bonds that I could consider.

We do not think there are any investments at present which combine safety with high yield, with opportunities for appreciation of principal.

We think that your investment policy for the next few years advisedly would be to overlook the factor of yield and to purchase securities which combine a high degree of safety with the probability of moderate appreciation of principal. These would be sound common stocks, such as the City Dairy which you already hold. Others in the same class would be Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, Shawinigan Water and Power, etc. Slightly less conservative utility stocks are Quebec Power, Winnipeg Electric, etc.

In a somewhat different class, but nevertheless sound, are Consumers' Gas, Toronto, and Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Goodyear Tire

Would you consider Goodyear Tire a good stock for investment and price appreciation?

We consider the common stock of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, a promising speculative investment.

Hobbs Storage Battery

Let me know if you think Hobbs Battery is a safe buy at $12.50 the share.

We would not advise anyone to purchase Hobbs Storage Battery stock at $12.50, or any other price, if he or she is not prepared to take more than the ordinary risk.

Carling Shares

As a subscriber I would like to ask your opinion of Carling Brewery stock at present price.

Carling Br. shares at present prices are an interesting buy. The company is in a strong operating position, extensive improvements and enlargements to plant the latter part of 1927, paving the way for increased production. In addition to this, the company's warehousing facilities throughout Ontario are stated to have been increased. Even on the basis of the few months' operations during the latter part of 1927, earnings were satisfactory; and it is expected that the profits for 1928 will show increases.

Assoc. Quality Canners

Will you kindly let me have your opinion on Associated Quality Canners, Ltd., no par common, now being offered at $25.00 per share?

Associated Quality Canners shares are strictly a business man's investment. Most Canadian canning companies have been successful in their operations; many of them have had both lean and fat years, largely dependent upon the crop conditions. The four constituent companies, the merger of which resulted in Associated Quality Canners, will no doubt be able to operate more economically under centralized management and control and with a considerable reduction in overhead. This and the fact that the products to be marketed will go forward under well and favorably known brands, will have a bearing on future earnings.

Lake Superior Corp.

Lake Superior Investment Company has recently sent a circular offering to issue their Preferred Stock in exchange for Lake Superior Corporation 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds on the basis of 6½ shares of Preferred Stock for each $1,000 bond.

Advise me what you would recommend a holder of the above mentioned bonds to do.

We do not think that holders of mortgage bonds which are a charge on property of the Lake Superior Corporation or of its subsidiary, the Algoma Steel Corporation, would be well advised to surrender these bonds in exchange for the preferred stock of the Lake Superior Investment Company. There are new interests in control of the Lake Superior Corporation and the outlook for all classes of security holders probably is better now than it has been for a number of years.

Shawinigan Rights

I see that Shawinigan rights are quoted at $8 each. What does this mean? Would I not be better advised to buy the rights rather than the shares?

If you purchase four Shawinigan rights, you are entitled to buy one share of Shawinigan at $50 a share. At $8 for each right, your Shawinigan would cost you about $82 a share. Hence, if you can pick up the rights at this figure, you would make a point or two on each share probably.

However, we would point out to you that whether you would make money or not, depends entirely on the price at which Shawinigan will sell when the new shares being offered to the shareholders have been fully paid up. Payment for the new stock is made in instalments.

If you purchase the rights, instead of the stock, you would also naturally forego dividends until the new stock has been fully paid up.

Loblaw vs. Dominion Stores

Please give the relative attractiveness of Loblaw Groceterias and Dominion Stores, considering not current dividends but comparative profits on basis of present market value and comparative prospects of future profits. People seem confused as to which is the better speculative investment for a period of, say, three years.

There are many persons puzzled as to the respective merits of the common stocks of Loblaw Groceterias and Dominion Stores. The stock market places a valuation of about $17,000,000 on the Loblaw enterprise and a valuation of about $11,500,000 on the Dominion Stores.

Dominion Stores is conducted along lines which have been proved successful over a long term of years in the United States. The company can establish and operate profitably stores in communities which are comparatively small. This applies to less populous districts in cities and also to comparatively small villages. The company is soundly managed.

Loblaw's is an enterprise operating along a comparatively new line which has been markedly successful in the last several years. The Loblaw profit per dollar of sales is considerably higher than the profit per dollar of sales for Dominion Stores. This is due to the fact that Loblaw's operates stores which are much larger than the average size of Dominion Stores. It follows, of course, that a large store cannot be operated in a small community, so that the field for expansion for Loblaw's perhaps is somewhat smaller than the field for expansion for Dominion Stores.

Both these enterprises are facing rather severe competition and while it is reasonable to expect continuous success, there is a possibility that competition will cut into profits somewhat in the next two or three years.

Loblaw Groceterias has a controlling interest in the enterprise incorporated in New York State and which has recently been expanded in Chicago. This United States subsidiary may, in the future, be a substantial source of revenue for Loblaw's.

Loblaw's and Dominion Stores do not serve precisely the same classes of trade and it is reasonable to expect that both will continue to be successful.

Northern Bakeries

Please give me your opinion of Northern Bakeries.

In our opinion, Northern Bakeries stock is a speculation with possibilities for appreciation in the next few months. We understand that the company is making excellent progress.

Manitoba Power

What do you think of the common shares of the Manitoba Power Company?

The future of the common shares of the Manitoba Power Company depends largely on the future industrial development of Winnipeg and the province of Manitoba.

In our opinion, what with the bettered business conditions prevailing in Winnipeg and the enlarged demand for power in Northern Manitoba, particularly in the paper and mining industries, we feel that the common shares may be regarded as an interesting long hold purchase for a business man.

McKnight Holding Co.

Could you kindly give me any information in regard to the McKnight, Holding Company Limited.

The McKnight Holding Company, Limited is interested in a simplified process for making steel from ore, the invention of the president of the company, Mr. McKnight. The company is also interested in a radium process for healing various ailments. We have no information as to projected operations of this company and hence cannot judge of its physical prospects. It is true, however, that original investors in companies attempting to market patents rarely reap rich reward, as initial funds are often needed for further experimental and laboratory work, and often financial reorganizations follow.

B. Greening Wire

I own $1,000 preferred stock in the B. Greening Wire Co. of Hamilton, and notice that the U.S. Steel Corp. is constructing a wire factory at Ojibway. Do you consider this new competition will weaken the profits or stock value of Greening Wire to any considerable extent?

We have no recent production information on the B. Greening Wire Co. of Hamilton, but what information we have on file is favorable and indicates that the company is manufacturing a product of wide and general use. The construction of a wire factory at Ojibway by the U.S. Steel Corporation may, or may not, affect the B. Greening Company earnings, depending upon the kind of product that the U.S. Steel Corporation plans to manufacture. The new plant will, however, be nearly 200 miles away from Hamilton, and even if U.S. Steel does manufacture a similar product, the tendency should be to actually stimulate sales rather than restrict earnings.

Belgian Bonds

I notice the Belgian Stabilization, 7 per cent. bonds are now quoted at 107. This issue is due in 1956. Are these an external issue and are they guaranteed by the allied governments?

I notice also that the Belgian 8's of 1941 are quoted only at 111. What is the security back of these bonds? I should be glad to hear some of your views on these issues. Which is the better buy?

The Belgian 7 per cent. issue maturing 1956 is an external issue payable both in London and New York. No, the principal and interest is not guaranteed by the Allied governments. The bonds are simply a direct obligation of the Belgian Government.

There is the same security back of the Belgian 8's, due 1941 as is behind the 7 per cent. stabilization loan due 1956.

There is $49,000,000 in the stabilization loan outstanding; a 1 per cent. per annum sinking fund retires a proportion of the issue each year.

Of the 8 per cent. loan, there is outstanding $21,000,000 and the sinking fund requirements of the issue provide for the redemption of $1,500,000 of the bonds annually.

Hence, one of the reasons for the difference of yield between the two issues lies in the fact that with the 8's the holder stands every chance of having his bonds called shortly. The sinking fund provisions of the 7 per cent. issue are not as large as the 8's.

There is another point about these bonds which is significant. The stabilization loan can be called at 105 at any time after November, 1936. In other words, the bonds are now selling over their call price.

The call price of the 8 per cent. issue is 107. This explains why the bonds sell so low.

Loew's London Theatre

We have a client who possesses the following speculative securities:

575 sh. Wright Hargreaves, 400 sh. British American Oil Co., 300 sh. Loew's London Theatres, common; 100 sh. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., 140 sh. Canadian Canners Ltd., 2nd preferred; 200 sh. International Utilities Corp., "B"; 100 sh. International Petroleum, 50 sh. Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., common; 50 sh. Northern Bakeries, 15 sh. Goodyear Tire common, 100 sh. Canada Malting.

The above securities were purchased at reasonable prices with the exception of International Utilities, 10¾, Northern Bakeries, 50½, and Massey-Harris 45.

As we have a high regard for your opinion we shall be pleased to have your criticisms of the above list and whether or not you would be inclined to hold the whole list for appreciation, which can easily be done.

The client also holds 104 shares Laura Secord, preferred. In view of the situation whereby preferred stock is callable at 110 at the time when the market is 130, would you think it advisable to hold or to sell? Thanking you in anticipation.

We do not see any stock on your list which is dangerous to hold, in our opinion, except possibly the common stock of Loew's London Theatre. This is an unlisted stock and the Loew's Theatres generally have not been very satisfactory from the point of view of owners of stock in the theatre properties.

International Utilities is a gamble. We think that holders of Northern Bakeries and Massey-Harris at the prices you paid will not suffer if they are reasonably patient and do not carry the stock on too slim margin.

As the conversion privilege is not extinguished with the call for redemption of the preferred stock of Laura Secord, we do not see any reason for not holding this stock. You are privileged to convert into common stock at any time and in the meantime are getting a fair return on your money.

King Edward Hotel

I have $500 in King Edward Hotel Series A, that I bought at 85. I see that they are back at that price again.

They have paid good interest and I would hold them, but fear the competition of the new hotels in Toronto. Would you kindly give me your advice whether to hold for investment or sell.

It is difficult to forecast precisely the effect the enlarging of hotel accommodation in Toronto will have upon the patronage of present operating hotels. But inasmuch as the King Edward Hotel is one of the United Hotel chains, its debenture undertakings would seem a reasonably safe investment. Toronto is a very great convention city, and in course of time the additional hotel accommodation will probably be found to be not more than adequate for the actual needs of this convention centre. For a long hold, therefore, these debentures would seem to be a fair investment.

International Power

I would thank you for an expression of opinion regarding Seaman-Kent bonds, Alberta Pacific Grain, preferred and common; and International Power preferred and common shares.

Seaman Kent bonds seem to be fairly safe. The plant is stated to have been operating at good capacity, and while figures for the current year are not available there seems no question of the bond interest being earned at least twice. Quotations on these bonds are few and far between, the recent offered price being around par.

Alberta Pacific Grain shares, both preferred and common, are, by the very nature of the company's operations, somewhat speculative, as the company's earnings are dependent, to a large degree, on crop conditions in the West. At present prices, the shares are an attractive buy.

International Power Company shares are expected to be listed shortly on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The diversified interest of this holding company assures International Power continued substantial earnings. The securities are a good buy, therefore, for a long hold.

Considerable Variety

Would you kindly give me your opinion on the following list of my holdings; 25 Gosse Packing preferred, 33 Bell Telephone Co. common, 30 Canadian General Electric preferred, 12 Consumers Gas, 20 Hunt's preferred, 32 Loblaw's Grocers, 45 National Grocers, 20 Hayes Wheel & Forging, 22 Stanfords, all preferred; and 2 Hugo Stimes Industries $1,000.00 bonds.

The list of securities you submit shows considerable diversification of investment, and while it includes a number of the highest grade stocks in point of safety of investment, you also own some other shares which cannot be as highly regarded.

Consumers Gas and Bell Telephone give you the moderate yield commensurate with the utmost in security, assured by the earnings records of these companies over many years. Much the same can be said for C.G.E. preferred, and Loblaws preferred also can be regarded as strictly high-grade.

The preferred shares of Hunts, Humberstone Shoe, Hayes Wheel and Forging and Stanford's, are a good business man's investment as the element of speculation enters into the operations of these companies. The outlook for Gosse Packing shares has been somewhat improved through the projected merger with the B.C. Fishing and Packing Company arrangement for curtailing fishing licenses, and economies being effected in the packing and marketing of these products. National Grocers preferred shares are quite speculative, but as this company has a fair chance to make large earnings, the shares should turn out well.

Hugo Stinnes Industries bonds is an investment dependent upon stabilizing of industrial conditions in Germany. They offer an interesting speculative investment in view of the improving industrial and financial status of Germany.

Besco Bonds

Should I hold or sell my Dominion Iron sterling bonds and my Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company debentures? What are the present prices of these securities?

The sterling consolidated mortgage bond issue of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company is now quoted about 68 to 70. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's debentures are quoted at 42 to 45.

Whether or not you should hang on to these securities depends probably on whether or not you are in a financial position to speculate.

It seems more than probable that the entry of the new interests into the Besco picture will materially improve the position of these industries ultimately. However, we would remind you that the betterment in the industries themselves does not necessarily mean an appreciation in the value of any or all of the securities of Besco and its component companies.

Those with some knowledge of the operations of these companies feel that the two securities which you hold have an intrinsic value in excess of present market prices. But we hestitate to advise you either to sell or to hold on, the reason being that there are too many speculative factors affecting the whole situation.

Some of these include the possibility of further government action to assist the industries; the demand for iron ore in European markets; the ability of the new management to raise further capital to place the industries on a lower operating cost basis; and last, but not least, the ability of the present management to obtain the confidence of the various classes of security holders so that they will be willing to effect a compromise and to exchange their present holdings for securities in a new company with a par value materially lower than at present.

There are certainly gigantic assets behind your bond and debenture holdings. But earning power has in the past been absent. Neither we nor anyone else can tell you just yet what you will be offered in exchange their present holdings for you might be offered new [illegible], or perhaps you might be offered new preferred stocks. We do not know.

Some consideration of the many factors affecting Besco and its subsidiaries will probably enable you to decide whether you should hang on to or sell your holdings. If you can afford to hold your bonds and debentures, we are perhaps inclined to the opinion that ultimately you will obtain better prices. However, we would again remind you that the whole situation is so speculative that it is really impossible to arrive at any reasoned conclusion on this matter.

Nickel; Massey-Harris

I bought International Nickel at 96, Brazilian at 53 and Massey-Harris at 38. This last has been disappointing to me as I believed that dividends of $2 per annum would be declared last fall.

You paid somewhat high prices for your International Nickel and Brazilian Traction, but we do not believe that you will be disappointed in the action of these stocks if you are patient. Both companies are sound and are two of the most attractive long hold semi-speculative securities on the Canadian market.

Since you wrote your letter, Massey Harris common stock has moved forward substantially. The reason for this move is not apparent, but we do not believe that the company will pay $2 per share on the common stock in the near future. Massey appears to us to be a long hold stock.

Trusts & Guarantee

In an estate there are 40 shares (par value of $100) of the Trusts and Guarantee Co., Limited, Bay St., Toronto.

I would appreciate very much any information you can give me regarding the strength of this company, market value of the stock at present and also whether you would advise selling this stock, or if the company is strong enough financially to warrant holding the same.

Trusts & Guarantee Co., in point of assets ranks among the first half dozen in Canada, although from the point of view of reserves, there are many, or at least several, smaller companies in this field of business which are stronger. Trusts & Guarantee, however, has maintained a 6 per cent. dividend rate for a number of years and there seems no reason to anticipate that this rate will be lower in future. There have been few recorded transactions in the stock, but several of the unlisted dealers are bidding 98.50 for stock of the par value of $100. We believe that the stock is worth somewhat more than the bid price.

This company has been one of the principal sufferers from deflated land values in the prairie provinces. The president, James J. Warren, informed the shareholders recently that conditions generally throughout the Dominion, from the point of view of the company, showed signs of improvement.

We believe that the outlook for this company is reasonably good. The management is quietly aggressive and one or two recent additions to the board of directors indicate that a policy of conservative expansion will be adhered to. The company last year opened a branch in Windsor, Ont., which is said to be profitable.

When Women Invest

Judging Merit of Stocks or Bonds by Current Yield; Besco Shares Are Speculation, if Anything

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Could I obtain 7 per cent. or better with safety? What do you think of Canada Cement preferred for a woman?

You can pretty well judge investment securities—that is, bonds and preferred stocks—on the yield. Preferred shares which yield you 6.5 per cent. are probably not as good an investment as stocks which yield you 6.1 per cent.

It cannot be said that any security yielding over 6½ per cent. at the present time is quite secure.

The preferred shares of the Canada Cement Company, though, we believe to be a satisfactory investment in their class. But the widow or the orphan would be well advised to confine their investments to stocks with a lower yield.

Earnings of the company after all charges in 1927, including depreciation, amounted to around $2,250,000 as against dividend requirements on the company's preferred stock of $1,365,000. This gives you an idea of the earning power back of the preferred stock.

The company has steadily increased its earning power over the past seventeen years and we believe that it will probably continue to increase its earning power.

Hence, the preferred shares of the company can be regarded as a suitable investment for a business man or for a woman with large holdings who desires, by investing a portion of her holdings in these shares, to increase her revenue.

Obviously, this preferred stock cannot be compared to a sound industrial bond yielding say, 5¾ per cent. or to better secured preferred stock yielding say, 6 per cent.

Do you think the shares of Besco would be a satisfactory purchase at present?

The shares of the British Empire Steel Corporation, preferred or common, if they are anything, are certainly a speculation. But whether they are a promising speculation or not, we cannot tell you.

We are inclined to believe that the steel and coal industries in Nova Scotia will do better in the next few years than they have in the past. However, this does not mean that in the forthcoming reorganization, the position of any one group of shareholders is going to be materially bettered. There are too many factors which enter into the situation to say whether or not the stock is a good gamble.

As an out and out gamble, some of the first preferred shares might do well, if held for a year or two. However, you would have to regard such a purchase as an out and out gamble. We think there are other gambles which are probably more attractive.

International Electric Company has made application to the British Columbia Government to construct a 2,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant on American Creek. It is estimated that the cost of construction of this plant will amount to $300,000. It will meet the demand of the mines on the Upper Bear River, as well as the Stewart Mines.

Established 1910

18 years of Mail Investment Service

You can buy high grade securities by mail through us with as much satisfaction and as easily as if you called in person.

Through our fully equipped Correspondence Department, we conduct a National Mail Investment Service that grows steadily in usefulness and volume.

Eighteen years of Mail Investment Service enable us to ensure all enquirers the personal attention of a staff of qualified experts. Put your investment problems up to them.

The Greenshields Catalogue sent free on request. Write to Dept. D

Greenshields & Co

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

17 St. John St., Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building

TORONTO 24 King St. W. — OTTAWA 56 Sparks St.
QUEBEC 80 St. Peter Street

287

YOUR BROKER

The choosing of your brokerage house has much to do with the success of your speculations. Acting strictly as brokers, we have, for many years, held the confidence of our clients by our high grade service.

Members of the Vancouver, Victoria and Calgary Stock Exchanges.

British Columbia Bond Corporation Ltd.

Bank of Montreal Building, 640 Pender St. W.
Telephone Sey. 7622-7623

VICTORIA, B.C. — VANCOUVER, B.C. — NANAIMO, B.C.

Royal Financial Corporation
LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

840 Hastings Street West
VANCOUVER, B.C.

723 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B.C.

291 Garry Street
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada Life Building
CALGARY, ALTA.

Imperial Bank Annex
EDMONTON, ALTA.

A purely Western Canadian organization confining its activities solely to the buying and selling of investment securities.

WHEN REMITTING SEND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

Pension Funds Organized and Valued
Equipped with Hollerith Sorting and Tabulating Machines
PIPE & ALLEN
Qualified Actuaries and Statisticians
Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto

Property Corporation OF CANADA LIMITED
Real Estate : Mortgage Loans
1409 Peel St., Montreal
John J. Fitzgerald, President — Chester M. Martin, Gen. Sales Man.

D. J. McDougald — J. B. McArthur
Government, Municipal and Corporation BONDS
D. J. McDOUGALD & CO.
Trusts and Guarantee Bldg.
302 BAY STREET ELGIN 2278
The Partners Personally Advise as to Investments

Sound Investments with a good yield.
Write for our selected list of offerings.
DICKSON, JOLLIFFE and Company, Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
302 BAY STREET — TORONTO

A GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE BOND
Border Cities Company, Ltd.
7%
Maturity 6 to 10 years
Denominations: $1,000; $500; $100
Legal Opinion: Long & Daly
Legal Investment for Canadian Life and Fire Insurance Cos.
Write for circular to-day
BOND DEPARTMENT
Border Cities Company LIMITED
605 C.P.R. Building
TORONTO

Free Manual
Covers over 1,000 listed New York Stocks, giving high and low prices from 1906 to date, dividends, etc. Also gives high and low prices New York Curb, Chicago Grain. Send for your FREE copy to-day. Dept. A-34.
H.C. SCHAUBLE & CO.
79 Wall Street, New York

Capital: $1,000,000
Reserve: 350,000
Complete Trust Service covering
Wills and Trusts
Mortgage Loans
Real Estate and Investment
Registrar and Transfer Agents
Safety Deposit Vaults
THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Head Office—Halifax, N.S.
Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL—138 St. James St.

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specializing in Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
METROPOLITAN BLDG.
ELGIN 8429-8430 TORONTO

McDonagh Somers & Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO
Canada

ANGLIN-NORCROSS (LIMITED)
Contracting Engineers and Builders
MONTREAL :: TORONTO

CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Stock Market Record

WEEK ENDING APRIL 10

Stock	Div. Rate	Yield Apr. 5	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Apr. 9	Close Apr. 2	Sales for wk.	Range, 1928 High	Range, 1928 Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12+1	4.48	291	288	290	290	376	291	277
Dominion	12+1	4.87	266½	266	266	266	99	270	261
Can. Nationale	10	5.07	199	197	198½	197	81	199	185
Imperial	12+1	5.09	255	250	251	252	128	255	245
Montreal	12+2	3.88	367	359	365	358	574	367	334
Nova Scotia	16	4.12	388	387	388	387	263	390	375
Royal	12+2	3.78	375½	365	375	362	480	375½	330
Standard	12	4.87	247	245	246	246	32	265	236
Toronto	12+1	4.30	302	300	302	300	114	306	280
Paper—									
Abitibi, com. (n.p.)	$4	5.00	80¼	78	78	79½	5088	83	71½
Do. pref.	6	5.92	101¼	99⅞	101	101¼	485	101¾	96¾
Belgo Can., pref.	7	6.60	108	106	108	106	31	110	106
Brompton (no par)	$2	3.00	68½	64¾	65¼	68	5838	71	51
Can. Pr. & Paper	.	...	39¾	39	39½	39⅝	7198	41	35
Fraser, com.	$1	1.22	89½	77½	82	83	12886	93	52
Int. Pap., c. (n.p.)	$2.40	3.00	80½	76	77	77¾	70900	80½	67⅛
Do. pref.	7	6.54	107	107	107	107	30	108	105
Port Alf. P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	118	115½	117	116	946	122	95
Do pref.	7	6.60	106	105	106	105¼	190	108	102
Price Bros., com.	2	1.83	110	101	107	99¾	9950	116	78
Do. pref.	6½	6.07	107	107	107	103⅞	18	107¼	103
Smith, Howard, com.	.	...	147	146	146	147	1480	147¼	71
Do. pref.	8	6.78	..	...	...	...	...	119	115
Span. River, com.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	163½	135
Do. pref.	7	5.34	..	...	...	...	...	152	130
St. Maur. V., c. (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100½	72½
Do. pref.	7	6.73	104	103¾	103¾	103½	45	105½	101½
Wayagamack (n.p.)	$3	2.65	115	110	110	112	5365	127¼	94½
Do. Rights	.	...	16⅝	15	16	15	4928	16⅝	10
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B.E. Steel, com.	.	...	3	2¾	3	2¾	265	5½	1
Do. 1st pref.	.	...	40	39½	40	41	171	48⅛	22
Do. 2nd pref.	.	...	6¾	6½	6½	6¾	760	11¼	3½
Can. Car & Found., c.	.	...	54	50	53	51½	2055	54⅞	44
Do. pref.	7	7.38	95½	94½	94½	95	412	95½	90
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	6+3†	5.82	..	...	...	...	...	103	103
Can. Forgings, com.	.	...	19	19	19	19	15	20	15
Do. pref.	5†	...	..	...	...	...	...	88½	65
C.G.E., c. (par $50)	.	...	100	100	100	107	27	107	70½
Do. pref. (par $50)	7	5.73	62	59	62	62	83	62½	58½
Canada Iron, com.	.	...	25	25	25	26	1	26	25
Do. pref.	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	80	60½
Can. Locomotive, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	40
Do. pref.	7	8.75	80	80	80	82	5	87	75
Dominion Bridge	$2.60	3.25	81	77¼	80⅝	77¼	17372	81	61⅓
Dominion Coal	.	...	93	92½	93	91⅞	10	96½	75
Dominion Iron, pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	5
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	76¼	44½
East Steel Prod. (n.p.)	.	...	30½	30	30	30½	75	34	23
Do. pref.	7	7.10	98½	98½	98½	98½	70	99	94
Ford Motor	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	x475	436
Gotfredson, c. (n.p.)	.	...	8	8	8	8	10	15	8
Gould Pumps, pref.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	x100	100
Hayes Wheel, c. (n.p.)	.	...	24	24	24	25	25	31½	23
Do. pref.	7	7.48	93½	93½	93½	95½	15	100	93½
Kelvinator, c. (n.p.)	.	...	12¼	11½	11½	11½	1005	12¾	5
Do. pref.	7	8.97	80	77	80	78	56	80	65
Massey-Har., c. (n.p.)	.	...	47¼	42¾	44½	43¼	93224	47¼	36¾
Do. pref.	7	6.42	109	108½	109	108¾	150	110	107½
McKin. Ind., c. (n.p.)	.	...	39½	38	38	38¼	178	40	27¾
Do. pref.	7	7.14	99	98	99	98½	17	99¾	97½
Do. Vot. Trust	.	...	40	38½	40	38	1130	41¼	26
N.S. Steel, pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	25
Ontario Steel, c.	$6	...	..	...	...	...	...	118½	116
Do. (new)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	30
Do. pref.	7	5.83	..	...	...	...	...	120	120
Page Hersey, c. (n.p.)	$3	3.07	98½	96	97½	97	5917	108	85
Do. pref.	7	3.68	195	195	195	190	32	212	171
Pressed Metals, com.	$3	4.95	61	60	61	60	30	62	50
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	105	95
Russell Motor, com.	4	6.15	..	...	...	...	...	65	56½
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99¾	99	99¾	100	30	100⅛	97½
Steel of Canada, com.	7	3.09	240	206	235	201	27117	240	180
Do. pref.	7	3.57	218	180	210	178½	3506	218	160
Milling, Foodstuffs and Merchandising—									
Alta. Pac. Gr., c. (n.p.)	.	...	65¼	61	64	62	911	70½	51
Do. pref.	7	7.00	100	99	100	101	281	101½	96½
Arnolds, c. (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20⅛	13
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	87	83
Atlan. Sug., c. (n.p.)	.	...	21	20¼	20½	21	339	27½	15½
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	85½	75
B.C. Fish., c. (n.p.)	.	...	17¼	15½	15½	16½	4591	18	6¾
Do. pref.	.	...	74⅞	69	71	75	260	77	46
Can. Bak., c. (n.p.)	.	...	41¼	41	41	41¼	85	42	37
Do. pref.	7	6.66	105	105	105	104¾	15	105	102½
Can. Bread, c. (n.p.)	$6	3.75	..	...	...	...	...	170	153
Do. pref. (A)	7	5.69	123	123	123	122½	10	124	115
Do. pref. (B)	7	6.36	110	109	109	109	104	110	106
Can. Canners, c. (n.p.)	.	...	17¾	17	17¼	17¼	520	23	17
Do. 1st pref.	6	6.66	91	89½	89½	90	116	94	88½
Do. 2nd pref.	60c	3.00	20¼	19½	20¼	20¼	1593	25	19
Canadian Salt	8	4.96	164	163	163	163	4	164	154
Christie Br., c. (n.p.)	$1.20	1.03	116	115	115	120	255	131½	86
City Dairy, c. (n.p.)	$2	3.79	53	51	52	52¾	850	59¼	44⅜
Do. pref.	7	5.60	..	...	...	...	...	128	121
Cuban Can. Sugar, c.	.	...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	37	3½	2
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	25
Dom. Stores (n.p.)	$3	2.40	129	119	129	117½	1243	129	104½
Do. Rts.	.	...	10	8¼	10	8½	263	10	8
Ham. Dairies, c. (n.p.)	.	...	40	38	40	36	135	50	35
Do. pref.	7	6.79	103	102½	103	102½	20	103	102
Hunts, Ltd., c. (n.p.)	$1	2.56	39	39	39	39	20	46	37
Do. pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	101	10	102	99
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	6.39	110	109½	110	110	65	110¼	107½
Lake of Woods, c.	12	7.27	..	...	...	...	...	185	165
Do. pref.	7	5.60	125	125	125	125	10	125	122
Do. Rights	.	...	.90	.80	.80	.90	2293	1.25	.80
L. Secord, c. (n.p.)	.	...	44	43	43½	43	335	46	37
Do. pref.	7	5.26	133	133	133	133	40	136	121
Loblaw, c. (no par)	$1	1.04	96	94	96	93½	76	118	93⅛
Do. pref.	7	5.00	140	140	140	135	10	175	134
Do. Rts.	.	...	3½	3¼	3½	3½	170	3¾	3
Maple Leaf Mill., c.	.	...	125	125	125	120	55	128⅝	100
Do. pref.	7	6.36	110	109	110	109	78	111	103
Muirheads, c. (n.p.)	60c	4.21	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	110	16½	13¼
Do. pref. (par $10)	75c	5.17	14½	14½	14½	14	15	17½	14
Nat. Grocers, pref.	8	8.04	99½	99½	99½	99½	54	100	98
Ogilvie Fl., c. (n.p.)	5	1.28	390	390	390	385	30	425	385
Do. pref.	7	5.38	130	130	130	135	20	143	130
Pure Gold Mfg. (n.p.)	$1.50	5.88	25½	25¼	25¼	25½	290	28	22
Shred. W., c. (n.p.)	$3	4.41	68	67	67½	67½	611	78⅞	65½
Stanfords, c. (n.p.)	$1	4.15	..	...	...	...	...	27¼	23
Do. pref.	7	7.29	96	96	96	95½	3	96½	94
St. Law. Flour, c.	.	...	40	37	40	38	315	52¼	35
Do. pref.	7	7.36	95	95	95	95	5	95	95
Viau Bisc., c. (n.p.)	.	...	27½	25⅛	27	25	3175	33	15
Do. pref.	7	8.14	..	...	...	...	...	88½	84
W. Can. Fl., c. (n.p.)	$1.40	3.43	40¾	39	40½	40	937	50	31½
Do. pref.	6½	6.07	107	107	107	107	15	107	104
W. Groc., c. (n.p.)	$1	4.76	21½	19¾	19¾	21	12	22	19
Do. pref.	7	8.23	85	85	85	85	15	85	75
Weston, com.	.	...	65	65	65	64½	25	65	48
Do. pref.	.	...	101½	101	101½	100¾	35	101½	100
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	4.84	165½	164½	165	164¾	447	167	154
Calgary Power	5	4.80	104	104	104	106	15	108	100
Consumers Gas	10	5.00	201	200	200	201	44	202	196
East Koot. Pr. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	25
Do. pref.	7	7.14	100	100	100	98	5	100½	98
Int. Util. (A) (n.p.)	$3.50	7.77	45	44	44¾	46½	1675	51¼	44
Do. (B) (n.p.)	.	...	8¾	8	8¼	8½	1405	10⅝	6½
Jamaica Pub. Ser., pf.	7	6.25	112	112	112	113	23	115	105
Laurentide Power	5	3.57	140	140	140	139	260	165	130
Mackay, com.	7	5.65	123¾	120	122	122	989	133	109½
Do. pref.	4	5.16	79	76	76½	77½	284	83	66
Mexican Light, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	112	61½
Do. pref.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	80	77
Mont L H & Pr (n.p.)	$2	2.04	98½	93¾	96⅞	94	7332	98½	89
Mont. Teleg. (p. $40)	8	5.92	..	...	...	...	...	55⅜	53¼
Nor. Mex. Pr., c.	4	3.73	107	104	105½	104	757	110	90
Do. pref.	7	6.93	..	...	...	...	...	105	97
Ot. & H. P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	70	35
Do. pref.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	108	99
Ott. L. H. & Pr., c.	6	4.66	..	...	...	...	...	134	128½
Do. pref.	6½	6.19	105	104	105	105	25	109	104
Power Corp., c. (n.p.)	.	...	80	78	78½	78	1990	85½	70½
Do. pref.	6	5.91	..	...	...	...	...	103½	99
Quebec Power, c.	$2	2.23	89½	87½	89	87¾	2527	92	85
Shawinigan (n.p.)	$2	2.33	86½	84	85	85	9894	99	84
S. Can. Pr., c. (n.p.)	4	2.85	145	140	140	140	173	161	114
Do. pref.	6	5.60	108	107	108	107	67	108	100
Shawinigan Rts.	.	...	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾	37070	8½	7½
West Koot. Pr., pref.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	106½	106½
Transportation—									
Can. Pacific Rly.	10	4.76	..	...	...	...	...	217	200
Can. Steam., c. (n.p.)	.	...	37	35¾	36	35⅞	275	38½	31
Do. pref.	6	6.45	93	92¼	92½	93	797	93	89
Do. voting	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	36	31
Tractions—									
Barcelona (par $50)	1	...	76	76	76	76⅞	125	78	60
Brazilian, c.	7	3.01	232	227½	229	229	10334	232	195
Do. (new)	.	...	59	57¼	58	58½	35195	59	50½
Do. pref.	6	3.24	185	185	185	185	7	185	160
Detroit Un. Rly.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Duluth-Superior	$1	6.91	14½	14½	14½	15	5	22	14
Mexican Trams.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x21	19¼
Montreal Trams.	10	5.00	200	200	200	199	5	200	190
Ottawa Traction	.	...	64	63½	63½	65½	134	72	60
Porto Rico Rlys., c.	$3	...	..	...	...	...	...	x70⅜	59
Do. pref.	7	7.07	..	...	...	...	...	101	98½
Twin City, c.	4	8.88	45½	44	45½	45	375	55	42
Do. pref.	7	6.63	..	...	...	...	...	106	102¾
Winnipeg Elec., c.	2	1.66	122⅞	119	119	120	2836	127	98
Do. pref.	7	6.63	109	105½	109	107	50	115	105½
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cot., pref.	4	4.70	85	81	81	83	443	88	66
Can. Converters	7	5.64	125	124	124	125	40	127	101
Can. Cotton, com.	8	5.97	..	...	...	...	...	152	130
Do. pref.	6	6.00	100	100	100	100	13	104½	99½
Can. Woollens, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	10
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	85	78
Cosmos Imp., c. (n.p.)	.	...	20	19¾	20	20	550	27½	17
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	99	99	99	25	101	98½
Dom. Tex., c. (n.p.)	$5	4.03	124	123	124	123	195	134½	122
Do. pref.	7	5.42	..	...	...	...	...	131	129
Monarch Knit, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x39½	7½
Do. pref.	.	...	65	60	61	60	25	70	45¾
Montreal Cottons, c.	6	5.19	115½	115½	115½	115	20	116	115
Do. pref.	7	5.78	..	...	...	...	...	125	118
Penmans, c. (no par)	4	3.70	112	100	108	101	1500	112	97½
Do. pref.	6	5.70	..	...	...	...	...	106¼	100
Wabasso Cot. (n.p.)	6	5.45	..	...	...	...	...	133	109
Zimmerknit (n.p.)	.	...	27½	24	24	27¾	205	30	20
Do. pref.	7	7.48	94	93½	94	93	71	105	91
General Industrials—									
Am. Sales, c. (p. $20)	4	5.09	79½	77	79½	76	286	80	71
Do. pref.	7	6.48	108	107	108	108	41	112	106
Asbestos Co., c. (n.p.)	.	...	33	31¼	31¼	32¼	1320	37	29
Do. pref.	7	7.48	94	93	94	93	482	97⅜	90½
Brant. Cd., pf. (p. $25)	8	10.52	19	18	19	19	50	21	15
Building Prod., com.	$1.20	2.66	45	44	44½	44	2240	47	33¾
Do. pref.	7	6.66	105	105	105	105	19	106	102½
Burt, F. N., c. (p. $25)	$3	4.41	68	68	68	68	150	76	63
Canada Cement, c.	.	...	32	31	31½	31¾	3245	35	31
Do. pref.	6½	6.50	100	99½	100	99¾	823	101¼	97½
Can. Bronze, c. (n.p.)	$4	4.46	90½	89	89	90½	525	93⅞	67
Do. pref.	7	5.40	111½	111	111	111	85	111½	109½
Conduits, c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	38	35
Do. pref.	7	6.86	..	...	...	...	...	102	101
C. Smelt. (p. $25)	10+40	4.62	276	270	270	276	1400	289½	251
Crow's Nest Coal	6	10.34	..	...	...	...	...	62	55
Dom. Glass, c.	7	5.30	140	132	138	131	1420	140	125
Do. pref.	7	5.83	..	...	...	...	...	120⅝	119
Dom. Rubber, pref.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	x75	75
E. Theat., c. (p. $25)	$2	7.14	..	28	28	28	10	29	25
Do. pref.	7	7.36	95	95	95	95½	21	100	95
Famous Players, c.	.	...	96½	95	96½	97½	634	100	40
Do. pref.	8	7.61	105	105	105	105	107	106	102
Gilman, com.	6	5.31	..	...	...	...	...	120	109
Do. pref.	7	5.73	125	122	122	125	40	125	113
Goodyear Tire, com.	$5	3.58	145	138	138	144	712	168	135
Do. pref.	7	6.46	108¼	107	108	108	110	108½	104
Gypsum & Alabas., c.	.	...	63	60	60	63	620	63	51
Ham. Un. Theat., c.	.	...	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½	10	12½	7
Do. pref.	7	8.04	89	87	87	83	16	89	82
Holt, Renfrew, c.	.	...	105	105	105	115	200	115	80
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	100	92
Int. Nic., c. (p. $25)	$2	2.23	94	88¼	89½	92	31126	100	73¾
King Edward Hotel	$6	10.52	57	57	57	58½	80	62	50
Lyall Construction	.	...	89	84	88	82¾	3105	89	47
Loew's, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	40
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	101¾	100
National Brick, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	4
Do. pref.	6	8.33	..	...	...	...	...	75	60
Pacific Burt, com.	6	4.80	125	125	125	120	60	137	117
Do. pref.	7	5.60	125	125	125	120¼	36	136	120
Photo Engrav. (n.p.)	$2	5.63	36	35	35	36	290	41¼	33
Port Hope San., com.	4+2	2.72	..	...	...	...	...	220	190
Do. pref.	7	5.73	..	...	...	...	...	122	120
Rogers, Wm., com.	4	5.97	..	...	...	...	...	70	65
Do. pref.	7	6.76	103½	103	103½	103	22	104	100
Sher-Williams, com.	6	3.42	175	175	175	175	109	181	170
Do. pref.	7	5.60	125	120	125	125	15	129	120
Standard Chem., com.	$1	...	..	...	...	...	...	27	25
Sterling Coal	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	15
Tooke Bros., com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	18
Do. pref.	7	9.58	73	72	73	70	55	73	67
Tuckett Tobacco, c.	4	4.00	..	...	...	...	...	101½	98
Do. pref.	7	5.93	118	118	118	117	55	118	114
Woods Mfg., com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x46	39
Do. pref.	7	8.86	..	...	...	...	...	80	77
Beverage—									
Brading Brew. (n.p.)	$2	7.40	27	27	27	27	65	32	26½
Brew. & Distil. (n.p.)	40c	2.50	..	...	...	...	...	18	15¼
Can. Brew. (n.p.)	$2	6.06	34½	32¾	33	34	2029	40	29
Can. Wineries (n.p.)	.	...	23	22	22	...	8587	23	22
Canada Dry (n.p.)	$3	4.52	66½	65¼	66	64¼	760	66½	63¾
C. Ind. Alc. (n.p.)	$1.52	3.49	45	42½	43½	42½	17736	46¾	31½
Do. B.	.	...	42½	39¾	40½	40	996	42½	36½
Can. Malting (n.p.)	$1.50	4.05	37	36	36¾	36½	2790	40¾	32¼
Carling Brew. (n.p.)	$2	5.47	36½	34¾	35½	35	2457	44	30
Com. Alc. (no par)	$1	2.55	39	38½	38½	38½	445	40	25
Cosgrave B (p. $10)	6	6.00	10½	9¼	10¼	10	2008	10½	8
Distil.-Seagram (n.p.)	.	...	20	18½	18½	19¼	1935	20½	18½
Do. Rights	.	...	4½	3¾	3⅞	4¼	3748	8½	3¾
Chas. Gurd, c. (n.p.)	$2	2.01	100	98	98	101	725	114	93
Do. pref	7	6.39	..	...	...	...	...	110	106
Do. Rights	.	...	10	9	9	10	1085	10¼	9
Federal Distil. (n.p.)	.	...	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	925	5½	3⅞
Hiram Walker (n.p.)	$2	3.22	62¼	61½	61½	62	5995	69	54
L. Ont. Brew. (n.p.)	$2	10.00	20	20	20	20	70	30	19
Nat. Brew., c. (n.p.)	4	3.26	124	119	121½	118½	10378	124	112½
Do. pref.	7	5.60	125	125	125	125	70	125	122
Nat. Distilleries (n.p.)	.	...	18½	17¼	17½	18½	400	20¾	15
Pelissiers (n.p.)	.	...	17¾	17	17	17⅞	340	18½	13
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	101	101
Seagram (no par)	.	...	21	20¾	21	21	25	32¼	19
Do. Rts.	.	...	4½	3⅞	4⅜	4½	2905	4¾	3½
Toronto Brew. (n.p.)	.	...	10	10	10	10	400	10½	9½
Oil—									
Ajax	.	...	51	49	51	50	6500	80	43
Beacon Oil	.	...	14	13½	13½	14	35	17½	13¼
Brit. Am. Oil (n.p.)	$1	2.66	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾	5866	40½	31¾
Can. Oil, c. (n.p.)	$1	1.72	60	54	55½	54	1840	68½	44
Do. pref.	8	5.92	135	135	135	132	5	170	128
Continental Oil	$1	...	..	...	...	...	...	22	17
Foothills Oil	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2.90	1.50
Frontenac Oil	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	34	27¾
Imperial Oil (n.p.)	$1.50	2.43	62	60½	60¾	61½	5157	65¼	56
Int. Pete. (no par)	75c	1.94	38¾	37¾	38	38¾	2820	44	34½
McColl, c. (no par)	.	...	34	32⅞	33	34	4890	36	29⅛
Do. pref.	6	6.70	89½	89½	89½	89	15	90	85
North Star, c. (p. $5)	.	...	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.10	100	3.25	2.25
Do. pref. (par $5)	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	6.50	5.00
Petrol Oil	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	21⅞	15
Supertest Pet., c.	50+50c	1.20	83	82	82	86	85	96	70
Do. pref.	7	7.07	..	...	...	...	...	99	97
Venezuel. Pet. (p. $5)	20c	...	..	...	...	...	...	x7½	6½
Volcanic Oil	1.40+5	3.90	37	37	37	40	180	41	29
Vacuum Gas	.	...	8	5½	7½	7	8000	12½	5½
Trojan Oil	.	...	2.50	2.00	2.15	2.35	600	2.50	2.00
Trust and Loan—									
Canada Life	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	1000	990
Can. Permanent	12	4.89	245	243	243	245	28	250	230½
Col. Invest. (p. $10)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	4
Econ. Invest. (p. $50)	4	3.47	57½	57½	57½	57	140	59¾	56
Huron & Erie	8	4.76	..	...	...	...	...	168	152
Landed Banking	10	5.00	..	...	...	...	...	205	200
Mont. Loan (p. $25)	12+1	6.76	..	...	...	...	...	48	48
National Trust	12+1	3.77	..	...	...	...	...	345	305
Ont. Loan (par $50)	12	4.68	..	...	...	...	...	128	128
Real Estate Loan	7	6.08	..	...	...	...	...	115	110
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	4.00	300	300	300	300	4	300	275
Toronto Mge. (p. $50)	12	4.91	..	...	...	...	...	122	114
Union Trust	7+1	5.51	..	...	...	...	...	150	135
Tor. Gen. Trusts, Rts.	.	...	21½	20	21	20	133	22	19

CURB AND UNLISTED MARKETS

Stock	Div. Rate	Yield Apr. 5	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Apr. 9	Close Apr. 2	Sales for wk.	Range, 1928 High	Range, 1928 Low
Asch, com. (no par)	.	...	28	28	28	26½	30	30	24½
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	93	90
Attendu Eng. (par $1)	.	...	14½	14	14	15	180	21	12
Belding, com.	6	6.81	88	88	88	87½	8	95	80
Do. pref.	7	6.93	101	101	101	101	75	105	94
Can. Celanese (n.p.)	.	...	66	62½	65½	65	647	78	57⅞
Do. pref.	.	...	93	92	93	94	146	103½	90
Can. Dredge (n.p.)	.	...	38¼	37	37½	38½	342	40	31
Do. pref.	.	...	121	120	120	122	198	123	108
Can. Light & Power	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	49	40
Can. Marconi	.	...	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8	10	8¾	6½
Can. Nor. P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	77½	77	77½	76	256	90	65
Do. pref.	7	6.86	105	102	105	104	59	105	100
Do. Rights	.	...	7⅛	5⅝	7	5	42	7⅛	5
Cockshutt, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	22⅞	21⅞
Do. pref.	.	...	119¼	114	114⅞	117	765	143½	105¾
Cons. Food. Products	.	...	12	11	11½	12	55	14½	11
Cooksville Sh. Brick, c.	.	...	14	14	14	...	2	14	14
Do. pref.	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	x55	50½
Dom. Engineering	$2.60	4.06	64½	63½	63½	64½	490	65¾	52
Can. Power	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	39½	39
Dom. Fdy. & Steel, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	5
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	42	32
Dom. Power, com.	.	...	60	58	58	60	70	66	54
Do. pref.	7	6.66	..	...	...	...	...	105	105
Dryden Paper (n.p.)	.	...	47	44¼	45	44¾	9813	47	33
E. Dairies, c. (n.p.)	.	...	56	55	55½	56	295	57	50
Do. pref.	7	6.96	..	...	...	...	...	100½	99
Eng. Elec., c. (n.p.)	.	...	20	20	20	20	30	22	11
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	112	75
Farm. Dairy, c.	$1	4.75	21	20½	21	20½	55	27	17
Do. pref.	7	6.54	..	...	...	...	...	110	105
For. Pr. Secs. (n.p.)	.	...	49⅛	47½	49	47½	775	49⅞	38½
Gt. W. Sad'y, c. (n.p.)	.	...	28½	27¾	28	28¼	2168	29½	23
Do. pref.	.	...	99½	99	99¼	99¼	413	99¾	98
Hydro Electric (n.p.)	.	...	62	61	62	61	225	65	50
G. Steel Wares (n.p.)	.	...	38	36	36	...	4192	38	36
Illinois Power, pref.	7	6.76	..	...	...	...	...	104⅛	99¼
Imp. Tob., c. (par $5)	6+2	4.21	9½	8⅞	9⅜	9	6696	10¾	8⅛
Inter. Power, com.	.	...	42	41	42	41	415	43¼	37
Do. pref.	7	7.14	98¼	95½	95½	98	125	100	95½
Kemsley Millburn (n.p.)	.	...	16	16	16	16	30	17⅝	15⅝
Loew's London, com.	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	5¾	5¾
Man. Power (no par)	$2	1.68	120	119	119	120	80	123½	85
Mitchell, J. S.	.	...	51½	50½	50½	51	55	55	38
Do. pref.	7	6.86	..	...	...	...	...	102½	99½
Mount Royal, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x6	3
Do. pref.	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	52	50
Municipal Ser. (n.p.)	.	...	9	8	9	8½	280	15	8
North. Bak. (no par)	.	...	44½	42	44¼	44	3135	54	40
N.S. Car, c. (n.p.)	.	...	43	42½	42½	42¾	660	49	39
Ott. Riv. Pr. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	38	25
Paton Mfg., c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	68	55
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	103	102
Perfection Glass	.	...	3	3	3	3	950	8¾	3
E. L. Ruddy, pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	20	101	97½
Robinson Cone (n.p.)	.	...	30	29½	29½	30	105	31	29½
Reliance Grain (n.p.)	.	...	55	51	52¾	...	2356	55	51
Service Stn. Equip.	$1.60	3.80	42	40½	41	41	3081	48	35½
Simon & Sons, c. (np)	.	...	40⅛	39¾	39¾	40	1245	45	39¾
Do. pref.	.	...	101	100	100	100¾	410	101⅛	100
St. Maur. Power	4	2.18	..	...	...	...	...	194	170
Simpson, Robt., pref.	6	5.79	..	...	...	...	...	105	102½
St. Law. Pap., c. (np)	.	...	109½	103	105¾	107¼	2650	110	100
Do. pref.	8	6.50	..	...	...	...	...	125⅛	116
Standard Clay	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	34½	33
Tamblyn, c. (n.p.)	.	...	33	29	29	33	440	34½	21
Do. pref.	7	7.29	96½	95	95	96	197	97	90
United Secs., com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	64½	50
Do. pref.	6	5.74	105	104	104½	105	17	105	100
Wolthausen (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x25	20

†Arrears.
xQuotations for 1927. No sales recorded in 1928 to date.

Flood Barnes Active Bond Prices

	Price	Rate	Years to Maturity	Next int. Date	Yield %
Abitibi Pwr. & Paper Gen. 6's, due '40	106	6	12	July 2	5.30
Abitibi Pwr. & Paper, 6% notes, due '31	102	6	3	Sept. 15	5.25
Agric. Mtge. Bk. of Colombia Gtd. S.F. 7s, due '47	101½	7	19	July 15	6.87
Argentine Govt. 6's, Series "B", due '58	100½	6	30	June 1	5.94
Asbestos Corp., 1st Ref., S.F. 6's, due '41	103½	6	13	July 1	5.59
Asbestos Corp. Gen. Mtge. S.F. 6's, due '56	100	6	28	July 1	6.00
Bell Tel. of Can. 1st 5's, Series "B", due '57	105¾	5	29	June 1	4.64
Brompton Pulp & Paper, 1st & ref. S.F. 6's, due '46	104	6	18	Mar. 1	5.65
Brazil, United States, Ext. S.F. 6½'s, due '57	99½	6½	29	April 1	6.55
Canada Cement, 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½'s, due '47	103½	5½	19	May 1	5.28
Can. Nor. Power Coll. Trust 6½'s, due '41	103¾	6½	13	May 1	6.10
Can. Light & Pwr., 1st 5's, due '49	96¼	5	21	July 1	5.30
Canada Paper, 1st S.F. 6's, due 1945	103¾	6	17	June 4	5.65
Can. S. S. Lines, 6's 1st & gen., Series A, '41	103½	6	13	April 15	5.62
Can. S. S. Lines Consol. 5's, due '43	103	5	15	Aug. 15	5.00
C. P. Rly Coll. Trust 5's, due '34	102	5	6	Apr. 15	4.60
C. P. Rly. Secured 4½% notes, due '44	100	4½	16	June 15	4.50
Can. Goodrich Income 7's, due '43	60	7	15		
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6's, due '60	97	6	32	April 1	6.22
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6's, due '61	97	6	33	Aug. 1	6.22
Dom. Iron & Steel 1st 5's, due '29	98½	5	1	July 1	
Dom. Iron & Steel Consol. S. F. 5's, due '39 (£)	72	5	11	Sept. 1	
Donnacona Paper Co. 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '48	100	5½	20	Aug. 1	5.50
Duke Price Power S.F. 6's, Series "A", due '66	106¾	6	32	May 1	5.55
Fraser Companies Debentures 6½'s, due '42	108½	6½	12	Apr. 1	5.60
French Line Ext. S.F. 6½'s, due 51	102	6½	23	Aug. 15	6.38
French National Mail S.S. Ext. S.F. 6's, due '52	98¾	6	24	May 1	6.10
Gen. Steel Wares, Ltd., 1st mtge. S.F. 6's, due '52	103	6	25	May 1	5.77
Gatineau Power, 1st 5's, due '56	101	5	28	June 1	4.95
Gatineau Power S.F. Debs. 6's, due '41	103¾	6	13	June 15	5.59
Hydro-Elec. B'd & Sh. Corp. Coll. Trust 5's, due '57	99	5	29	May 1	5.07
International Paper Ref. SF 6's, Series A, due '55	105	6	27	Sept. 1	5.63
Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '51	104½	5½	23	July 1	5.15
Mtl. Coke & Mfg. 1st 5½'s, Series A, due '47	103	5½	19	June 1	5.25
Mtl. L.H.&P. 1st Ref. & Coll. Trust, 5's, Series A, due '51	103½	5	23	Apr. 1	4.75
Mtl. Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5s, Series A, due '41	102½	5	13	July 1	4.74
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pwr. 1st. S.F. 6's, due '46	105	6	18	July 1	5.55
Nova Scotia Coal & Steel 1st S.F. 5's, due '59	76	5	31	July 1	
Northwestern Utilities, 1st S.F. 7's, due '38	104	7	10	June 1	6.45
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '57	100	5½	29	May 1	5.50
Price Bros. 1st S.F. 6's, Series A, due '43	106¾	6	15	Aug. 1	5.35
St. Maurice Power 1st S.F. 6½'s, due '53	107½	6½	25	Aug. 1	Called
St. Law. Paper 1st S.F. 6's, Series A, due '46	104	6	18	Sept. 1	5.65
St. Law. Paper S.F. 6½'s, due '36	102½	6½	8	July 2	6.10
Southern Can. Pwr. 1st 5's, Series A, due '55	102½	5	27	Apr. 1	4.85
United Securities Coll. Trust S. F. 5½'s, Series A, due '52	103¾	5½	24	May 1	5.23
Wayagamac Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 6's, due '51	104½	6	23	July 1	5.85
Winnipeg, Electric Ref. 6's, due '54	105½	6	26	Apr. 2	5.60

Unlisted Stocks

These prices are mostly as at April 9, and while obtained from reliable sources, cannot be guaranteed.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
A. W. Chase, com.	$ 2.00	$ 5.00
A. W. Chase, pref.	50.00	60.00
Border Cities, pfd. bonus c.	....	38.00
Brandram Henderson, com.	23.00	26.00
Brandram Henderson, pref.	84.00	90.00
Brantford Roofing	97.00	....
Canada Machinery, com.	6.50	8.50
Canada Machinery, pref.	28.00	35.00
Can. Paperboard, pref.	....	94.00
Canadian Westinghouse	236.00	....
Caulfields Dairy, com.	27.00	32.00
Copeland Flour Mills, pref.	20.00	25.00
Dom. Alloy, pf. bonus com.	1.00	3.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel c.	5.00	8.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel, pf.	45.00	....
Dom. Linens, pref.	16.00	18.00
Dom. Manufacturers, com.	7.00	....
Dom. Manufacturers, pref.	70.00	....
Dom. Power, com.	58.00	62.00
Dom. Power, pref.	104.00	105.00
Dom. Sewer Pipe, com.	....	64.50
Dom. Sugar, com.	24.00	....
Dom. Sugar, pref.	95.00	....
Dunlop Tire, pref.	102.00	103.00
Durant of Canada	4.00	5.00
Gillett, E. W.	80.00	....
Goodyear Cotton, 7% pref.	101.00	103.50
Gosse Packing, com.	....	37.00
Gosse Packing, pref.	....	80.00
Greening Wire, pref.	97.50	....
Guardian Realty, pref.	60.00	65.00
Huethers Brewing, pref.	....	4.00
King Edward Hotel "A"	91.00	94.00
King Edward Hotel "B"	83.00	86.00
Kingston Ship-Building, pf.	18.00	20.00
Loew's Buffalo, pref.	....	25.00
Loew's London, com.	4.00	5.00
Loew's London, pref.	7.00	8.00
Loew's Mansfield, pref.	83.00	....
Milton Brick Co.	18.00	....
Palace Thea. (Mont.) pfd.	90.00	....
Simpson, Robt., pref.	104.00	....
Traymore, pref.	19.50	22.00

Insurance

	Bid	Asked
British America	50	..
Canadian Fire, full pd.	125	135
Canada Life	985	1025
Canada National	20	..
Casualty of Canada, full pd.	190	200
Capital Life, 20%, pd.	26	..
Commonwealth Life, 10% pd.	32	37
Confederation life, 10% pd.	110	..
Continental Life, 10% pd.	75	..
Crown Life, full paid	335	..
Dom. of Can. Guar. & Ac.	350	..
Dominion Fire	125	..
Dominion Life, 50% pd.	425	..
Excelsior Life, 30% pd.	115	..
Federal Fire, 25% paid	42	..
Fidelity of Canada, full paid	135	145
Great West, full paid	525	550
Imperial Life, 90% paid	435	..
Manufacturers Life, 55% pd.	400	450
Monarch Life, 10% paid	47	51
Montreal Life, 20% paid	75	80
National Life, 25% paid	80	..
Ontario Equitable, 10% paid	37	40
Security Life, 50% paid	20	..
Sovereign Life, 25% paid	55	60
Sun Life, 75% paid	2000	..
Toronto Casualty	..	26
Western Assurance	80	..

Mortgage, Loan, Etc.

	Bid	Asked
British Mortgage & Trust	$208.00	$ ....
Capital Trust	70.00	....
Chartered Trust	99.00	104.00
Commercial Finance, com.	27.00	....
Commercial Finance, pfd.	78.00	84.00
Crown Trust	125.00	....
Debentures & Sec., com.	74.00	....
Debentures & Sec., pref.	74.00	....
Lambton Loan & Savings	79.50	....
London Loan & Savings	46.00	50.00
London & West Trusts	150.00	....
Mfg. Fin., pfd. bonus c.	6.00	7.00
Midland Loan & Savings	16.00	....
Mortgage Discount, pref.	6.75	7.75
Mortgage Discount, com.	.40	.80
Mutual Finance, com.	7.75	....
Mutual Finance, pref.	7.75	8.50
Peoples Loan & Savings	83.00	....
Saskatchewan Mortgage	40.50	....
Sterling Trust Co.	98.50	....
Toronto Finance, pref.	....	3.50
Waterloo Trust & Savings	115.00	....

Club Shares

	Bid	Asked
Bayview Golf	$ 25.00	$ 35.00
Lakeview Golf	....	70.00
Lambton Golf	425.00	460.00
Mississauga Golf	20.00	35.00
Rosedale Golf	145.00	....
Summit Golf	20.00	35.00
Thistledown Golf	....	65.00
Thornhill Golf	60.00	85.00
Toronto Winter Club	....	60.00
Weston Golf	85.00	100.00
York Downs Golf	225.00	260.00

Recent London Quotations

	Sales
Calgary Power	102
Hudson's Bay	100s.
Hudson's Bay, 5% pref.	100s.
Can. West Lumber	7s. 3d.
Standard Chemical, 7%	22½
Dominion Tar	47s. 9d.
Mond Nickel	130s.
Lake Superior	7

Recent Vancouver Quotations

	Bid	Asked
B. C. Telephone, ufd., new 6%		105½
Pacific Coyle, com.	10½	13
Gosse Packing, pref.		80

Recent Winnipeg Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Co.	120	..
Can. Fire Ins. Co.	104	..
Home Inv. and S. Assn.	76	..
N. Mtge., fully paid	80	..
N. Mtge. 50% paid	25	25
Northern Trusts Co.	50	..
Standard Trusts Co.	33¼	..
No. Star Oil, com.	3.50	..
No. Star Oil, pref.	5.45	..

Unlisted Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi Fibre 6s, 1947	100¾	101½
Abitibi P. & P., 6s, 1940	105½	..
Algoma Steel, 5s, 1962	56¼	58½
Alberta Pac. Grain, 6s, 1946	101¾	103¼
Bell Telephone, 5s, 1955	105	105½
Belgo Can. Paper, 6s, 1943	102¾	105
Brandram Henderson, 6s, 1939	90	93
B. C. Pulp and Paper, 6s, 1950	90½	92½
Burns, P. & Co., 6½s, 1943	103¼	..
Calgary Brewery, 5s, 1942	97½	99
Calgary Power 5s, 1940	95	98
Canada Biscuit, 6½s, 1946	..	100½
Canada Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1949	94	96
Can. Nor. Power, 6s, 1941	103½	104½
Can. Paperboard, 7s, 1937	98½	100
Can. Steamships, 5s, 1943	102¼	103
Can. Steamships, 6s, 1941	101½	104
Davies, Wm., 6s, 1942	97¼	98¾
Dominion Iron, 5s, 1939	68	72
Drummond Invest., 6½s, 1938	98	100
Duke Price, 6s, 1966	105¾	106⅝
East Kootenay Pr., 7s, 1942	104½	105½
Elec. Development, 5s, 1933	101¼	102¼
Famous Players, 6½s, 1943	104¾	105½
Fraser Cos., 6s, 1950	103¾	105
Gatineau Power, 5s, 1956	100¼	100¾
Gatineau Power, 6s, 1941	102¼	103¼
Howard Smith P. & P. 6s, 1941	105	..
King Edward Hotel, 7s, 1944	97	99
Lake Superior P. & P. 6s, 1941	106½	108
Laurentian Pr., 6s, 1936	109½	..
Laurentide Pr, 5½s, 1946	101	102½
Manitoba Pr., 5½s, 1951	104	106
Mont. L. H. & Pr., 5s, 1951	102½	103½
Mont. Pub. Service, 5s, 1942	100½	102
Nor. Ont. L. & P. 6s, 1946	104¼	106
Nor. West Utilities, 7s, 1938	102	104
Nova Scotia Steel, 5s, 1959	72	75
Nova Scotia 6% Debs.	42¾	45½
Nova Scotia Tram., 5s, 1946	104	105
Nova Scotia Tram., 7s, 1952	108	110
Ont. Pulp & Paper, 6s, 1948	108¾	110
Ottawa Hull Pr. 6s, 1948	104	105
Ottawa L. H. & P. 6s, 1953	105	106
Ottawa Mont Pr., 6½s, 1949	104¾	105¼
Ottawa Trac. 5½s, 1955	101½	103
Ottawa River Pr. 6½s, 1953	104¼	105¼
Por. Alfred P. & P. 5½s, 1957	99	100
Price Bros., 6s, 1943	105½	106½
Prov. Lt. Pr. 5s, 1946	101¾	103
Rio Tramways, 5s, 1935	98⅛	98⅝
Sao Paulo Tram. 5s, 1929	99	100
St. Lawrence Paper, 6s, 1946	102	103
St. Maurice Valley, 5½s, 1957	99	100
St. Maurice Pr., 6½s, 1953	106½	108
Shawinigan W. & P. 4½s, 1967	97⅝	98¼
Simpson's, Ltd., 6½s, 1945	104¼	104½
Southern Can. Pr., 5s, 1955	101¼	102
Spanish River P. & P., 8s, 1941	105¾	106½
West Kootenay Pr., 6s, 1940	105¼	..

NEW YORK CURB

	Close Mar. 28	Close Apr. 3	Close Apr. 11
Can. Marconi	7 7-8	7 3-8	7
Dom. Stores	116	120	129 7-8
Fanny Farmer	39	36	..
Ford Canada	580	588	586
Imp. Oil Can.	61 5-8	61 1-4	60 1-2
Inter. Petrol.	38 3-4	38 1-8	38 3-8
Int. Util. "A"	47 1-2	44 1-8	44 1-4
Do., "B"	8 7-8	8 3-4	8 3-8
Nipissing	4 3-4	4 5-8	4 5-8
Noranda	18	17 1-4	18
Premier Gold	2 3-4	2 5-8	2 3-8

Stock Market

MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of April 11	$104.3	$99.6
Week of April 3	101.1	96.3
Month of April, 1927	81.1	76.4
9 Bank Stocks		
Week of April 11	$300	$295
Week of April 3	297	292
Month of April, 1927	240	237
10 Public Utilities		
Week of April 11	$103	$101
Week of April 3	106	103
Month of April, 1927	89	85

WEEK'S GAINS AND LOSSES

	Gains	Losses	Unch.	Total
Banks	5	1	3	9
Paper	7	8	5	20
Steel	14	11	19	44
Foodstuffs	22	13	22	57
Utilities	10	6	16	32
Tractions	3	4	7	14
Textiles	5	3	11	19
Industrials	26	30	46	102
Total	92	76	129	297

Dividends Declared

	Rate	Date	Record
Dom. Engineering	65c.	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Quebec Power	50c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Steel of Can., c.	1¾%	May 1	Apr. 7
Bell Telephone	2%	Apr. 14	Mar. 23
Belgo-Can. Pap., com.	1½%	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Do., pfd.	1¾%	May 1	Apr. 7
Dom. Textile, c., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
So. Can. Power, pfd.	1½%	Apr. 16	Mar. 24
East Twp. Tele., c.	1½%	Apr. 15	
Do., pfd.	3%	Apr. 15	
Pressed Metals, c.	75c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 26
Dom. Power, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 14	Mar. 24
Inter, Paper, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 16	Apr. 2
Do., pfd.	1½%	Apr 16	Apr. 2
Brant. Cordage, pfd.	2%	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Can. Nor. Pr., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Power Corp., pfd.	1½%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Can. Brewing, c.	50c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Dome Mines	25c.	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Can. Indust. Alcohol	38c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Maple Leaf Mill., pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 18	Apr. 3
Tuckett Tob., c.	1%	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Nipissing M.	1½%	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
West. Grocers, pfd.	1¾%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Inter. Utilities, pfd.	1¾%	May 1	[illegible]
Do., Class "A"	87½c.	Apr. 16	[illegible]
Wright-Har.	5c.	May 1	Apr. 13
Hollinger	2%	Apr. 21	Apr. 4
Pure Gold	50c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
McCall-Fron. pfd.	$1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Christie Brown	30c.	May 1	[illegible]
Span. River, c.	1¾%	Apr. 20	[illegible]
Do., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 20	[illegible]
Canada Dry	75c.	Apr. 15	[illegible]
Abitibi, new, c.,	$1	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Do., pref.	1½%	Apr. 20	[illegible]
Asbestos, pref.	1¾%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Brompton	50c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Can. Fairbanks pfd.,	1½%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Can. Ind. Alcohol,	38c.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Imperial Bk.,	3%	May 1	Apr. 16
Russell, pref.	1¾%	May 1	[illegible]
Standard Bk.,	3%	May 1	Apr. 14
Tooke Bros., pref.	1¾%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Gen. Steel Wares, pfd.	1¾%	May 1	Apr. 16
Int. Paper, c.	60c.	May 15	May 1
Int. Nickel, pfd.	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 13

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High (Discount)	Low (Discount)	Last year High (Discount)	Last year Low (Discount)
April 4	5-64	3-32	3-64	1-8
April 5	3-32	7-64	7-64	1-8
April 7	...	...	7-64	1-8
April 9	...	...	1-16	[illegible]
April 10	1-16	3-32	1-16	7-64
April 11	Par	1-16	1-16	7-64

STERLING, FRANCS and LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
April 4	4.87 15-16	3.93 1-2	[illegible]
April 5	4.87 15-16	3.93 1-2	[illegible]
April 7	4.87 7-8	3.93 1-2	[illegible]
April 9	4.87 7-8	3.93 1-2	[illegible]
April 10	4.87 7-8	3.93 1-2	[illegible]
April 11	4.87 15-16	3.92 1-2	[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Apr. 3	Apr. 11
13.90	Italian	5.28	5.28
23.82	German	23.91	23.92
19.30	Belgium	13.95	13.97
84.85	Japan	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bond Movements of the Week

Week Ending April 10

Bonds	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low	Ask	Latest Price Bid	Latest Price High	Latest Price Low
Asbestos, gen. mge.	6	1956	6.11	98	88	99½	97½	99	98½	98½	..
Can. Pr. & Pap. debs.	5	1956	5.08	..	..	99¼	96	..	..	98¾	..
Montreal Tram. 1st mtge.	5	1941	4.80	101	96⅜	103¾	101	102	101	102	..
Do. gen. mge. A	5	1955	5.00	100	94	101	100	101	100	100	..
N. S. Steel	5	1959	6.91	70	64½	75½	75⅜	75½	73½	75½	[illegible]
Wayagamack	6	1951	5.65	103½	97	104⅞	103	104¾	104½	104½	..
War Loan	5	1931	4.30	102.70	101.10	102.85	102.05	102.45	102.20	102.25	[illegible]
Do.	5	1937	4.25	106.75	102.95	106.70	105.35	106.10	105.80	106.10	[illegible]
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.48	106.55	103.85	106.50	104.80	105.20	105.10	105.15	[illegible]
Do.	5½	1934	4.60	105.55	102.80	105.85	104.30	105.10	105.00	105.15	[illegible]
Do.	5½	1937	4.26	111.15	106.85	110.95	109.75	110.20	110.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Refund	5	1928	5.00	101.50	99.75	100.60	100.00	100.50	100.25	[illegible]	....
Do.	4½	1940	4.28	103.40	96.50	102.90	101.85	102.30	102.00	[illegible]	....
Do.	5	1943	4.47	106.40	102.30	106.10	105.05	106.05	105.80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	4½	1944	4.28	103.00	96.90	103.05	102.40	102.75	102.45	102.75	[illegible]
Do.	4½	1946	4.26	102.70	96.70	103.15	102.55	103.00	102.70	[illegible]	....
Do. Refund	5½	1932	4.56	104.10	101.85	105.85	103.55	103.90	103.60	104.10	[illegible]

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
LONDON — 58 years in business — CANADA
Capital, paid-up, $1,750,000 — Reserve Fund, $2,800,000
The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.
Money loaned on First Mortgages including building loans. Applications invited.
A. M. SMART, President — T. H. MAIN, Manager

OSLER & HAMMOND
F. G. OSLER — G. T. CHISHOLM
H. F. MARRIOTT — H. FRANKS
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
Members: Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, New York Curb Market (Associate)
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES
21 Jordan Street TORONTO — 145 St. James St. MONTREAL
FRANK J. SMITH, Manager Montreal Office
Telephone: HArbour 5282

For Economy with Service Route Your Freight Shipments via
Canada Steamship Lines, LIMITED
Between Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec — From Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton to Port Arthur, Fort William — Between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Detroit

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BONDS AND SHARES
"Specialists Unlisted Bonds and Stocks"
219 Bay Street, (Ground Floor) Toronto

B.C. FISH OWNERS URGED TO ENTER PACKING MERGER

New Economies Expected to Completely Change Picture

OUTLOOK PROMISING

Earnings for Past Year Show Operating Loss of More Than $400,000

Pointing out that working capital is immediately necessary in connection with this year's operations, and that unless shareholders accept the merger agreement other means of raising further working capital will have to be sought, president Aemilius Jarvis urges shareholders of B.C. Fishing and Packing Company to forthwith forward their share certificates authorizing share for share exchange into shares of the proposed new company merging B. C. Fishing and Packing Co. with the Gosse Packing Co.

Mr. Jarvis in his letter to shareholders attributes B. C. Fishing's severe trading loss in 1927 to excessive and severe competition, and adds:

An opportunity has now arisen for an arrangement providing for the joint control of our company and what is one of our largest and most aggressive competitors, namely, the Gosse Packing Company, Limited, and a plan has been worked out, which, if adopted, will ensure joint control and sufficient working capital to enable both companies to carry on the increased volume of business which will result therefrom. The economies to be effected by this joint control will be very substantial.

After reviewing the terms of the proposed merger, which are the same as appeared in a previous issue of The Financial Post, Mr. Jarvis says:

"You will observe that the agreement does not become effective unless ratified by holders of at least a majority of the common shares of British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, and at least a majority of the holders of the common shares of the Gosse Packing Company, Limited. You are, of course, under no obligation to ratify the agreement, but unless the same becomes effective, your company will have to seek other means of raising further working capital. All the directors except one now in India who cannot be reached, have either deposited their certificates or signified their intention of doing so, in respect of the shares held or controlled by them individually.

"As working capital is immediately necessary in connection with this year's operations, we trust you will forthwith forward your certificates, with the agreement signed, so that the requisite majority may be obtained at the earliest possible moment.

An analysis of the annual report shows that operating losses were quite severe. While 33 plants were operated against 29 in 1926, total pack was 407,774 cases against 531,292 cases in 1926, with some increases and declines in other items of production. The net result, however, was a heavy operating loss for 1927, shown on the balance sheet at $285,750 with an offset of $177,651 being the 1926 Wallace Fisheries' profit. The loss was still further augmented by maintenance charges of $148,348 and taxes of $32,290 bringing year's actual loss from operations up to $466,390, excluding the Wallace Fisheries carry-over.

Mr. Jarvis in his annual report accounts for the operating loss in the following words:

"Unfavorable weather early in the season, and the abnormally late arrival off the coast of each variety of fish resulted in a greatly increased number of boats and amount of gear being operated when the run of fish did commence.

"These intensive operations caused the Dominion Fisheries Department, in the interests of conservation, to increase the normal weekly closed periods of forty-eight hours by twelve and, in some locations, twenty-four hours, and, in addition, to prohibit the use of all salmon gear for seven consecutive days during the heavy run. Furthermore, the final closing date of all salmon fishing was fixed considerably earlier than in past years. An analysis of this situation shows that in certain districts out of a total of 112 normal days fishing, we enjoyed only 52 actual fishing days, thus increasing the overhead abnormally."

The annual meeting has been called for April 20th at the King Edward Hotel. This is the first annual meeting held in Toronto, the reason given for the change of venue this year being the heavy investment holdings in Ontario.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING DEC. 31

	1927	1926	1925
Net earnings	*$285,750	$541,669	$578,654
Less: Wallace Fisheries profit, '26	177,652	......	......
	*108,098	541,669	578,654
Less: deprec.	......	6,894	147,040
Taxes	32,290	64,531	77,394
Plant maint.	148,348	106,577	......
Loss on francs	......	18,405	......
Net profits	*288,736	345,262	354,220
Less Approp.:			
Dividends	286,373	214,590	......
Trans. to ins. res.	......	......	102,922
Surp. for year	†575,109	130,672	251,298
Add prev. sur.	387,193	256,521	5,223
Add ins. res.	102,921	102,922	......
Bal. car. for.	†84,995	490,115	256,521

* Loss. † Deficit.

Provincial Does Well; Mills at Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The mills of Provincial Paper are operating at full capacity and apparently all indications point toward an excellent earning results during the current year following the good showing made in the final eight months of 1927. The company is the largest Canadian producer of high grade paper and also produces coated and half-tone news.

COLONIAL REALTY SLOWLY REGAINING FORMER POSITION

Holdings Are Growing in Value, While Income is Larger

A more promising outlook for Colonial Realty and Securities Corp., is to be seen in its report issued for the calendar year 1927.

This company was formed before the war for the purpose of dealing in real estate, more particularly in Toronto and environs. During the first year or two it distributed large dividends, but with the collapse of the real estate market in 1914, the company since has been struggling along, no dividends having been paid for several years past.

In the past four or five years, however, the various properties of the company at Islington, Weston, West Toronto, etc., have come in for more attention on the part of home builders and others, with the result that numerous sales have been put through.

Earnings Increase

For the past year, the profit and loss account shows that income was within a few dollars of expenses, so that the debit balance, standing at $94,654, shows little change from the preceding year. This is taken as an encouraging sign and it is believed that given one or two good years, the company's financial position will be greatly strengthened.

The balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 1927, shows total assets of $1,021,221. Cash on hand amounts to less than $5,000, while accounts and mortgages receivable total $378,726. Properties, less realization account, are set down at $536,499. Investments in various land companies, as well as advances on house building, aggregate $101,489.

Taxes, mortgages, accrued interest and accounts payable represent the bulk of liabilities, totalling $330,400. The paid-in capital stock now stands at $56,376 preferred and $729,100 common.

GRADUATE COUNCIL APPOINTS SMYTHE TO DIRECT EFFORT

Canadian Science Graduate, Now in Detroit, Gets Canadian Post

Col. R. E. Smythe has been appointed director of the Technical Service Council of Canada.

This organization has been formed by a group of business and university leaders to find positions for Canadian science graduates. The purpose is to stem the flow of these graduates to American positions.

Col. Smythe, when he comes to Toronto to assume his duties, will himself be a repatriated Canadian science graduate. At present he is an engineer with the Detroit Edison Company.

Was Freshman-Colonel

Col. Smythe rose from the ranks during the war. On his return from overseas he started in at the School of Practical Science at Toronto University, achieving the rare distinction of being a freshman and a colonel at one and the same time. He is stated to be a man of considerable driving force, of undoubted academic ability and very anxious to remain a Canadian citizen.

The Technical Service Council raised $30,000 last year for a three year's campaign of work. At that time its objects were outlined as follows:

What are the objectives of the Council?

1. To bring the graduates of our scientific colleges and technical institutions into practical touch with Canadian industry.

2. To form a means of approach whereby Canadian industry may discuss with the university authorities proposed changes or additions in the present curricula.

3. To retain in Canada for Canada as many as possible of our young Canadians trained along scientific and technical lines.

How is the Council to Function

The council as a whole will be made up of Canadians who, for the objectives above set forth, are willing to give of their time and experience in directing a paid Secretary whose duties will be substantially as follows:

1. He shall visit and become, as thoroughly as possible, acquainted with the undergraduates of our Provincial Technical Institutions and Scientific Colleges, to the end that he may council with them and their professors, and study their inclinations and qualifications.

2. He shall visit our manufacturing plants so that he may know our plant Managers and Executives and discuss with them the possibilities of this organization; ascertain if possible where technical knowledge and experience may be more fully utilized, and when such opening does develop he will be expected to recommend and arrange interviews between employers and the men available who are in his opinion best fitted for such work both from the standpoint of inclination and proven ability.

On the advisory committee are: Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, Sir Edward Kemp, Sir John Aird, C. A. Magrath and S. R. Parsons. The temporary executive committee consists of Prof. H. E. T. Haultain, Melville White, J. E. Walsh, R. A. Bryce, Palmer Neilly and E. M. Ashworth.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE

February	1928	1927
Gross earnings	$ 58,145	$ 53,954
Net earnings	22,517	20,001
Surplus after charges	17,180	13,846
12 months end.	Feb. 29, 1928	Feb. 28, 1927
Gross earnings	$698,575	$661,705
Net earnings	286,829	263,975
Surplus after charges	215,075	189,579

Prices of Paper Plants Reveal Values That Exist

Bathurst, Howard Smith, Donnacona and St. Lawrence Prices, Profits and Assets Make Interesting Comparison and Reveal Position of Companies' Securities

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—When the Bathurst Company changed hands some time ago at $110 a share, some investors were surprised at the figure at which that property was sold. The price, though, compares favorably with several other similar deals. Since the Bathurst deal other pulp and paper properties have changed hands, the latest one being the St. Lawrence Paper Mills. As yet, of course, the St. Lawrence Paper deal has to be formally closed, but as The Financial Post exclusively advised its readers last week, the price will be $110 a share for each of the 50,000 common shares of no par value outstanding. Hence it is possible to make an interesting comparison of the prices of the properties of Bathurst, Howard Smith, Donnacona and St. Lawrence. In any such comparison, though, the value of contracts such as St. Lawrence now has for its output and the expansion plans of both St. Lawrence and Bathurst must be taken into consideration.

Comparison of Companies and Prices

The following figures show the approximate price which has, or is to be paid for each of the properties. The price is obtained by adding the outstanding bonds and preferred shares to the total price paid for the common. The prices can only be approximate for in some instances the senior obligations have been redeemed at their call price. Net operating profits are the figures shown in 1926 as being applicable to depreciation, income tax, bond interest and other junior charges. The figures on timber and power holdings give a partial indication of the values back of each company. The comparison follows:

Company	Approximate Price	Net Oper. Profits, 1926	Timber	Power
Bathurst	$13,000,000	$853,000	2,600 sq. miles 18,000,000 cords	10,000 hp. developed 40,000 h.p. undeveloped
Howard Smith	11,600,000	855,000	500 sq. miles	....
Donnacona	13,500,000	856,000	5,400,000 cords	11,000 h.p. developed 35,000 h.p. undeveloped
St. Lawrence	16,300,000	970,000	*5,250,000 cords	....

*1926 figures since greatly augmented.

FAMOUS PLAYERS CO. OFFERS NEW FIRSTS

$5,000,000 Issue Follows Debenture Offering to Round Out Structure

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A new issue of 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds is announced this week by Famous Players Corporation. This issue follows the offering last week of $3,000,000 of 6½ per cent. twenty-year debentures.

The total authorized amount of the new issue is $10,000,000 and the present issue is for $5,000,000 of Series "A" bonds, maturing 1948.

The company owns, leases or controls some 72 theatres throughout Canada with a total seating capacity of 77,658. It is also a substantial shareholder in 36 other theatres in Canada, seating 42,241, so that it is by far the largest organization of its kind in Canada.

The particulars of the issue are as follows:

$5,000,000

Famous Players Canadian Corporation

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage, 20-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "A."

Dated April 1, 1928. Maturing April 1, 1948.

Capitalization:	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mtge. Bonds, due 1948	$10,000,000	$5,000,000
6½ per cent. debs., due 1948	3,000,000	3,000,000
Common stock (without par value)	600,000 shs.	320,000 shs.

The Company: The dominant factor in the motion picture industry. Owning or interested in 123 of the leading picture houses in Canada.

Bonds: A first mortgage on all the company's property, plant and equipment, and on certain specific share holdings of the company. A floating charge on all other assets. The proceeds will be applied toward the redemption of the original bonds and preferred shares of the corporation.

Sinking Fund: Commences 1929 and will equal 2 per cent. of the bonds issued.

Assets: Excluding franchises and leaseholds carried on the books at over $6,000,000, the assets after all prior charges are equal to $1,934 for every $1,000 bond.

Earnings: In the past two years before depreciation, deferred charges and income tax, have been equal to 3.61 times interest requirements of the bonds.

Offered: April, 1928, by Royal Securities Corporation at par.

New House Will Advise Clients on Investments

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—George R. Hodgson and G. Edwin Roberton have formed a new investment house in Montreal, operating under the name of Hodgson, Roberton and Company.

Both members of the new firm are well-known in the Montreal financial circles. Mr. Hodgson was formerly manager of sales of Greenshields and Company, and Mr. Roberton has long been associated with Harris, Forbes and Company.

The new firm will not underwrite new issues, but in addition to providing the usual facilities for the clients, it will act as investment counsel on a purely commission basis for individuals who desire to have their security holdings conform to the sound principles of investment.

In this capacity the firm acts for and manages the affairs of the United Bond and Share Corporation, an investment trust inaugurated during last year which has at the present time an authorized capital of $2,000,000 in preferred shares and 25,000 class "A" and 1,000 class "B" shares without par value.

Industrial Alcohol Profits Still Grow

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company during its current fiscal year continues to maintain its record of ever increasing earnings, according to non-official, but apparently authentic reports.

Like the other two major operators in the distillery business in this country, one of the most satisfactory points about the operations of Canadian Industrial Alcohol is the fact that it has large stocks of maturing liquor on hand. Also due to the length of time it has been in business the company has well defined channels of trade for its output. The long established distillery companies have naturally a very satisfactory export demand for their individual brands.

CAPITAL CHANGES AND LOWER PROFIT FOR MOUNT ROYAL

Hotel Co. Surplus Dwindles to Meet Dividends and Depreciation

TYPHOID IS BLAMED

Prospects for 1928 Show Considerable Improvement — Makes Big Slash in Goodwill Account

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Lower net profits due to the local typhoid epidemic of last year, and radical changes in the financial structure of Mount Royal Hotel Company are the features of the annual report submitted at the annual meeting of the company this week. The company has had to eat very substantially into its surplus account to meet its preferred dividend, and also to provide some $188,000 of additional depreciation to make up for previous inadequate appropriations.

Profits and loss figures for the past two years are as follows:

	1927	1926
Gross Income	$3,076,497	$3,112,256
Less oper. exp.	2,283,607	2,250,760
Balance	792,890	861,496
Less: Int. charges	303,117	275,775
Depreciation	170,000	170,000
Other exp.	14,769	75,538
Res. for inc. tax	1,200	10,000
Net Income	303,804	330,183
Less: pref. div.	409,542	204,771
Bal. to surp. acct.	†105,738	125,412
Add prev. surp.	327,745	355,061
Balance	222,007	480,473
Deduct deprec.	*188,000	150,000
Adj. items	8,980	2,728
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1927	25,027	327,745

† Debit.
* Additional depreciation applicable to prior years.

Working Capital Position

	1927	1926
Current Assets	$430,660	$778,737
Current Liabilities	271,627	502,973
Working Capital	159,033	275,764

The company's balance sheet shows many important changes. Total assets are now carried at $11,226,244 as against $17,621,308 a year ago. This reduction is almost entirely due to the fact that $6,000,000 has been wiped off the item "operating rights and goodwill," this now standing at $900,000 as against $6.900,000 in the last balance sheet. Working capital is slightly less at $159,033, as against $275,764 at the end of 1926.

The President's Remarks

On the liabilities side of the ledger, there are many changes, due to the reorganization of the capital structure of the company. These changes are summarized by President Frank A. Dudley as follows:

"The cancellation and refunding of former 7 per cent. 30-year first mortgage gold bonds and the substitution therefor of the new first mortgage in favor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at a lower rate of interest; the retirement of 8 per cent. cumulative preference stock and the substitution therefor by issue of 6 per cent. cumulative preference stock; the retirement of old common stock, $100 par value, and the substitution therefor by issue of no par value common stock; the cancellation and retirement of $100,000 of 7 per cent. serially maturing notes."

Prospects for the present season are good according to the management and at the present rate of bookings, earnings for 1928 are expected to show considerable improvement over the year 1927.

GENERAL STEEL BALANCE SHEET STRONG EXHIBIT

Doing Excellent Business— Common Dividend Forecasts Premature

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — General Steel Wares, according to Financial Counsel, one of the Montreal financial bulletins, may declare a dividend on its common shares this year. From what The Financial Post has been able to learn, there is no doubt that the company could declare a dividend this year, but judging from the sound record of other companies with which the president and management of General Steel Wares is associated, there appears to be every reason for the belief that the management will pursue a conservative dividend policy. Forecasts of dividends on the common shares, therefore, appear to be decidedly premature—but hardly premature from an earnings standpoint. While the current rate of earnings always dictates the stock market price of shares, yet it is no indication of the dividend policy which the directors will adopt.

In the meantime, the company's balance sheet presents a sound picture. Assets of every kind have been written down and bond and preferred share discounts have been entirely eliminated — a satisfactory feature in a company which has virtually only just come into existence.

The company is steadily developing under its sound management and the benefits arising from the consolidation are being increasingly felt in its operations. The financial position of General Steel Wares is correctly summarized by Financial Counsel as follows:

"Figures are now available which go to show that the balance sheet position of the consolidated company as at December 31, 1927, was particularly strong. Out of total assets conservatively figured at $18,734,188 at the year end, an amount of $10,491,305 is representative of fixed assets at depreciated values with the balance representing $136,909 of sundry assets and $8,105,974 of current assets. This latter item is particularly interesting because it goes far towards illustrating the company's strong showing with respect to net current items. This becomes especially evident when it is learned that offsetting current liabilities at the year end amounted to only $804,627. In other words, the balance sheet reveals net working capital of no less an amount than $7,301,347, while there is a ratio as between current items of 10.07 to 1 in favor of the current assets side. Besides, there are reserves of $3,382,035 and an amount of capital and surplus of $5,547,526, the latter being partly offset by the 45,000 shares of preferred stock, three management shares, and 199,997 shares of no-par value common stock. The company is free of all encumbrances with the exception of the comparatively small current liabilities and the first mortgage bond issue of a par value of $9,000,000."

East Kootenay's Profits Should Tend to Grow

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The earnings of the East Kootenay Power Company for the three months ending March 31, the last quarter of its fiscal year, were at the highest level in the history of the company. However, the forthcoming annual report will reveal but little change in the earning power position of the company as compared with last year. The bettered results achieved in the last quarter, though, promise increased earnings in the fiscal year which has just commenced.

Holders of

MACKAY COMPANIES SHARES COMMERCIAL CABLE BONDS

should deposit their certificates or bonds with

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall St., New York City

to take advantage of the plan for the association of THE MACKAY SYSTEM with the INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CORPORATION

Copy of the Plan and Agreement may be secured upon application to J. P. Morgan & Co., or to the Secretary of the Committee, Wm. J. Deegan, 253 Broadway, New York City.

By the Committee:
Clarence H. Mackay
Frank L. Polk
Charles H. Sabin
Lewis L. Clarke
F. G. Osler

NOTICE of CHANGE of TELEPHONE

We beg to announce that on and after April 13th, 1928, the telephone numbers of our head office, at 190 St. James Street, Montreal, will be as follows:

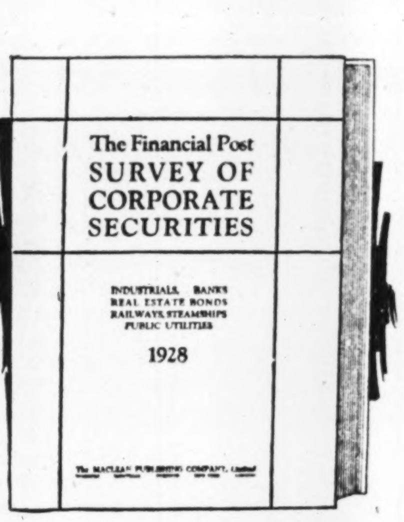
Harbour 9151-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, 9150

McCUAIG BROS. & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market

190 St. James St. MONTREAL 1420 Peel St.

READY APRIL 15th



OVER 10,000 ORDERS ALREADY ON FILE—

THE FINANCIAL POST

SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES

1928

300 pages of detailed information on 900 or more companies in which there is an investment interest.

Balance sheets printed in full.

Charts visualizing position of companies.

Story of present activities, past record and future prospects.

Send in your order today.

SINGLE COPIES $1.00

Published by THE FINANCIAL POST

153 University Ave. Toronto, Ont.

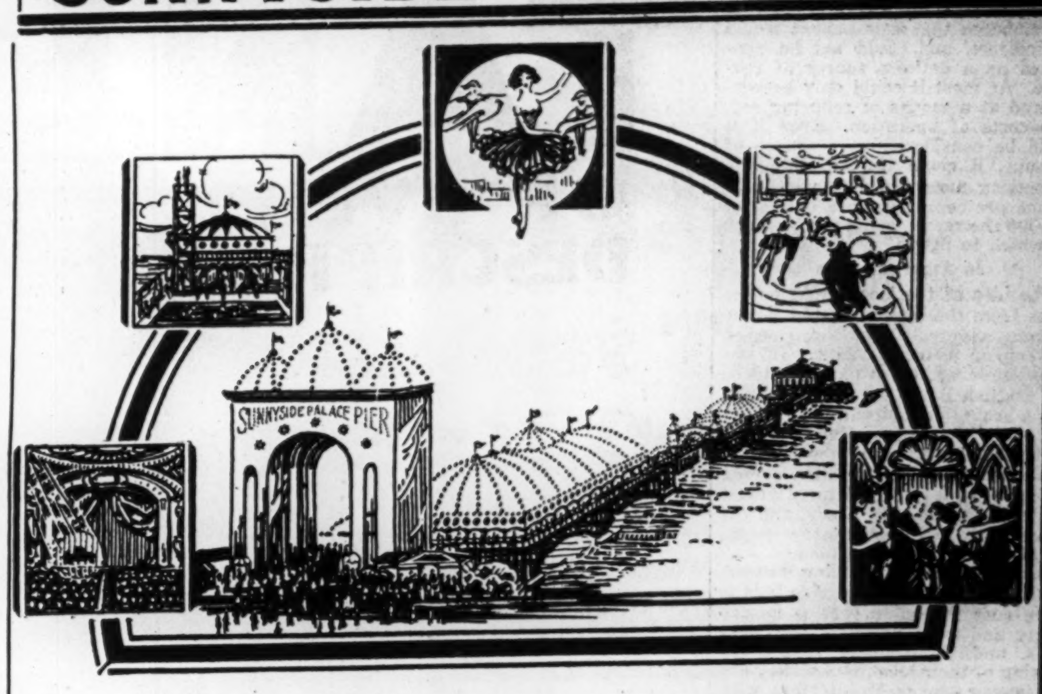
Send me .... copies, The Survey of Corporate Securities, for which I enclose $..........

Name

Address

C.S.1

SUNNYSIDE PALACE PIER



AMUSEMENT the most profitable investment you can make

THE amusement "industry" knows no dull times. Every night in the year every amusement place in the city is crowded to capacity, and over thousands of dinner tables, "Where shall we go tonight" is the question of the hour.

Sunnyside Palace Pier with its magnificent Ball Room, Palace of Fun, Band Pavilion, Theatre, and complete refreshment facilities will answer that question more satisfactorily, more completely than it has ever been answered before. The attractions of the pier will appeal to every taste, every temperament, and all in a setting of natural beauty that in itself will prove a magnet to draw thousands.

Even in a country as small in area as England there are at least twenty-five amusement piers operating profitably. In the United States piers have proved the chief attraction wherever they have been built, and not one of those cities has all the advantages possessed by Toronto for the profitable all year round operation of a pleasure pier.

It is the desire of the Dominion Palace Pier Corporation that the public should be given an opportunity to participate in the future profits of the Company. Use the Coupon below.

Price $10.00 per Share in Units of 10, 50 and 100 Shares.

Payable 50% Cash, balance in 10 monthly payments without interest.

Local Representative wanted.

The Provincial Improvement Corporation, Limited

902 Northern Ontario Bldg. - - Toronto.

Elgin 9265

THE PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION LTD.
902 Northern Ontario Bldg.
Toronto.
Kindly reserve..........units of the Dominion Palace Pier Corp., Ltd. for which I enclose cheque for $..........
Name..........
Address..........

A PIER WITHOUT A PEER

Current Events in Banking World

BANK MAN AVERS LOCALIZED BANKS FACE DIFFICULTIES

Those Who Want Smaller Institutions Overlook Serious Problems

By a Toronto Banker

The agitation for small local banks in Canada still continues, but, fortunately does not seem to make headway. Theoretically, the idea may have merit, but in practice it would not stand the test of practical conditions. The public simply would not support them, and lacking support from the public they would have no chance of success. If the results of the experiment could be confined solely to the advocates of the scheme, it might be advisable to let these people try it out and lose their money, but unfortunately, others would be involved, and the community suffer.

No bank can exist unless it is able to attract deposits, because it is from the funds so obtained that banks are able to make loans and discount bills. Some think that such funds come largely from the circulation privilege, but this is not the case, as even a casual examination of the government statement will show. According to these statements issued monthly, the total notes in circulation upon which the banks can earn a profit are only about four per cent. of the total of loans and investments. The total notes in circulation amounted at the close of business on the last day of January, 1928, to $162,029,910, but as $53,845,332 of this was secured by a deposit in the Central gold reserve any profit thereon would accrue to the government, and not to the banks. If the deposit in the redemption fund, $5,936,362 also be deducted from the circulation of $612,029,910 on the date referred, the loanable funds from circulation would be $102,248,216 if the notes held by other banks are not considered. The total of loans and investments on that date was $2,176,220,213, and the percentage of the funds so employed which were derived from the circulation can easily be calculated.

In Early Days, Percentage Higher

In the early eighties the banks derived some 20 to 25 per cent. of their loanable funds from the circulation, and as there was no tax of one per cent. on the notes in circulation up to the amount of paid up capital, not covered by the deposit in the Central Gold Reserve, as there is now, the profits from this source were most satisfactory. Times have changed, however, and the chief benefit to the banks from their circulation is that they are able to carry adequate supplies of currency at their branches, without cost to them.

This is also of considerable advantage to the public as for this reason in Canada there is at all times available an adequate supply of a circulating medium at an expense to the country at large considerably lower than under any other system.

Of course, so far as cheap till money is concerned, the small local bank, if permitted to issue notes as currency would benefit proportionally with the others, but it must be remembered that this benefit would be indirect, and could not be estimated as a definite source of revenue. At most it could only be considered as a means of reducing certain costs of operation. Even if it could be considered as a source of revenue, it could not be estimated as netting more than from one-half to one per cent. and on a capital of $50,000 the result would not be much on which to figure.

Is American Idea

The idea of the local banks comes to us from the United States, where it was adapted from the English system of country banks. In the panic in England, which produced the English Bank Act of 1844, there was a heavy mortality in these banks and since then the majority of the survivors have been absorbed by amalgamations. The mortality among the small banks in the United States has been exceedingly heavy, and the movement there toward the establishment of branch banks is now well under way. They are finding that the small institutions cannot give for the same cost the same service as the larger and more powerful organizations, and while many regret the passing of their local banks, they are not letting sentiment interfere with business. They go where they can get the most for their money.

It is the same way in other lines, and often those who are most outspoken in condemning this tendency in others are the first to take advantage of the lower prices. In one of the western mining camps some years ago the Miners' Union passed resolutions calling for a boycott on all who patronized the Chinese laundries in preference to those operated by white labor, but it was found while they had passed the resolution, not only the majority of the union, but the president and officers, continued to send their clothes to the Chinamen. Their wives may have been responsible, of course, as they were careful to explain when the fact leaked out, but there it was. Sentiment lost out when their purses were affected.

Public Demands Safety

It would be the same story with small banks. The public want safety for their finances. They want to feel that their deposits are safe, and borrowers go where they know they can be accommodated at current rates, and this is only possible with an organization with wide interests and adequate earning power. A small local bank must necessarily confine itself to businesses of a moderate size, and with corresponding credit requirements. Also in times of stress it is the small men who have the most difficulty in getting in their accounts, and a bank whose whole business was from this class would be headed for trouble.

It is suggested, of course, that it would be possible to rediscount, and so the bank could in theory, but in practice it would be found that the small bank could not find in its bill case much paper that any rediscounting organization could handle.

The Federal Reserve Banks in the United States rediscount trade paper for their members, but the rules are rigid, and the small institutions have little paper which can be considered available.

It must be trade paper arising from a transaction in merchandise, and must not have a currency of more than 90 days.

A certified statement of the maker bearing date of the amount due must be filled, and it must show that his current assets are equal to twice his current debts and that his total surplus equals his total debts. Also the notes must be retired at maturity.

Conditions Hard to Meet

What small local institution could meet such conditions? Notes of farmers may be rediscounted of a longer currency but the notes must represent grain or cattle, the notes to be paid from the sale. At maturity, these must be retired by the banks if not paid by the maker.

It would be interesting to know what arguments the promoter of such a bank would use to induce men with any money to subscribe for the shares of one of these proposed banks, but that is a detail which has probably not occurred to the advocates of the plan. Most of the criticism of banks and banking in Canada is based on some theory of economics, of which the general public know little and care less. What they demand from a banker's system is that their savings shall be safe, and that when they require a loan for legitimate business operation they can be accommodated.

It will be better for all concerned when there is a broader realization of the fact that a bank is simply a trader in credit, buying and selling to make profits like any other trader and that its operations are restricted by the resources available. It must utilize these as fully as possible in order to make adequate profits, without which it cannot make progress, and a bank or a trader which does not make progress cannot properly serve the community in which they operate. In trying to make profits, the bank, like the average trader, is in competition with others, and if the service it gives for the prices asked is not satisfactory to its customers, they will go elsewhere.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(As compared with same week last year)

Eastern Cities	Apr. 7, 1927	Apr. 5, 1928
Halifax	$ 3,894,245	$ 4,627,555
St. John	2,423,067	2,984,800
Moncton	840,405	923,433
Sherbrooke	1,174,101	1,216,275
Quebec	3,459,776	7,861,789
Montreal	132,025,263	183,845,030
Kingston	969,338	984,375
Ottawa	7,624,179	8,931,384
Peterboro	875,438	1,011,936
Toronto	119,993,920	152,977,662
Hamilton	5,865,844	11,315,636
Brantford	1,216,123	1,443,076
Sarnia	661,068	......
London	3,830,518	4,141,325
Kitchener	1,151,524	1,239,287
Chatham	657,541	741,629
Windsor	5,235,412	5,083,566
Western Cities	**Apr. 7, 1927**	**Apr. 5, 1928**
Fort William	$ 646,309	$ 1,002,680
Winnipeg	46,068,065	55,201,918
Brandon	558,815	688,048
Regina	4,607,581	5,489,619
Moose Jaw	1,301,956	1,115,544
Saskatoon	1,991,397	2,690,239
Prince Albert	488,629	522,494
Lethbridge	607,123	772,333
Calgary	8,633,697	12,880,692
Edmonton	6,889,987	8,790,932
New Westminster	783,294	924,344
Medicine Hat	327,778	470,183
Vancouver	17,423,564	22,103,797
Victoria	2,255,852	2,593,438

SHREWD SWINDLER WORKS NEW GAME

In Montreal Deal Gets $4,900 After Winning Confidence by Genuine Transaction

A banking swindle with a new angle was brought to the attention of a leading New York surety company a few days since in a case that developed in Montreal, says American Banker. During the latter part of February a stranger walked into the brokerage firm of Truax, Carsley & Co., Montreal, and left an order for a margin purchase of 10 shares of Massey Harris stock several points below the market, giving his cheque for $100 to cover the transaction.

The cheque was on a Montreal bank and cleared properly, but as the stock did not recede, the customer a few days later stated that he had decided to cancel the order and asked the brokerage firm to mail him a cheque for $100 to a postoffice address which he left with them. The firm drew its cheque on the Bank of Montreal, St. James and St. Peter streets branch, and mailed it according to instructions. Nothing more was heard of the matter until March 1, when the brokerage house in checking its bank balance discovered a shortage of $4,900 in the account. Investigation disclosed that upon receipt of the $100 cheque from the brokerage firm the swindler, who operated under the name of R. E. Hutchings, had gone to the office of the Cook Tourist Agency in Montreal to negotiate the purchase of English sterling to the amount of $5,000. He left with the agency the cheque for $100 received by him from the brokerage firm and stated that he would call the next day with a cheque for the balance of the amount and take English currency or sterling bills. He was prompt in keeping his promise, and on the following day tendered another cheque for $4,900, drawn by the same brokerage house to his order. The tourist agency had previously certified the $100 cheque and asked Hutchings, as he called himself, to wait while a messenger went around to the bank to secure certification of the $4,900 item. He agreed to this and in a few minutes the messenger came back with the bank's certification and the sterling was turned over to Hutchings, who pocketed it and disappeared.

In what manner he did it is not known, but since the cheque form is seemingly genuine, Hutchings must have secured a genuine blank cheque which he cleverly filled out for $4,900, duplicating almost perfectly the brokerage firm's signature.

While there might be some dispute as to liability of the loss, as between the bank's certification, the brokerage firm's responsibility, etc., the surety company paid the loss to the brokerage firm.

The original feature of the incident was that the swindler put through a genuine item before springing the forgery. It is admitted that he must have had supreme confidence in his own talent, as shown by the fact that he sat down and waited while Cook's messenger went to the bank to have the $4,900 forged cheque certified.

Bank Chat

W. J. Garland was recently appointed manager of the Regina Clearing House. He is with the Royal Bank.

Staffs of the Royal Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce at Wolfville, N.S., recently held a joint banquet.

Alexander Logan, formerly of the Bank of Ottawa, has been appointed assistant manager of the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg.

R. B. Buckerfield, of Toronto, supervisor of the Foreign Department of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and C. J. Stephenson, one of the New York agents of the bank, have been visiting London, and the Continent.

Wilbur James, assistant manager of the Windsor branch of the Bank of Montreal, has left for Toronto to join the superintendent's department. Mr. James, who is a native of Owen Sound, commenced his banking career with Molsons Bank, in Toronto, in 1903, and was sent to Windsor in 1921 as manager of Molsons. When Molsons was taken over by the Bank of Montreal, in 1925, Mr. James was sent to Ford City to manage the Bank of Montreal there, and on July 26 was named assistant manager of the Windsor branch.

Close students of the banking situation in New York are agreed that the present tendency toward mergers and consolidations is certain to bring about a situation in the banking field there not unlike that existing in London, where the "Big Five" banks dominate. Numerically the number of surviving banks in New York may be larger, but the total will be reduced to a much lesser number of institutions than now operating. Bank officers assert that this is an inevitable outcome. The situation now developing is not exactly new. Bank consolidation has been going on in New York for years. At one time Clearing House membership totaled 67. It is now down to 29, and with the continuous consolidation tendency is bound to be reduced still further.

R. V. Kentish-Rankin, branch manager of the Sun Insurance Office, group of companies, announces the appointment of C. W. Durrant as Vancouver agent for the Planet Assurance Company, which is owned by the Sun Insurance, and whose policies are guaranteed by the Sun, "the oldest insurance office in the world." Mr. Durrant is entering business under his own name as financial and insurance agent, with offices at 405 Holden Building, Vancouver. He has just retired as manager of the East End Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which position he held for the past 25 years. Mr. Durrant came to B.C. as a young man after a short banking experience in England, joining the service of the old Bank of British Columbia, and when this bank was taken over by the Commerce, he continued in the service of the latter institution.

J. W. Chitwick, formerly with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Coniston, Ont., has opened an office in Owen Sound for Ruggles and Ruse, Toronto mining brokers.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce at Salisbury, N.B., recently entertained their patrons at a chicken dinner. E. Holmes is manager.

NEW BANK BRANCHES

The Canadian chartered banks opened five new branches during the month of March and closed two. Following is a list of the branches opened and closed during the month:

OPENED

Commerce—Salisbury, N.B. (sub agency); Cold Lake, Man.; Flin Flon, Man.; Lillooet, B.C. (sub agency).

Montreal—Hythe, Alta.

CLOSED

Commerce—Basswood, Man.

Imperial—"Mill Branch," Dolbeau, Que.

Banking Position of Canada Feb. 28

Analysis by The Financial Post

BANK STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Immediately Available Liquid Resources

Assets

	Feb. 1928 $	Jan. 1928 $	Change $	Feb. 1927 $	Change $
Specie	66,169,454	67,574,231 —	1,404,777	67,604,785 —	1,435,331
Dom. notes	113,056,542	118,975,489 —	5,918,947	114,822,134 —	1,765,592
Gold reserve	57,895,332	53,845,332 +	4,050,000	57,960,332 —	65,000
U. K. banks	4,691,845	5,600,225 —	908,380	13,079,821 —	8,387,976
Foreign banks	64,733,164	69,088,590 —	4,355,426	54,720,959 +	10,012,205
Foreign curr.	20,601,272	20,273,430 +	327,842	20,676,154 —	74,882
Govt. secs.	341,821,673	340,228,221 +	1,593,452	319,965,241 +	21,856,432
Call loans ab'd.	237,677,959	242,678,738 —	5,000,779	285,138,956 —	47,460,997
	906,647,241	918,264,256 —	11,617,015	933,968,382 —	27,321,141
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Public secs.	141,898,167	141,545,032 +	353,135	125,794,830 +	16,103,337
Rly. secs.	71,255,290	70,210,007 +	1,045,283	61,830,399 +	9,424,891
Can. call loans	243,972,091	237,612,288 +	6,359,803	153,596,957 +	90,375,134
Current loans	1,100,187,256	1,090,011,806 +	10,175,450	959,008,088 +	141,179,168
Loans abroad	278,811,791	265,708,693 +	13,103,098	284,411,402 —	5,599,611
Prov. loans	32,201,849	26,603,727 +	5,598,122	11,458,484 +	20,743,365
Municipal loans	63,653,834	56,167,701 +	7,486,133	60,858,141 +	2,795,693
	1,931,980,278	1,887,859,254 +	44,121,024	1,656,958,301 +	275,021,977
Other Assets					
Non curr. loans	7,566,997	7,454,080 +	112,917	8,926,447 —	1,359,450
Real estate	7,250,186	7,336,111 +	14,075	7,798,274 —	448,088
Mortgages	6,326,957	6,363,772 —	36,815	5,834,675 +	492,282
Premises	70,270,549	69,522,461 +	748,088	70,679,200 —	408,651
Lets. of cred.	86,677,528	84,535,172 +	2,142,356	67,598,577 +	19,078,951
Loans to comp.	7,127,230	6,979,202 +	148,028	5,288,080 +	1,839,150
Other assets	2,804,748	2,888,834 —	84,086	2,920,563 —	115,815
	188,124,195	185,079,632 +	3,044,563	169,045,816 +	19,078,379
Total	3,026,751,714	2,991,203,142 +	35,548,572	2,759,972,499 +	266,779,215
Note cir. dep.	5,936,362	5,936,362	....	5,772,776 +	163,586
Int. bank bal.	137,235,042	143,312,400 —	6,077,358	129,161,409 +	8,073,633
Gross	3,169,923,118	3,140,451,904 +	29,471,214	2,894,906,684 +	275,016,434

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

	Feb. 1928 $	Jan. 1928 $	Change $	Feb. 1927 $	Change $
Liability to Government and Circulation					
Circulation	160,622,392	162,029,910 —	1,407,518	164,569,084 —	3,946,692
Dom. Govt.	45,178,150	41,044,244 +	4,133,906	16,670,230 +	28,507,920
Prov. Govt.	19,788,701	20,029,547 —	240,846	26,684,559 —	6,895,858
Govt. advances	28,000,000	23,000,000 +	5,000,000	16,500,000 +	11,500,000
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	628,853,059	635,407,547 —	6,554,488	536,525,357 +	92,327,702
Savings dep.	1,477,807,215	1,466,081,100 +	11,726,115	1,389,609,017 +	88,198,198
Total	2,106,660,274	2,101,488,647 +	5,171,627	1,926,134,374 +	180,525,900
Foreign dep.	356,620,864	352,134,001 +	4,486,863	336,068,918 +	20,551,946
Due Banks Abroad, Etc.					
U. Kingdom	14,381,681	12,389,908 +	1,991,773	4,063,764 +	10,317,917
Foreign	61,738,172	47,248,412 +	4,489,760	43,550,338 +	8,187,834
Bills pay.	7,103,144	7,189,010 —	85,866	8,771,901 —	1,668,757
Lets. of cred.	86,677,528	84,535,172 +	2,142,356	67,598,577 +	19,078,951
Other liab.	2,280,836	2,263,057 +	17,779	2,045,679 +	335,157
Public liab.	2,879,151,742	2,853,451,908 +	25,699,834	2,612,657,424 +	266,494,318
Due bet. banks	12,243,627	12,369,578 —	125,951	13,192,411 —	948,784
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	2,829,982	1,337,961 +	1,492,021	2,659,552 +	170,430
Reserve	133,566,700	133,566,700	....	128,544,050 +	5,022,650
Capital	122,764,660	122,764,660	....	120,267,010 +	2,497,650
Gross	3,150,556,711	3,123,490,807 +	27,065,904	2,877,320,447 +	273,236,264

New Markets!

—"Thanks for the new business you placed our way," writes a customer.

Putting business houses in contact with with new customers is a distinctive service which, through our special departments, we are often able to render our friends. Our 900 branches serve Canada and thirty other countries.

Address enquiries to Head Office, Montreal, or to New York or London Office.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Resources Over 848 Million Dollars

800 BRANCHES IN CANADA

WARNER & COMPANY

120 St. James Street, Montreal

OTTAWA: 202-3 HOPE CHAMBERS

MAin 3635

"Yosr Investment Shrvey contains, in compact form, a wealth of valrable information for investors," writes a well-known manufacturer. Our Survey may be had, without charge or obligation, upon request.

CANADA PERMANENT BONDS

have stood the greatest of all tests—the test of TIME.

For more than half a century they have been a favorite investment of many prudent and experienced investors.

In addition to being an unquestionable security, the Bonds offer special advantages. For example, they are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to suit the needs of each individual.

At present the rate obtainable on amounts invested in these bonds is 4¾ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Considering the yield basis on which other high-grade securities are selling and keeping in mind the decided trend towards lower rates, this is a very attractive rate of interest.

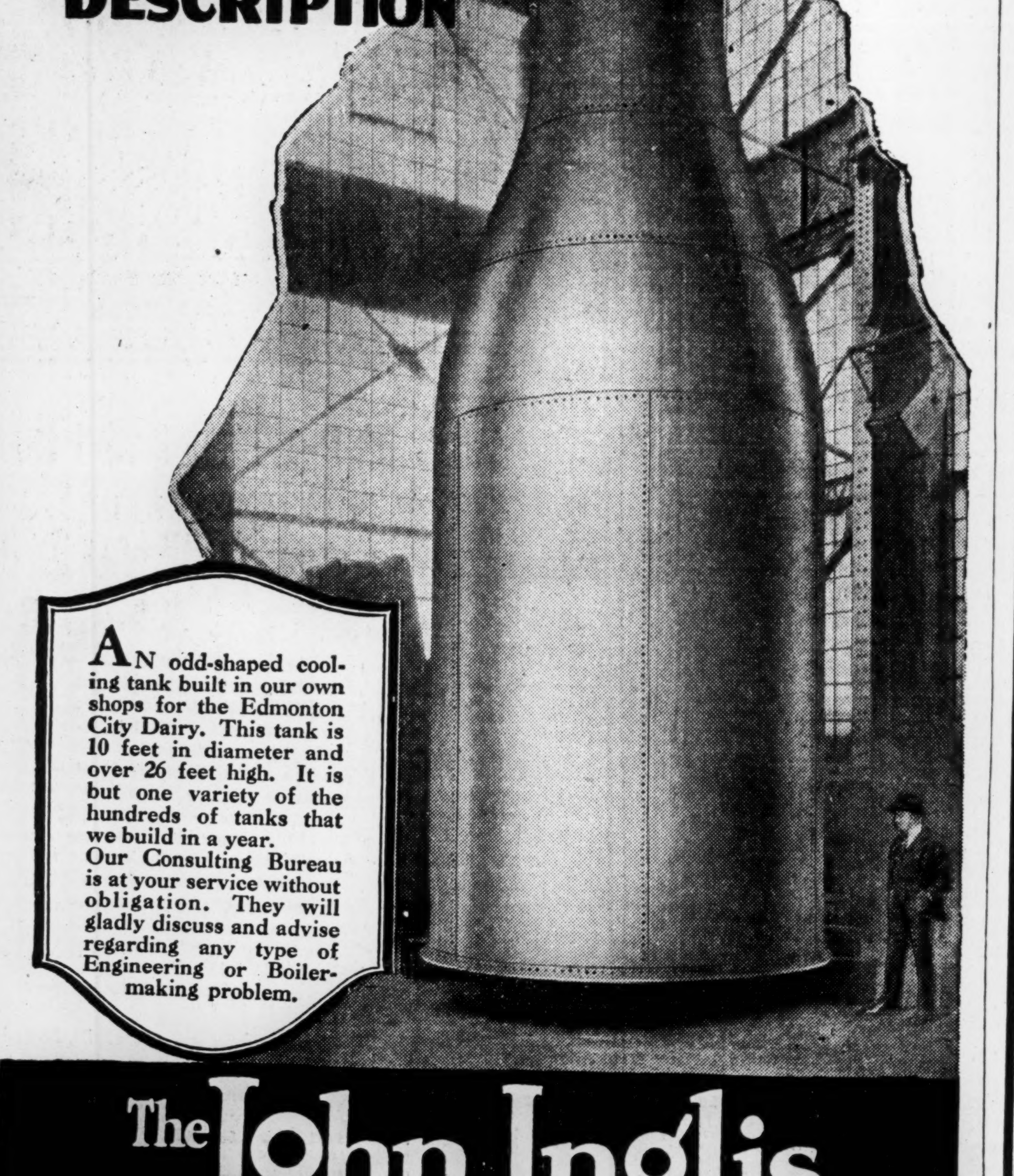
Please call or write for full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation. They offer a splendid opportunity for the employment of idle funds.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

14-18 Toronto Street, Toronto 2

Investments exceed $63,000,000.00

TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



AN odd-shaped cooling tank built in our own shops for the Edmonton City Dairy. This tank is 10 feet in diameter and over 26 feet high. It is but one variety of the hundreds of tanks that we build in a year. Our Consulting Bureau is at your service without obligation. They will gladly discuss and advise regarding any type of Engineering or Boiler-making problem.

The John Inglis Company Limited

14 STRACHAN AVENUE, TORONTO, ONT.

405 POWER BUILDING, MONTREAL, P.Q.

NEW ISSUE

$5,000,000

Famous Players Canadian Corporation LIMITED

6% First Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A"

To be dated April 1st, 1928, maturing April 1st, 1948. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada, or at the option of the holder at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, New York, or at The Royal Bank of Canada, London, England. Coupon Bonds, denominations $1,000 and $500, with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable at a premium of 5% up to and including April 1st, 1929, and thereafter up to and including April 1st, 1947 at a premium of 5% less ¼ of 1% for each year or part of a year elapsed up to the date of redemption, and after April 1st, 1947 until maturity without premium; in each case with accrued interest. Trustee: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

CAPITALIZATION

(On completion of financing now in progress)

	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1948	$10,000,000	$5,000,000*
6½% Gold Debentures, due 1948	3,000,000	3,000,000
Common Capital Stock (shares without nominal or par value)	600,000 shs.	320,000 shs.

*of Series "A", 6%, this issue.

Descriptive circular, copies of which will be supplied upon request, contains a letter from Mr. N. L. Nathanson, Managing Director of the Company, from which he summarizes:—

THE COMPANY: Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, incorporated in 1920, is the largest owner and operator of motion picture theatres in Canada.

The Company owns, leases or controls directly or through subsidiary companies 72 theatres in leading cities throughout the Dominion, with a total seating capacity of 77,658. In addition, it is a substantial shareholder in the following companies: United Amusement Corporation, Limited, which controls 12 successful theatres in Montreal, with a total seating capacity of 14,400; Eastern Theatres, Limited, operating the Pantages Theatre in Toronto, with seating capacity of 3,432; and United Theatres, Limited, operating two theatres in Sarnia, Ont., with a combined seating capacity of 1,530. The Company is also interested, either as shareholder or by operating agreements, in 36 additional theatres with total seating capacity of 42,241. The total number of theatres in which the Company is interested, therefore, is 123, with an aggregate seating capacity of 139,261.

The Company owns a franchise giving it the call for first run in Canada of all films made and produced by Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, of New York; and its predominant position enables it to make exceptionally favourable arrangements with other leading film producers.

VALUE OF ASSETS: The value of the theatre properties, including land, buildings, and equipment less depreciation written off; investments in and equities acquired in affiliated companies, advances secured by mortgages and net current assets (specifically mortgaged or covered by the floating charge)—as shown in the Balance Sheet certified by Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, after giving effect to the present transaction as at January 28th, 1928—amounted to $10,568,937*

Deduct Purchase Money Mortgages and Deferred Liabilities 895,224

Net Valuation .... $ 9,673,713

As against First Mortgage Bonds now to be outstanding .... $ 5,000,000

—equivalent to $1,934 per $1,000 Bond.

*The above stated assets do not include any value for franchises, contracts, leaseholds, etc., carried at a book value of $6,114,539, whereas approximately 40% of the Company's profits for the year ended August 27th, 1927, were derived from leasehold properties.

In the opinion of the writer, the conservative current combined value of the land, buildings, equipment and shares specifically pledged as security for these Bonds is in excess of $8,000,000. The Trust Deed will contain a covenant by the Company that all purchase money mortgages now outstanding shall be paid at maturity and not extended.

EARNINGS: Based on the earnings of the Company for the two years and five months ended January 28th, 1928, as certified by Price, Waterhouse & Co., average annual operating profits after deducting operating expenses including interest on mortgages, bank interest, etc., were .... $ 1,083,660

As against annual interest requirement of First Mortgage Bonds now to be outstanding .... $ 300,000

—equivalent to 3.61 times bond interest.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed will provide for an annual cumulative sinking fund for the redemption of First Mortgage Bonds of a sum equal to 2% of all bonds issued, plus interest on bonds redeemed, commencing April 1st, 1929.

GENERAL: The population and wealth in Canadian cities is increasing year by year, thereby steadily enlarging the public from which first-run theatres draw their audiences. Motion picture theatre operation is a cash business with practically no inventories and no credit accounts. The principal capital employed is invested in centrally situated city real estate and properties, which are showing a tendency steadily to increase in value.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation, through its franchises and ownership, control and affiliation with theatres in leading cities, occupies a predominant position throughout the Dominion of Canada, and thus enjoys many marked operating advantages.

We offer these Bonds for delivery if, as and when issued, and received by us, and subject to the approval of counsel of all proceedings, at—

100 and accrued interest, to yield 6%

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. CHARLOTTETOWN OTTAWA HAMILTON CALGARY EDMONTON REGINA VICTORIA ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXII. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, APRIL 13, 1928 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 15

MANUFACTURES ABSORB NEARLY FOUR BILLIONS

Capital Investment Steadily Increasing, Report Shows

PAPER GROUP LEADS

Gross Value of Production in 1926 Makes Good Gain Over Previous Year

Capital invested in Canadian manufacturing establishments is approaching the $4,000,000,000 mark. For the year 1926, the Bureau of Statistics, estimated the investment in manufactures at $3,981,569,590, an increase during the year of $175,-259,609 or 4.55 per cent. as compared with 1925.

There was also an increase in the number of individual establishments reporting, there being 22,708, or 377 more than in the preceding year.

All of the groups show increases in the number of plants reporting except the vegetable group which decreased by 29. The wood and paper group shows an increase in number of 99, followed by iron and steel group with 67, the textile and miscellaneous groups each with 58, the non-metallic mineral group with 49, chemical and allied group with 46, non-ferrous metal group with 25 and the animal products group with 4.

Output Increases

As was to be expected, the aggregate value of output of the different manufacturing units shows an increase for the year. The gross value of products manufactured amounted to $3,247,803,438, which was an increase of $299,258,123 when compared with 1925. Of the nine groups, all show increases in value of production, ranging from $9,682,780 in the chemical group to $93,810,209 in the iron and steel group.

Pulp and Paper Leads

Returns for the individual industries show that the pulp and paper continues to be the leading industry from the standpoint of value of output. Flour and grist mills rank second, as was the case in 1925, while slaughtering and meat packing remains unchanged in third place. The standing of the ten leading industries, together with value of output, is shown in the following table:

Leading Canadian Industries 1926

	Plants	Output
Pulp & paper	115	$215,370,274
Flour milling	1291	189,580,741
Meat packing	73	167,127,091
Sawmills	2780	135,182,592
Automobiles	11	133,598,456
Butter and cheese	3021	120,193,417
Power	1057	115,467,940
Rubber goods	39	86,508,137
Cotton yarn	38	76,274,257

In comparison with last year, the following changes are noted in the relative importance of the ten leading industries: automobiles move up to fourth position, superseding butter and cheese which move back to sixth; sugar refineries which were tenth in importance among the industries in 1925 declines to fifteenth position in 1926, while non-ferrous metal smelting moved up from fourteenth to tenth place.

General Advance

Prince Edward Island is the only province to record a decrease in the gross value of manufactures during 1926. Ontario continues to lead by a substantial margin, followed by Quebec and British Columbia. Further details are shown in the table hereunder:

Manufacturing Output by Provinces 1926

	Plants	Gross Value
P. E. Island	299	$ 4,069,335
Nova Scotia	1163	73,505,642
New Brunswick	910	74,122,239
Quebec	7164	905,300,824
Ontario	9457	1,677,933,504
Manitoba	797	132,718,452
Saskatchewan	674	47,108,097
Alberta	749	83,425,631
British Columbia	1495	249,619,714

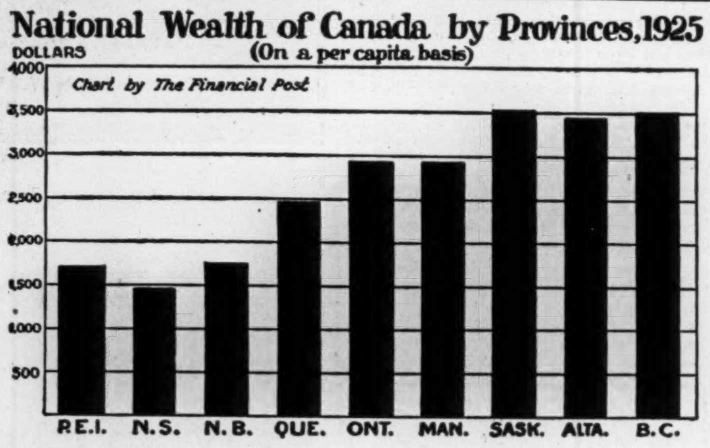
Consumption Greater

The consumption of manufactured goods in Canada for 1926 amounted to $3,343,397,137. This figure is arrived at by taking the total production, plus imports and deducting therefrom, exports.

In 1926 iron and its products were first in value of goods made available for consumption with vegetable products and textiles in second and third positions. It should be observed that considerable duplication occurs in the value of manufactured products where several processes are performed upon a commodity before it is ready for ultimate use.

Details of manufacturing operations disclose the fact that the total cost of all materials, whether in the raw or partly manufactured condition, used in the various processes of manufacture, during 1926 was $1,-728,624,192. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase in cost of $140,958,784 or over 8.25 per cent. At the time the amount paid for labor and service increased nearly $60,000,000 over 1925, the amount paid in 1926 totalling $654,-317,641, of which $152,705.944 was paid for salaries, $501,144,989 for wages and $466,708 to outside piece workers.

National Wealth of Canada by Provinces, 1925
(On a per capita basis)



National Wealth Grows With Nation's Expansion on Conservative Lines

Investment by Canadians of Half-a-Billion in Automobiles, $650,000,000 in Mining, and Other Interesting Facts Brought Out in Government Summary

Canadians had $500,000,000 invested in automobiles at the end of 1925.

Capital invested in mining enterprises totals nearly $650,000,000.

Over $200,000,000 is tied-up in telephone systems in all provinces.

Shipping vessels, under Canadian registry, represent a capital outlay of $143,000,000.

At the end of 1925, $380,000,000 was the approximate expenditure on central electric stations.

Another $3,000,000,000 was invested in steam and electric railways.

The above represent a few of the interesting items brought out in the census of the national wealth of Canada in 1925 prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. The estimated aggregate of tangible wealth, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources totals $25,673,174,000.

Substantial Increase

A somewhat similar estimate in 1921 placed the total for that year at $22,195,000,000, though this figure is not exactly comparable, in view of certain improvements in the method of estimation and certain additions that have been made. An increase, however, is shown in the national wealth in the four years 1921-1925, the year covered by the present estimate, approaching $3,000,-000,000.

This is an excellent showing when it is considered that in the years covered by this survey, many of the Dominion's industries suffered setbacks of one kind and another. If the survey had been prepared to cover the year 1927, the increase would have been even more marked.

Detailed returns as prepared by the Bureau, however, show many interesting sidelights on the growing accumulation of wealth in this country.

The total agricultural wealth in 1925 was $7,832,942,000, the largest single item in our national wealth, and 30.51 per cent. of the whole. This amount included the value of agricultural production in that year, or $1,708,567,000, to cover the average stocks of agricultural goods in the possession of farmers and traders and the amount invested in the preparation for the new crop.

The second largest element in the national wealth was urban real property. This includes the assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property, to which was added one-third to provide for under-valuation by assessors and for roads, bridges and sewers. The estimated value, as based on returns received from municipalities was $6,928,000,000, or 26.99 per cent. of the total wealth of the Dominion.

Railway Investments

The wealth invested in steam railways, computed from the cost of road and equipment, and distributed by provinces on the basis of mileage, constituted the next largest single item, amounting to $2,881,-366,000, or 11.22 per cent. of the total.

Other important items include the tangible value of the forests, amounting to $1,341,613,000, or 5.23 per cent; stocks in process, raw material, and finished products of manufacturing establishments, to which was added 100 per cent. as an estimate of the value of the manufactured goods in the hands of dealers, the whole amounting to $1,324,464,-000, or 5.16 per cent; and household furnishings, clothing, and other personal property, amounting to $1,200,000,000 or 4.67 per cent.

Further details are shown in the following table:

Estimate of National Wealth

Items	Amount
Farm values	$6,124,375,000
Products in hands of farmers, etc.	1,708,567,000
Mines (capital)	632,075,145
Forests	1,341,613,000
Fisheries (capital)	25,732,645
Central electric stations	380,705,000
Manufacturers	907,671,000
Materials on hand, stocks, etc.	1,324,464,000
Construction (capital)	75,337,000
Trading establishments	175,000,000
Steam railways	2,881,366,000
Electric Railways	219,321,000
Canals (amount expended)	190,329,352
Telephones (cost)	210,535,795
Urban real property	6,928,000,000
Shipping	143,000,000
Import merchandise	445,082,000
Automobiles	500,000,000
Household furnishings, etc.	1,200,000,000
Specie, coin, etc.	260,000,000
	$25,673,174,000

Ontario Leads

As regards the provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first with estimated aggregate wealth of $9,000,727,000, or 35.1 per cent. of the total, and Quebec second, with estimated wealth of $6,-228,284,000, or 24.5 per cent. of the whole. Saskatchewan was third, with estimated wealth of $2,870,314,000, or 11.2 per cent. of the total for the Dominion.

Complete provincial distribution is shown in the table hereunder, together with the individual percentages.

Provincial Distribution of National Wealth

Province	Wealth	% of total
P. E. Island	$ 138,916,000	0.5
Nova Scotia	789,651,000	3.1
New Brunswick	643,528,000	2.5
Quebec	6,288,284,000	24.5
Ontario	9,000,727,000	35.1
Manitoba	1,839,819,000	7.2
Saskatchewan	2,870,314,000	11.2
Alberta	2,086,688,000	8.1
British Columbia	1,983,420,000	7.7
Yukon	31,827,000	0.1
Total	$25,673,174,000	100.0

Prairies are Wealthier

While Ontario led in absolute wealth, the Western provinces came first in per capita wealth; Saskatchewan held first rank with a per capita wealth of $3,544; British Columbia second with $3,539; Alberta third with $3,459; and Manitoba fourth with $2,909. These figures may be compared with $2,901 and $2,495, the per capita wealth of Ontario and Quebec respectively.

For the Maritimes, the report shows the per capita wealth of Prince Edward Island as $1,591; Nova Scotia $1,471; and New Brunswick, $1,596. As the population of the Yukon is uncertain, the estimate for 1925 has not been applied to the wealth estimate to obtain a per capita figure.

Further "breaking down" of the figures shows that on the basis of the estimated population of 1925 of 9,269,000, the per capita investment in agricultural wealth was $845, the urban real property $747, in steam railways, $311, in the forests $145, and in household furnishings and personal property $129.

The average per capita wealth of all kinds was $2,772.

General Index Reflects Manufacturers' Activity

Physical Volume of Production in February Establishes Record For That Month—Improvement is Registered in Practically All Divisions

February returns on the physical volume of manufacturing in Canada established a new high mark for that month and the six highest for any one month ever registered.

Of the eight major factors taken into consideration in compiling the index on the physical volume, only two showed a recession during February last. In comparison with the corresponding month of 1927, however, there was a substantial increase all around.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY IN CANADA – 1924 – 1928
100 = AVERAGE BASED ON SIX-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1919 – 1924

Although the index of flour production for February was not available at the time of the compilation of the composite index, production in December and January would indicate that February's record was on a par with that in the other industries. Lately there has been a picking up of export demand for Canadian flour which has made itself felt in manufactures.

Sugar Industry Off

The manufacture of sugar took a sharp upward turn in February, the index being 102.1 as compared with 82.2 in January and 91.4 in the same month a year ago. Canadian refineries have experienced some trouble in securing supplies of raw sugar from Cuba lately owing to the restrictions placed on sales by the Cuban Commission. The heavy increase in manufactures though is largely attributable to seasonal operations.

For the month of January last, sugar manufactured in this country totalled 30,841,000 pounds, while for the following month production advanced to 64,809,000 pounds. While this is an exceptional record, comparison with the figures of corresponding months in either 1927 or 1926 show that operations so far this year are on a limited scale.

Cotton imports showed a falling off in February, the index number consequently declining from 149.0 to 121.5. This is largely seasonal and has no particular bearing on the manufacturing situation. The actual volume of cotton imported in February was 11,854,000 lbs., as compared with 19,635,000 in January and 12,278,000 in February, 1927.

Lumber Trade Active

A pleasing feature of the report on manufactures is the revival of lumber exports, the index advancing from 106.8 to 122.0 in February. The lumber business has had many ups and downs in the past few years. The situation, however, has begun to clarify itself and the immediate outlook is encouraging. Stocks are lower, overproduction has been practically removed, industrial requisitions are active, building prospects brighter, and price cutting practically eliminated.

Paper Output Higher

Newsprint production continues its steady upward climb. February production of 189,822 tons is the third largest monthly total ever recorded. The index is now 121 per cent. higher than the average which is based on the returns for the six years period from 1919 to 1924.

While it was feared at one time last year that production would get out of hand and that the industry would experience another set-back similar to that of seven years ago, the ready co-operation of the industry's leaders prevented over-production. Meanwhile despite the fact that new machines are being brought into production, export demand continues to grow, thus keeping mill stocks down to a minimum.

Industry Looks Ahead

Pig iron and steel production has increased substantially this year. During the greater part of 1927, this primary industry failed to mark up any advances, such as would be expected from the general activity in steel and iron using industries. This year, however, the situation is reversed.

The index number in February of iron production stood at 109.9, as compared with 86.2 in the same month a year ago, while that for steel totalled 151.0, compared with 86.0 in 1927.

Allied with the iron and steel group is that of automobile manufacture. After a number of months of indifferent activity, this industry is quickly coming back to its former level of production. During February output totalled 12,504 units of all types. While this is higher than in the preceding month, it is still considerably below last year's figures.

Other items included in making up the general index such as rubber imports, cattle, sheep and hog slaughterings, butter and cheese storage holdings, wool and petroleum imports, all show further improvement.

FELDSPAR GLASS CO. SOON IN PRODUCTION

Output of Plant Sold for Many Months — Profitable Operation Expected

Officials of the Feldspar Glass Co. state that operations will be under way within a few days. Equipment of their new factory for the manufacture of glass containers has been completed, and machines are now running off test batches of the product. Within a short time the factory is expected to be in full production; and operation at its capacity of thirty tons a day is assured, officials state, from the large volume of orders now on hand. Output of the plant is to be contracted for several months to come. Officials declare the company is commencing operations free from bank loans or bonded indebtedness and has no current liabilities. Share capitalization has taken care of equipment, machinery and operating expenses. With a part of its product sold it is on a program of a million dollars worth of glass containers a year.

The capitalization of the company consists of 850,000 shares, par $1, issued and 150,000 shares retained in the treasury. Concerning the latter officials of the company state that no further issue of treasury stock will be made at present.

The directors of the company are:—W. J. McCallum, president; and A. H. Acre, M.P.P., James Langskill, Arthur Heald, and Angus McDonell.

Would No Longer Accept Great Crises as Inevitable

In Any Event, Investment Trusts Have Learned How to Meet Shock of World Panic or War

By HARTLEY WITHERS, Famous British Economist
Copyright The Financial Post

Investment trust company meetings are full of special interest in these days, now that the multiplication of these institutions on both sides of the Atlantic is making their conduct and policy a matter of growing importance not only to the investing public, but also to all who want to raise capital or issue loans. Gerald Moody, at the recent meeting of the General Investors and Trustees treated his shareholders to a historical demonstration of the great principle which is the basis of sound trust company management.

This principle, as need hardly be said in these times, is the creation of solid reserve out of profits. By means of it, every year some of the company's income is kept back and invested, with the result that the assets and income steadily grow and investors have compound interest working in their favor. The companies save the shareholders the trouble of reinvesting, to say nothing of the effort required and of the fact that the shareholders are much more likely to make mistakes in investing than the skilled experts w.. work for them.

Effects of Two Crises

As a matter of history, the benefit of this principle was shown by a comparison between the effect on the fortunes of the trust companies of the two great crises which have occurred in Mr. Moody's memory—the Baring crisis in 1890 and the war crisis in 1914. The first of them followed shortly after the establishment of investment companies with many millions of capital, and it brought disaster—"no reserves had been accumulated, and the companies almost without exception, defaulted on their ordinary stocks and some on their preference stocks. In many cases the capital of the companies was substantially written down and stockholders were faced with enormous losses."

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the general overconfidence which was one of the causes of the crisis was attributed by one of its historians to the great accumulation of capital in the hands of the new investment trusts, which "were not always so much alive as are individuals to the danger of great mistakes." If so, it is evident that the companies had not only not built up reserves, but also had not yet learnt or acquired the second sheet anchor of sound investment policy, namely the limiting and distribution of risks—if it is neglected, reserve funds may easily lose much of their value.

When the war crisis came in 1914, most of the investment companies had accumulated reserves and continued during the years of the war to pay substantial dividends to their proprietors, showing how enormously their solidity had been improved and increased during the 24 years that separated the two crises. The lessons learnt in 1890 had been so well learnt and digested that though 1914 brought severe depreciation to security values, the margin of income was still sufficient for the maintenance of dividends.

Mr. Moody, in pointing out that the investing public exercises much discrimination in its valuation of investment companies' stocks, added—"Many of these stocks are at a huge premium, and in my view are bound to become even more valuable if only the conservative course of accumulating substantial reserves is continued. When a period of acute financial crisis comes—and one of these days it certainly will come—how different will be the position of such companies from those which divide up to the hilt."

Of that there is certainly "no manner of doubt whatever," as the Savoy says. But it is really inevitable that acute financial crisis should be a regularly recurring feature of our economic life? Until the war came, we had got along without one, as Mr. Moody showed, for nearly a quarter of a century. It is true that there had been a fair imitation of a crisis in 1907, but its effects were chiefly confined to the United States, where it arose; and the chief reason why it arose was because the United States then had an amazingly inelastic monetary system. This cause of financial difficulty has, as all men know, been effectively removed by the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, which was described by the late Sir Edward Holden as one which "surpasses in strength and excellence any other banking system in the world."

Financial Co-Operation Gives Strength

This immense improvement, of enormous importance to all the world in view of the long strides toward financial supremacy that Am-

(Continued on page 14)

BESCO TO SHARE PROFIT WITH MEN UNDER NEW PLAN

If Prosperity Shines, Men Get First Increase in Profits

UP TO $300,000

After First $300,000 of Increased Profits Men Get Quarter of Any Further Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The British Empire Steel Corporation is now operating on a profit-sharing basis with its coal miners. The corporation has just closed a two-year wage agreement with its miners which allows them to participate in any increased earnings which may accrue this year or next year from the various coal properties.

The last wage agreement between Besco and the miners expired some months ago, but the former wage scale has been kept in force pending the outcome of the successfully concluded wage negotiations between the management and its employees.

The United Mine Workers asked for a new scale which would have meant an increased disbursement by the corporation of $300,000 a year. The corporation was unwilling to grant such an increase, without assurance that it could be earned. But a compromise has been successfully concluded whereby the lower paid datal men obtain an increase likely to amount to more than this. The men will receive the first $125,-000 of any increase in profits in the early months of the year.

Will Share Larger Profit

If the coal mines, after all charges earn an additional $175,000 during 1928, this sum will be paid out in bonuses at the close of the year. If there be any balance of increased profits available after the full total of $300,000 has been paid to the miners, of such a balance 25 per cent. will be distributed to the employees.

With the bettered rail rates afforded Nova Scotia coals shipped to Quebec and with the new and aggressive management in charge of the destinies of Besco, there seems every reason to believe that coal sales will increase both this year and again in 1929. Hence, even if there be only a small surplus to divide amongst the miners at the close of this year, the 1929 showing should work out more satisfactorily for the employees. Of a total membership of the United Mine Workers of some 12,000, there are about 6,000 of the lower paid datal men affected by the new agreement. The datal men are those employed below ground to work on the coal seams.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C.
P. L. Sanford, B.A. A. Hannah
O. H. E. Might E. J. Chambers, LL.B.
H. G. Nolan, M.C., M.A.

Harley, Milner & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
Announce
the opening of their
HAMILTON BRANCH
at
26-28 MAIN STREET EAST
under the management of
Mr. J. Dewar MacLean
and Mr. James T. Gillard
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Private wire connections to principal financial centres
TORONTO 350 Bay Street
LONDON Peoples Loan Bldg.
WINDSOR Security Bldg.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
Guardians, Transfer Agents, Bond Mortgage Trustees
Savings Department
Real Estate Department
CHARTERED TRUST & Executor Company
46 King St. W., Toronto

NEWBOLD C. JONES BRIAN HEWARD JOHN D. MACPHERSON
JONES HEWARD & CO.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
105-106 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2411

Covering
one of the Soundest Trading territories in all Canada!

OTTAWA
Kingston Whig Standard
TORONTO KINGSTON MONTREAL

The only daily in the triangle between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, with its own leased wires carrying complete metropolitan news service in addition to thorough local and district news and picture service. The Whig-Standard has the largest circulation in Ontario among English Dailies published in cities under 60,000 population.

Ask any recognized Advertising Agency for rates and details of circulation.

With over 100 square miles and over 100,000 people to draw on, Kingston is a center for every type of trade.

The summer and winter attendance of nearly 4,000 students have established more specialty shops in Kingston than in any other city of its size within the Dominion.

Permanent Government Institutions, with their staffs of well-paid Civil Servants, insure a monthly expenditure of sizable amounts.

Kingston

Hundreds of operatives are steadily employed in Locomotive and Engine shops, ship yards, mills and factories.

Kingston is just half-way between Toronto and Montreal on the Lake-St. Lawrence Highway; and has become a popular stopping place for tourists.

Surrounding the city to west, north and east, is one of the richest and most prosperous dairying and farming sections of Canada, of which Kingston is the undisputed trading headquarters.

One paper—THE WHIG-STANDARD—covers this desirable area—the city, the suburbs, the schools and colleges, the factories and farms—every week day in the year.

With such a wide diversity of readers, THE WHIG-STANDARD offers to advertisers a coverage that is as valuable as it is complete.

The Whig-Standard
W. R. GIVENS President
W. RUPERT DAVIES Vice-President and Editor
H. B. MUIR Managing Director

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

AUTO RATE WAR SEEMS AT END IN QUEBEC FIELD

After Two Weeks of Confusion, Basis of Peace is Found

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—After nearly two weeks of confusion the automobile rate situation as far as tariff companies in Quebec are concerned seems to be on the high road to peace once more. The trouble arose over the new fire and theft rates which were to have gone into effect on April 1. At the eleventh hour these were suspended and now the adjusted schedule of rates will not go into effect until May 1. The changes will be published within a few days.

A meeting was held in Montreal this week at which the whole matter wwas threshed out and although the rating principle previously adopted will remain unchanged, important anomalies in the schedule as originally proposed have now been removed. The trouble arose over the calculation of actual-value policy premiums, the new plan of averaging rates as between new and old cars, having got the underwriters into considerable difficulties.

The only changes will be in the fire and theft risks, and these only in Quebec. Outside of Quebec the other revised tariff company rates went into effect throughout the rest of Canada on April 1.

Looking at the situation generally, tariff company officials are afraid that 1928 will prove no more satisfactory from a money-making standpoint than 1927. The remedy of higher rates has come too late to save the situation this year, but the new alignment of companies is a gesture for the future and if present conditions can be maintained throughout the next few years, the lot of the automobile underwriter may yet prove a happy one.

Of course this applies more particularly to companies within the tariff fold. At the present time the new line-up shows approximately 104 companies operating under tariff rules and rates, which means that the association will have under its wing between 90 and 95 per cent. of the automobile business written in Canada.

Undoubtedly there will be a few important adjustments throughout the year. For instance, some of the small companies which only wrote a small amount of business last year, and are now still outside the tariff group will doubtless increase their business very considerably during the year. However, the tremendous improvement as far as the tariff situation is concerned is decidedly encouraging.

As far as the actual rates are concerned, the estimate published in The Financial Post some weeks ago, has been generally confirmed as presenting a fairly accurate picture of the changes that have taken place in rates during the past few months. To date no statement has been issued by the association covering the very important changes that have taken place, and although the manuals—with the exception of Quebec territory—are now actually in use, it is difficult for even the underwriter to estimate the general changes that have taken place throughout the various risks.

The rate changes already published in The Financial Post are as follows:

Coverage	New 1928 rate
Public liability	8 to 10% increase
Property damage	15 to 20% increase
Collision (full)	30 to 35% increase
Collision ($25 ded.)	5% increase
Collision ($50 ded.)	5 to 10% decrease
Collision ($100 ded.)	20% decrease
Fire	Virtually unchanged
Theft	35% decrease

Sound Sales Methods are Key to Success for Life Underwriter

Expert Outlines Principles for Underwriting Success

By H W. McGLYNN,
Reinstatement Department,
The Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg

The production of a satisfactory volume of paid-for persistent business and the retention of that business in force are the vital problems confronting the life underwriter.

The fundamental principles of persistent business are intelligent, conscientious selling, and a definite plan of contact after the sale is made.

Intelligent, conscientious selling begins with selection of the right type of prospect—one who has a definite need for life insurance and can pay the premiums. An intelligent analysis of the prospect's needs and circumstances should follow. The right kind of insurance should be selected and an adequate amount, but an amount well within the prospect's means. Care should be exercised in the method and due date of premium payment, especially with those engaged in the industry of agriculture or directly dependent upon it. Otherwise dissatisfaction may arise.

Sell Him Well

The prospect should be made acutely conscious of his needs and thoroughly sold on the value of the policy as a means of covering them. The essential conditions of the policy should be carefully explained so that the prospect will understand clearly and concisely just what he has purchased and why he has purchased it. And it is of the utmost importance to secure cash with the application. The binding receipt is a valuable aid in securing cash with the application and no sales canvass is complete unless this feature is incorporated.

Cash settlements indicate that the applicant has been thoroughly sold on the value of the policy and it tends to create a buying habit that will facilitate prompt payment of succeeding premiums. A policy well sold in the beginning is less likely to lapse than one in which the life underwriter has failed to cover one or more of the main factors in proper selling.

Follow It Up

The second fundamental principle of persistent business is a definite plan of contact after the sale is made. Without a definite contact plan, even the best policy may lapse. Most men need to be continually reminded of the value of their life insurance and of the wisdom of keeping it in force and free from indebtedness. Changes in conditions and circumstances, the competitive substitution hazard, and changes in residence, all are factors necessitating the strengthening influence of definite systematic contact.

Service Appreciated

The life underwriter who maintains contact with his policyholders, alertly watchful of changes in conditions and circumstances, and for opportunities to render service and advice in connection with their insurance affairs, will develop goodwill and confidence in his group of policyholders that will do much to ensure his financial success through increased renewal commissions and first year commissions on new additional business.

During 1927, one underwriter secured $462,841 of new additional business from policyholders—83 per cent. of his total production for the year, and another life underwriter in the same company secured 95 per cent. of a total paid-for business of $242,501 from policyholders. These remarkable records indicate the possibilities of new additional business from serviced, satisfied policyholders. As your policyholders progress in life, new needs for life insurance develop and former needs are enlarged.

Seldom is the initial policy a complete coverage in relation to the prospect's needs and ability to pay premiums. Sales resistance, however, is in a large measure already overcome. And there is the cumulative process of new prospects. What better source of new prospects than from serviced, satisfied policyholders?

Definite Contact Plan

The contact plan at premium due date, presents to the life underwriter an excellent opportunity for definite systematic contact and servicing.

There is good reason for making contact at the premium due date. It is the danger period from lapse and surrender, at its zenith when the second premium is due and diminishing with each succeeding premium due date, but never entirely eliminated. It is a time when the insured wants to know more about his policy and not infrequently needs to be resold. It is a time for service, and perhaps when service is most appreciated and very necessary. The theory that the premium due date is an inappropriate time to solicit new additional business implies a wrong mental attitude or lack of courage, or both. New additional insurance obviously cannot be expected if there is dissatisfaction, real or imaginary, with existing insurance. And the time to be on guard is the premium due date, when dissatisfaction is most readily manifest. Good-will and confidence, the products of satisfying service, are the essential factors by which the life underwriter may create on his policyholders, individually and collectively, the utmost in life insurance protection.

Lapses Affect Earnings

It is amazing the inroads that a high lapse ratio makes in renewal commission earnings and, conversely, the increase in renewal commissions which results from a low lapse ratio. Assume, for instance, that each of two agents produced $200,000 of new paid-for business annually for ten years. If, in the one case, the lapse rate is 30 per cent. for the second policy year and 6 per cent. thereafter, the agent's renewal commission earnings will be about $11,000 in the ten-year period, while, if the other agent has lapse rates of 10 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively, his renewal commissions in the same period will be about $15,500. And what of the saving in a 20-year or longer production period? Investigate your persistency record and you will be convinced of the remunerative value of a low lapse ratio. Intelligent, incessant servicing of policyholders will exterminate the lapse locusts and improve your persistency record and substantially increase your commission earnings. During 1927, a life underwriter has attained a perfect first renewal record on $538,100 paid-for production—a remarkable achievement and an inspiring stimulus for every life underwriter.

Lapses Breed Trouble

Consider the harm that one lapsed policyholder can do and then enlarge that harm by the approximate number of your lapsed policyholders and you will have a really good conception of the adverse sentiment that exists. Usually there is the feeling, by the lapsed policyholder, that he has been done by the loss of the $50, $100 or $200 that he has paid. If he feels strongly enough about it, you may be sure he will not fail to talk about it. And there is the mental reaction—a definite objection to life insurance is developed that frequently precludes the possibility of interesting him again in the benefits of life insurance. When there is, relatively, a large number of lapses, the unfavorable sentiment spreads and magnifies and the life underwriter will find it increasingly difficult to write new business and to prevent additional lapses.

The ideal method is to render a service that prevents lapses. And the best time to reinstate a policy is just after it has lapsed and during the period that a personal application for reinstatement may be entertained. Old lapsed policies may be reinstated advantageously by redating to abridge the lapsed period, thereby the existing premium equity is saved and payments are recommenced just where the applicant left off. The redating feature makes possible the reinstatement of many policies that otherwise would remain lapsed and results in a saving to the insuring public of thousands of dollars of forfeited premium payments, besides all that it may mean in comfort and alleviation of suffering and distress to the dependents of those who would not otherwise reinsure.

Underwriter Holds Key

For the life underwriter who knows life insurance thoroughly, who is conscientious and painstaking in the original sale, who zealously keeps in touch and services his policyholders, who diligently attends to their additional insurance requirements, who by wise counsel, prevents lapses and surrenders, who is willing to devote the time and effort necessary to reinstate lapsed policies, and who is loyal to his honor in all his relationships, life underwriting will be abundant with happy rewards in addition to financial success.

WOULD NO LONGER ACCEPT GREAT CRISES AS INEVITABLE

(Continued from page 13)

erica has taken, has been followed in other countries. The war, by showing us the working of credit creation on a Gargantuan scale, demonstrated both the strength and the weakness of the financial system under which modern business works, and has taught lessons which have certainly been learnt. The working of a central bank is now far better understood than ever before, and the co-operation for which Montagu Norman and Benjamin Strong have worked so hard and so well, is a new feature that gives an increase of strength to the world's financial system.

On the industrial side, there has also been much progress toward a state of affairs in which fluctuations are reduced and the danger of crisis is diminished. All these combines and amalgamations and cartelizations, though they may make us consumers shiver as we see ourselves ever more carefully penned for shearing, make the course of production a much steadier business.

Of course, if the political bankruptcy of 1914 is to be repeated and all the great powers of the world are once more going to have recourse to the methods of the Stone Age in settling their differences, the financial world, which must have political stability if it is to do its job, cannot fail to be seriously upset. But even in these circumstances, what happened in 1914 ought surely to have taught our rulers something. They will, we may hope, remember what had to be done and do it at once, without all the perturbations and uncertainties that made matters so much worse than they need have been in 1914.

C.P.R. Land Sales Gain

Sales of agricultural lands by the Canadian Pacific railway for 1927 aggregated a total of 430,368 acres for a total of $5,111,797.51, according to the annual report of the company. This gave an average of $11.88 per acre, but as 10,951 acres of irrigated land brought $46.65 per acre, the average of the remainder was brought down to $10.97.

New Prudential Group Confirmed in Their Stand

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Controversy as to who controls the Prudential Trust Co., still wages between the two contending factions. Both occupants of the presidential chair continue to send out letters to the shareholders stating their views on the subject of control, and at the moment the Quebec group, under president Brig.-Gen. Eric McCuaig, has secured a writ of quo warranto against the old group, which has been formally returned and is expected to be brought to court without any delay.

In the meantime the Quebec group, who elected their directors at the annual meeting in defiance of the chairman, B. Hal Brown, have secured a considered opinion from Eugene Lafleur, K.C., confirming the stand that the election of new officers at the annual meeting was a regular procedure.

Prince Rupert Tax Rate Drops

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—Tax rate for the current year has been placed at 46 mills, being a reduction of 4 mills from last year.

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$94,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
G. E. BAILEY, Secretary — W. H. HUNTER, President — ALEX. STEWART, Treasurer

THE Western Empire
Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE
701 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices:
SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

THE PILOT
Automobile and Accident Insurance Company, Ltd.,
Head Office - Waterloo, Ont.
Fire, Automobile, Inland Transportation, Burglary, Liability, Plate Glass, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Bond
(non tariff)
Applications for agencies invited.
President Hon. W. D. Euler — Man. Director D. McIntosh

"I MIX THEM WITH BRAINS, SIR"
When John Opie, the famous painter, was asked how he mixed his colors to obtain such wonderful effects, he replied, "I mix them with brains, sir."
The wise man uses the same ingredient in making investments and includes Life Insurance.
Enquire Today
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE . . TORONTO, CANADA

BRITISH EMPIRE
Underwriters Agency
Head Office - Toronto
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

THE MONARCH LIFE
A Progressive Canadian Company
Provincial Offices
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, St. John, Halifax.

The PIONEER INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire Insurance at Tariff Rates
Pres. — JAMES STEWART
Vice-Pres.—FRANK O. FOWLER, Ex-Mayor of Winnipeg
Sec.-Treas.—J. H. FACHE
Head Office
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Assets $4,026,244.79
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Branch Offices:
ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND-PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown.

A Pyramid of Progress
The following table graphically depicts the remarkable development of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in its fifty-seven years of growth:

	Assurances paid for During Twelve Months	Assets	Total Assurance in Force
1872	$ 727,350	$ 96,461	$ 1,064,350
1882	1,598,169	636,077	5,849,889
1892	7,991,196	3,403,700	23,901,046
1902	11,030,690	13,480,272	67,181,601
1912	30,814,409	49,605,616	182,732,420
1917	47,811,567	90,160,174	311,870,945
1922	90,798,648	174,088,858	631,404,869
1927	328,408,038	401,305,884	1,487,990,680

Sun Life policyholders share the prosperity of the Company.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Head Office : Montreal

"MY ESTATE IS TOO SMALL"—
It is often thought that Trust Companies only undertake the management of large estates. Actually a very large percentage of the estates entrusted to them have a total value of $20,000 or less.
A Trust Company can manage a personal trust more efficiently and economically than an individual. Experience, a trained staff and the large volume of business handled all contribute to this.
Total value of Estates and Property under our administration exceeds $169,000,000.
The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
"Canada's Oldest Trust Company"—Established in 1882
TORONTO, MONTREAL, OTTAWA — THE OLD PILOT — WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, VANCOUVER
87

We Are Now Ready
to offer to men who measure up to Northern Life standards—direct home office, general agency contracts which provide vested renewals and general commissions—a contract that is a real basis for business building.
We want men who feel sure their inherent abilities and business experience can be most profitably employed in building a permanent career in Life Insurance Salesmanship.
The NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1897
HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONT

1875 Mill Owners Mutual 1928
Fire Insurance Company of Iowa
Surplus Assets $1,200,000 — 53 Years Old
Policyholders' Dividend Rate — 25% and 30%
Canadian Head Office, Hamilton, Ont. Norman S. Jones, Manager

A Pledge of Abundance
Stocks may shrink and bonds may be stolen, but a Life Policy in the strong box is unshrinkable and is valueless to the thief. It is a pledge to the assured that whatever happens there are funds sufficient and instantly available for his own and his family's needs.
Protection with Profit
Great-West Life Assurance Company

Advertising to Canada's Best Buyers
Nearly all national advertisers give special concern to that portion of their appropriations which is devoted to reaching the rural population of Western Canada—because the Western farmers are the biggest buyers, per capita, in the whole Dominion.
Year by year, increasing dependence is placed by these national advertisers in the big-circulation, low-rate, widely known FREE PRESS PRAIRIE FARMER—the most favored medium in a highly competitive field.
THE FREE PRESS PRAIRIE FARMER fills a real mission among the country people of the West. It is welcomed in the homes of all classes by the farmer, his wife and his family, in every nook and cranny of this far-flung prairie land. It educates, entertains, counsels and informs.
THE FREE PRESS PRAIRIE FARMER grew up with the West. It has travelled the road, blazed the trails, established precedents, met problems—with increasing prestige year after year.
Make sure that it carries your sales messages to the Western farm field.
The Largest Circulation in Western Canada
The Lowest Milline Rate
Greatest Volume of Advertising
COMPLETE FACTS ON REQUEST
Free Press Prairie Farmer
WESTERN CANADA'S LEADING RURAL PUBLICATION
Founded in 1872 and Published by the Proprietors of the Winnipeg Free Press
WINNIPEG
ADVERTISING OFFICES IN EASTERN CANADA
TORONTO, 18 WELLINGTON ST. E. AND 1070 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL
IN THE UNITED STATES—HENRY DE CLERQUE INC.
CHICAGO, TRIBUNE TOWER. NEW YORK, 12 E 41st STREET. HEARST BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES, 117 W. 9th STREET AND 507 LEARY BLDG., SEATTLE
IN GREAT BRITAIN—THE CLOUGHER CORPORATION LTD.
ROYAL COLONIAL CHAMBERS, 18-20 CRAVEN ST., W.C. 2, LONDO
Ask Your Advertising Agency

Canada Does Not Need Federal Farm Loan Plan

Farmer Asks For Cheaper Money, Not For Easier Money—But Cheaper Rate For Long-Term Money is Not Yet Possible

By DERMOT A. DAVIES.
Prize-winning essay in Royal Bank of Canada Economic Essay Contest

In studying agricultural credits we are faced by two aspects of demand. On the one hand, the call for long term loans, to run for a period extending anywhere from three to thirty years or more. And on the other hand the demand for intermediate credit, running anywhere from three months to two years, although more generally of one year's duration. It is superfluous to elaborate the reasons for the demand for these various terms here, since they are sufficiently well known to everyone. The two phases will be separated, beginning with a discussion of long term credit.

Mr. Tory has given a very lucid and condensed description of the history and working out of the credit systems in many parts of the world. Unfortunately for us our conditions, both economic and psychological, are entirely different from those existing in the European countries mentioned. Of the two, it is perhaps the psychological difference which is greater, so that we cannot expect remedies which suited the French or German peasant with his peculiar temperament to suit the diverse characteristics of the Canadian farmer. The application of this will be seen below when we notice the working of the People's Bank in Quebec.

United States Farm Loans

The country which most nearly approaches our conditions is the United States. Her peoples are similar, her crops are somewhat similar (having large one-crop areas) and her climate in the northern states is not very far removed from ours. We could not do better then, than to obtain some information as to the working out of the Farm Loan Board in the United States. In this connection I have found it advisable to get the latest available information, so that Tory's Report will be, of necessity, of little help.

It may be stated briefly that it has been estimated that the necessity arose in the United States for a Federal Board due to the disappearance of cheap lands and the consequent rise in value of all other farming land. This is of interest to us, because it is a condition which we must expect to face in the next ten or fifteen years.

From a financial point of view, it is undeniable that the Federal Land Banks have paid. They are operating on a 1 per cent. basis, and are accumulating a very satisfactory reserve fund. They have also lowered the rate of interest to the farmer. To those who offer the criticism that they are forcing private enterprise out of business, a few figures may be of interest. The Federal Loan Board can authorize private individuals with a certain paid-up capital to form joint stock land banks in any district, in competition with the Federal Land Banks.

In 1921,	
21 Joint stock land banks closed 881 loans for a total of	$ 9,334,900
12 Federal land banks closed 27,153 loans for a total of ..	91,029,976
In 1922,	
43 Joint stock land banks closed 15,916 loans for a total of ..	138,884,779
12 Federal land banks closed 74,055 loans for a total of ..	224,301,400
In 1926,	
57 Joint stock land banks closed 100,199 loans for a total of ...	727,748,388
Federal farm loan board closed 409,570 loans for a total of	1,274,855,666

These figures indicate the early phenomenal growth of the loans made by the joint stock banks and the subsequent steady growth.

Want Cheaper Interest Rates

There has been some confusion on the subject of the extension of credit by the land banks. There are those who say that they have failed because they have not made credit easier. That, of course, shows little reflection upon the part of the critic, since it is generally recognized that it is not easier credit that the farmer wants, but cheaper credit. "The best farmers in Saskatchewan to-day are not asking for easier credits, they are asking for lower rates of interest, based upon real security which they are willing to give." The land banks, then, will not lend unless the farmer can offer adequate security, but, on the other hand, they are sufficiently interested in the farmer's problems to make sure that he has not the security before they refuse, as witness the very careful survey made when an application for a loan is received.

The Federal Farm Loan Board has also forced the adoption of the amortization scheme for the repayment of loans. This may or may not be a bad policy (there has been much violent controversy on both sides) but it has certainly been beneficent to the farmer, and has been adopted widely by the commercial concerns.

There is one criticism which has been levelled at the banks which is substantially true, and that is that their introduction has not materially altered the number of foreclosures. This criticism has been offered to prove that they are therefore a failure. But we are all too prone to think that a measure must be either a panacea for all ills or it must be a failure. On the contrary, no measure which can be devised can be fairly expected to put all the farmers on easy street. The best that can be expected is that a large percentage of the more efficient will be able to make it pay. It is therefore worthy of note that there has been a decline in the number of foreclosures. The reason for the small decrease will be brought out below.

Results of American System

To sum up the main points which have been brought out by the Federal Land Banks. They have not been a loss to the government. They have lowered the interest rate (and made the rate more general). They have not advanced easier credit. They have encouraged rather than prevented the growth of private land banks. They have adopted the amortization scheme. And they have not materially affected the number of foreclosures.

The conditions in Canada are, as has been stated previously, somewhat analogous. And yet we have one very important factor which is different, and that is the density of our rural population. There are in Canada vast areas of unoccupied territory yet. The farming communities are for the most part small and scattered (speaking of Canada as a whole). And for that reason we are, as Mr. Tory points out, in the stage that America was in thirty years ago. That is one very serious difficulty about trying to institute any sort of national organization for credits in Canada. This scattered condition of the farming population would in all probability lead to a condition that was prevalent in the United States at first under the Federal scheme; namely, that the volume of business done was not sufficient to allow for a profit on the 1 per cent. margin.

Cannot Borrow at High Rate

In Canada (and generally speaking for farmers as a whole), it has been estimated that the farmer's return upon his investment is from 4 to 4½ per cent. There are, of course, many who are making a great deal more than that. But the average return may be taken at that figure. With a return so low, it is manifestly impossible for the average farmer to borrow and pay 8 per cent. or more. Incidentally, a reduction in the interest rate to even 6 per cent. would not enable all the farmers to borrow even if they had the security. It is for this reason that the Federal Farm Loan Board in the United States has failed to materially alter the number of foreclosures.

A brief glance at the experiences of some of the provinces in Canada may reveal some information that is helpful. Mr. Tory has gone into the details of the working of the various schemes, so it will be necessary here to take his findings only, verified, where possible, by more recent information. In one particular is this information interesting. That in every province where the scheme (where operative at all) has proved a burden on the public, we find that the largest proportions of the loans have been made for the purpose of clearing previous encumbrances.

In Ontario, where the idea is considered successful, 47 per cent. of the loans have been made for the purchase of new lands.

In Quebec, we have a unique situation due to the unity of nationality, religion and habits of the people—a condition met with in European countries but nowhere else on the American Continent (on a scale of similar size).

Borrowing for Production

In Saskatchewan, the undertaking is considered sound, and the greater number of loans have been made for farm purchase. In other words, borrowing for production purposes is a sound proposition.

In British Columbia certainly, the scheme has been a financial burden on the tax payer, and here we notice that the majority of the loans have been to clear off previous debts.

So much for a study of conditions in the past. What, if any, are the conclusions to be drawn? The first is that any system of government controlled credits cannot be run as a philanthropic enterprise to the detriment of the tax-paying public. It must be on a sound financial basis. The second conclusion is that if, as in the States, the interest rate is lowered, it merely means that a number of farmers who are now unable to borrow because their returns upon investment are too low, will be enabled to obtain credit for the greater efficiency of management of their farm. In other words, more farmers will be able to borrow for increasing their production. The system will undoubtedly bring a number of borrowers into the field whose security is adequate, but who will be unable to make good. This evil is not confined to farmers alone, as will be clear if we reflect on the number of optimistic enterprises which are started in commercial lines when credit is cheaper.

Farm Loan Board Not Justified

Looking ahead into the future we are on less sure ground, and it behooves us to be all the more careful in our statements. It will, however, be conceded that Canada will in the future face a marked increase in population, which means a rise in land values, and a probable situation analogous to that in the United States. We have not, however, reached that state as yet, and still we are in a condition in which the farmer's position is of sufficient importance to merit our serious endeavor to alleviate his lot.

Frankly, I do not think that we are immediately justified in organizing a Federal Farm Loan Board for long terms, because the scattered condition of the farmers would not enable it to advance credit in competition with private enterprises at a sufficiently cheap rate to be beneficial to the farmer, and yet yield a margin of reserve to the Board. The time will undoubtedly come when it will be feasible to do so, but it has not yet arrived.

There is one question which must inevitably occur to anyone who has made a study of the farmer's problems, and that is, why is he in this position of "utter bankruptcy," as some exponents have expressed it. Prevention is certainly better than cure, and if we can get at the root of the matter we will not need to subsidize the farmer. Many arguments have been advanced extending all the way from the fact that he buys in a protected market and sells in a "world market," to the fact that he works only three or four months out of the year. Some of the arguments have a grain of truth, others are just propaganda. The real cause has been stated in part above, that the average return on investment is only 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. Thus, while credit is an important factor in any business enterprise, that business must be on a paying basis before it can make use of the credit.

Intermediate Credits and Banks

The matter of intermediate credit is one which concerns the bank immediately. In this respect the Canadian banks are in a very favorable position because their branch bank system allows them a facility of money circulation to meet extraordinary demand, and also the possibility of small turnover at any one branch, the latter advantage being more and more recognized in commerce generally by the organization of the "chain store."

There have been many charges levelled against the banks. The main one made by Mr. Tory is to the effect that their charter will not permit them to lend on other than liquid security, and as the farmer's needs extend anywhere from three months to two years, with the preponderance of needs being about six to nine months duration, the banks are therefore somewhat chary of lending, or else they have to call their loans in at an inconvenient time for the farmer.

To this the banks reply that they do, and are willing to lend for harvest of crop, seed and live stock, etc., and that they do, and are willing to renew the notes. Both statements are true under certain conditions. In periods of good prices or good harvest the notes are renewed. But since the local manager is responsible for the loan, he is very liable to call it in at the first sign of poor conditions, which of course does not help the farmer.

Interest Rates Not Exorbitant

To the charge that interest rates are exorbitant, I have been unable to uncover any definite information that they are so (even in the West). It is true in some isolated cases that the rate has been 9½ per cent., but that was under exceptional circumstances, and not a general rate. Incidentally, "store credit" is very much higher, reaching as high as 20 per cent., only as it is not announced the farmer apparently does not feel it.

I think that undoubtedly the recent trend in the direction of co-operative producers' organizations will prove the salvation of the farmer if properly organized. They do not lessen the personal security of the farmer, on which bank loans are so largely made, and at the same time they will enable the farmer to repay his loan more promptly (in the case where they advance a certain percentage of the price to the farmer on delivery of his crop) and the added security to the bank, of knowing that the farmer will get a high enough price to cover the loan, will tend—or should tend—to lower the interest rate. Incidentally, if the farmer can pay his loan off sooner, and get along without it, he is saving the interest.

To sum up the whole situation briefly, I would say that while it is undoubted that the farmer is in a poor position, his basic trouble does not lie in credit. As regards long term loans he is entitled to a cheaper rate if it can be successfully secured, but in Canada, at present, this is not possible. As regards intermediate credit, the banks have done their share, but co-operation should be fostered, as it tends to give the farmer increased stability of price and credit.

Reliance Grain Makes Increasing Profits

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of the Reliance Grain Company during the first quarter of the current year have been such that earnings for the full year's operations should not be less than $5 per share on the common stock. The Reliance Grain Company was formed and financed at the beginning of this year by a $2,000,000 bond issue and a $2,000,000 preferred stock issue. The preferred shares carried half a share of no par value common with each share of preferred. At the time the issue was made, earnings of the component companies for the 1927 year were the equivalent, after all prior charges, of about $4.29 on the present no par value common stock. Hence, even in its initial period of operations, it will be seen that the earnings of the Reliance Grain Company have been larger than the earnings of its components last year.

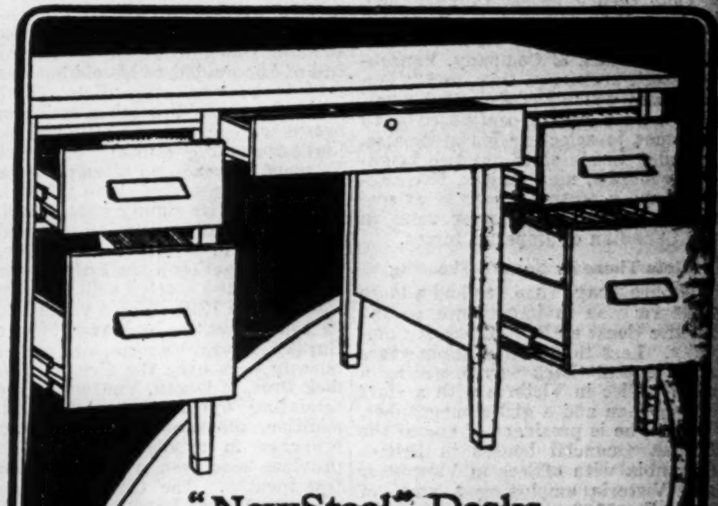
McDougall & Cowans
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange
Members of Montreal Curb Market
130 St. James Street
STOCK BROKERS
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC
OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
Direct Private Wire to all Branches and New York

Grant Johnston & Co
Members
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
112 Notre Dame St. W.,
MONTREAL
Telephones Main 6184 & 6185

RANDOLPH HOTEL
COMPANY LIMITED
6½% First (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Price: 102½ to yield 6.30%
Send for full details
KIPPEN & COMPANY
Investment Securities
4 Hospital Street
Montreal

Metropolitan Investment Corporation Ltd.
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange
675 Richards St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

FREEDOM—
FOR Manufacturers from High Taxes, High Labor Rates, High Labor Turnover, Power Problems, Freedom to Expand on Ample Sites, Permits Concentrated Effort on Production.
We have located plant to the value of over $25,000,000 in the last five years under the above ideal conditions.
WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU
SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED
—330 Coristine Building—Montreal—



"NewSteel" Desks
—a new standard of Desk Service.
STEEL office furniture is now favored by large business organizations for utility, permanency, economy, beauty. The latest addition to "Office Specialty's" complete line of office equipment is the "NewSteel" Desk line. Ask for catalog.
From Factory to You—Direct
Desks Chairs Tables Files
Visible Records Card Record Supplies
Steel Shelving Underwriters Safes, etc.
The OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. Limited
97 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Factories: Newmarket, Ont. Branches in Principal Cities.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED
Lantic Sugar
General Offices
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL
Refineries - St. John, N.B.

Canadian National Railways
BUREAU OF INFORMATION
A STAFF of officers, qualified to give information of the widest possible character, based upon a practical knowledge of the country, is maintained for the convenience of all persons desirous of investigating opportunities in Canada for investment of capital in development of industrial, mining, sylvan industries and water power.
Enquiries Invited
Natural Resources Branch, C.N.R. General Offices, Montreal, P.Q.
C. Price-Green, Commissioner.

Lougheed & Taylor, Limited
Calgary, Canada
Bond, Insurance, Estates, Farm Lands, Appraisals
We are well informed on the oil situation

MAPLE LEAF
INDUSTRIAL
ALCOHOL
HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE
Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol
(ALL FORMULAE)
We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.
TRADE MARK
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

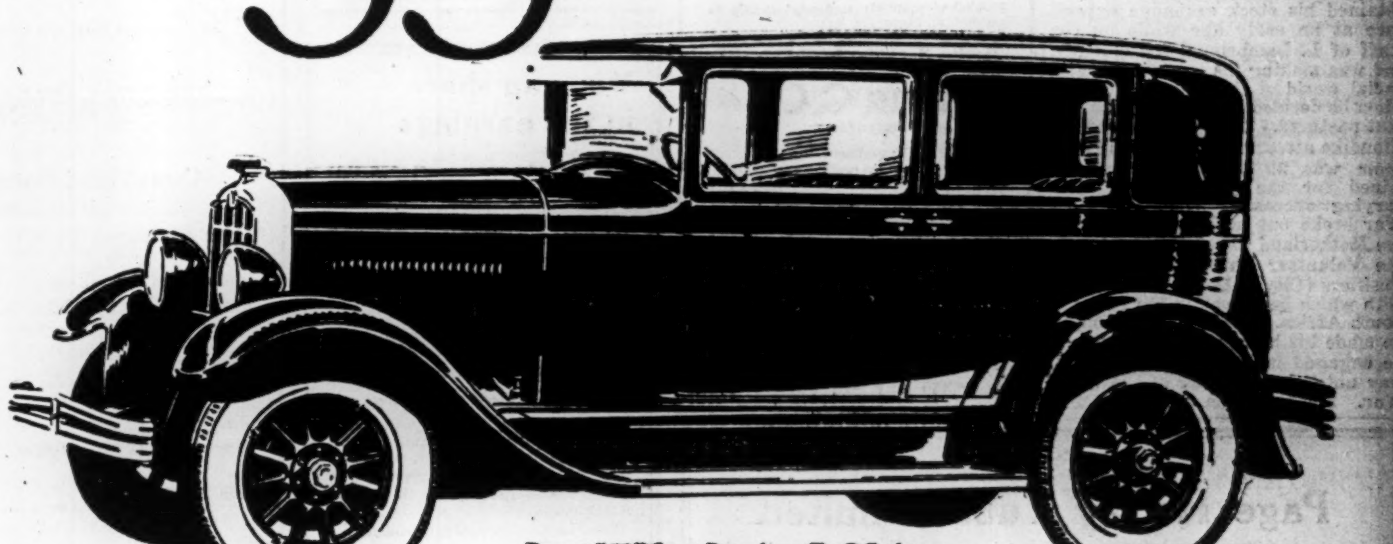
DOMINION BRIDGE CO.
LIMITED
Montreal, P.Q.
ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS and ERECTORS of STEEL STRUCTURES
HEAD OFFICE and WORKS: Lachine Locks, P.Q. P.O. Address, Montreal, P.Q.
BRANCH OFFICE and WORKS: Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg
Sales Offices: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Western Investments
Those who have investments in British Columbia, with which they are not familiar, may write to us for independent reports or valuations.
Our organization covers every section of the province.
Pemberton & Son
Vancouver Limited
418 HOWE STREET
Vancouver, Canada

High Grade Investments
Dependable Service
BROWNE URQUHART & CO.
LIMITED
180 St. James St.
MONTREAL
Telephone — Main 8011

DRIVE WITH SECURITY!
No investment offers so much real security to drivers and passengers in Motor Cars as our
NON-SHATTERABLE WIND SHIELDS AND SIDE LIGHTS
Danger constantly surrounds the automobilist. This danger is increased in case of accident by flying glass.
Cars equipped with Non-Shatterable Glass offer a constant protection.
Patented and Manufactured by
PERFECTION GLASS CO. LTD.
91 Don Roadway Toronto | 2977 Hutchison Montreal | 1115 McDougall St. Windsor

"Establishing a New Standard in Automobiles"
The DURANT 55



Durant "55" Sport Brougham, Six Cylinders
Built in four models, Special Four Door Sedan, Four Door Sport Brougham (illustrated), Special Two Door Sedan and Special Coupe.

VISUALIZE the eminently successful Star Six with its Red Seal Continental "L"-head Motor . . . its remarkable record of speed, durability and economy . . . then ADD a larger, Durant built, Hayes-Hunt body—wider, longer—a higher radiator, of a design exclusive to Durant Products . . . Bendix four wheel brakes . . . refinements in equipment and finish . . . and you have the Durant "55".

See it. Drive it . . . Discover for yourself the hidden power, the thrilling speed, the riding charm that this great car holds for you . . . Your local Durant Dealer will give you every opportunity to prove its merits . . . yourself.

Passenger Cars
Fours and Sixes
from $725 to $2195
f.o.b. Leaside, Ont.
Taxes Extra

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited
Toronto - Canada

DURANT
Rugby Trucks, Four and Six Cylinders; Capacity 1 ton and 1¼ tons

DEALERS
WM. CANDLER CO., LTD., 155 Stephenson Ave.
WELSH MOTORS, LIMITED, 622 College St.
EARLSCOURT MOTOR SALES, 1277 St. Clair Ave. W.
MILLS & HADWIN, LIMITED, 3147 Yonge St.
KEW BEACH MOTORS, 2215 Queen St. E.
TORONTO DURANT CO., LIMITED 767-775 Danforth Ave.
TORONTO DURANT CO., LIMITED, 3032-34 Dundas St. W.

General Clark Brings Military Organization to Financial Business

Shows in Times of Peace That Qualities That Make Good General Also Make Good Executive

By CHARLES L. SHAW

Running a business and running a war are two very different pursuits, but the qualities that make for leadership in the conduct of a campaign are a good deal the same, whether on the field of battle or in the sphere of commerce. If a man has nerve, sound judgment, knows how to keep his head in critical moments and is naturally aggressive, he'll come to the top eventually, whether he's leading a battalion under fire or managing a business firm under pressure of severe competition.

That theory seems to have held true of Brig.-General R. P. Clark, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D., president of R. P. Clark & Company, Vancouver stock brokerage firm, and it is a theory in which the general himself puts a good deal of confidence when it comes to selecting his associates. Included in his staff are two brigadier-generals, nine majors, five captains and a score or more of ex-service men who held lesser rank in the Canadian or Imperial forces.

Gets There by Square-Shooting

No brokerage firm has had a more meteoric rise in importance on the Pacific Coast as R. P. Clark & Company. Less than half a dozen years ago General Clark was operating a small office in Victoria with a staff of two men and a girl stenographer. To-day, he is president of one of the largest financial houses in British Columbia with offices in Vancouver and Victoria employing a staff of more than 100 persons.

"He gets there by square-shooting," said a prominent Vancouver business man in explaining the rise of General Clark. "His passion is being fair and no one has accused him of being mixed up in a shady deal, and got away with it."

Gives Example of Loyalty

General Clark is modest about his personal success; gives the credit to the men he has worked with and who have worked for him. "I've always been able to count on absolute loyalty, and that's the biggest thing in business," he said recently. "If a business can count on absolute loyalty from its staff half its battle for success is won."

But loyalty is usually a matter of example and is based on the sort of leadership that compels faithful co-operation. It has been General Clark's self-appointed job not only to inspire loyalty in the men and women who have worked with him, but to provide the driving force of a firm through a period of spectacular progress, and it is a job in which he takes keen delight. He likes to look at his organization as he would a smooth-working brigade engaged in a "big push," and there is a special thrill in it just now as he sees his brigade more or less on the heels of victory all the time. The recent boom in British Columbia mining stocks has brought about a tremendous expansion in the brokerage business and R. P. Clark Company has been in the front rank during the whole of the advance.

While General Clark may count himself one of the acknowledged financial leaders on the coast to-day, it has been a long, uphill battle for him, and probably luck had its quota of credit in putting him in the way of "the tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

A Londoner by birth, Robert Clark was the son of a prominent merchant, a member of the Lorimer Guild. He obtained his stock exchange experience at an early age while on the staff of L. Lambrinudi & Company, and was making his mark in the financial world of the Empire's capital when he decided to strike out for distant pastures. The gold fields of the Klondike attracted him and while the boom was at its height there he mined for the yellow metal with varying success. When the Boer War broke out he hastened back to the Motherland to rejoin his old unit, the Volunteer Battalion of the 7th Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), with which he served in the ranks in South Africa. Returning to Canada, he made his home in Victoria, where he engaged in business in a modest way until the outbreak of the Great War. He had risen to the rank of captain in the militia during the years of peace, but he soon rose to brigadier-general overseas and served with distinction at Vimy and other engagements. He was twice wounded and mentioned in dispatches five times.

Showed His Organization Talents

There are those who say that the war made General Clark, just as they say that the war made his fellow townsman, General Sir Arthur Currie. But it is fairer to say that the war merely gave him an opportunity for the exercise of his organization talents that before had been denied. General Clark returned to Victoria full of honors, but to his old business friends he was still "Bob" Clark, with the same disarming smile for everyone. A general still and the highest ranking military officer in Victoria, he made no attempt to use his military prestige as an influence in business. He simply went to work at the old stand again, hung up his card, "R. P. Clark & Company," gathered together a staff of two men and a girl and started selling bonds. That was in 1920. Three years later he bought out the brokerage firm of Burdick Bros., Victoria, and subsequently took over the firm of Burdick Bros. & Logan, Vancouver, consolidating the two concerns. The addition of twenty agencies and branches in smaller cities of the province have been events of the last few months. The Clark expansion was given fresh impetus when it recently became amalgamated with McDonald, Jukes & Graves, a firm headed, incidentally, by another brigadier-general, Harold F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O. "Bob" Clark's "big push" is well under way.

Interests Are Diversified

"The most amazing thing to me about General Clark is the diversity of his interests," remarked one of his friends the other day. "He seems to have time for more things than three average men."

That was characteristic of him even in those days of hard sledding just after his return from the war when every dollar must have counted. Most men would have said that their business came first and they'd let civic affairs and that sort of thing ride along as best they could without his help. But not General Clark. First, he took command of the Victory Loan drive in 1919. He and his organization raised $9,000,000—an objective that had been thought impossible. After that, everyone wanted General Clark to help with this or that campaign—and the incredible thing was that he almost invariably did help. He found the time somehow and the inclination was always there. They made him a member of the chamber of commerce council, a director of a school, the provincial president of a war veteran's organization and pleaded with him to run for mayor. He probably would have run for mayor and been elected had a kind Fate not tapped him on the back and warned him that his destiny was elsewhere. Instead of running for mayor, he decided to concentrate on business, plus his countless other club and organization affairs, and the result has been an instance of business success which in its own particular field has seldom, if ever, been duplicated in British Columbia.

The Investor—
Published monthly and sent gratis to interested inquirers by
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & Co. Limited
Metropolitan Bldg.
TORONTO
MONTREAL HAMILTON OTTAWA LONDON

A. N. WORTHINGTON & CO.
Stocks and Bonds
Dealers in
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION SECURITIES
330 Bay St., Toronto

Page Hersey Tubes Limited
WE have prepared an analysis in connection with the above Company.
Copies may be had on request.
CAMPBELL, STRATTON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
244 Bay St., Toronto

$5 will bring you The Financial Post for the next twelve months.
—Use This Coupon to Subscribe—
THE FINANCIAL POST,
143 University Avenue,
Toronto.
You may send me The Financial Post for one year (52 issues).
☐ I enclose $5. (Indicate method of payment).
☐ Draw on me for $5.
Name
Occupation
Address

BRIG.-GEN. R. P. CLARK, pioneer Vancouver and Victoria financial man, has been named as one of the governors of the newly-formed Seattle Stock Exchange, in which his firm has purchased a seat. The Seattle exchange will feature British Columbia mine stocks.

DOMINION RUBBER PROFITS ENLARGE; NET IS DOUBLED

Gross for Year Slightly Lower—But Operating Expenses Decrease

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A 75 per cent. increase in net profits as a result of a decrease in operating expenses, and a marked improvement in working capital are two of the highspots of one of the best reports which the Dominion Rubber Co. has issued for many years.

The company seems to be rapidly climbing back to its old war-time status, profits being the highest that the company has achieved since 1920. On a percentage basis the company earned on its common stock 26 per cent. as against 12 per cent. a year ago.

Profit and Loss Figures

The figures of profit and loss for the past two years are as follows:

	1927	1926
Net sales	$19,201,648	$19,708,040
Operating expenses	x17,658,125	18,011,275
Net earnings	$ 1,543,522	$ 1,696,765
Less:		
Interest	588,742	653,502
Depreciation	......	490,155
Net profits	$ 954,780	$ 553,108
Less preferred divds.	210,000	210,000
Surplus for year	$ 744,780	$ 343,108
Add previous surplus	7,305,583	6,962,475
Total surplus	$ 8,050,363	$ 7,305,583

xIncludes depreciation.

Working Capital Position

	1927	1926
Current assets	$ 9,067,727	$ 8,328,881
Current liabs.	713,307	600,946
Working capital	$ 8,354,420	$ 7,727,935

Balance Sheet Position

On the balance sheet, total assets stand at $25,206,956 as against $24,345,134 in 1926. The company's working capital position is distinctly improved over 1926, this item standing at $8,354,420 as against $7,727,935 a year ago. Inventories this year are carried at $3,789,220 as against $4,946,777 a year ago. This figure according to C. B. Segar, chairman of the board, has been written down to the low level of current market prices. Other items are virtually unchanged.

In commenting on the company's position, C. B. Segar makes these observations:

"Inventories of finished goods were at or below cost of replacement at current market prices for raw materials.

"Inventories of raw materials and supplies including crude rubber, were valued at the lower of cost or market prices.

"Contractual liabilities, representing forward commitments for raw materials and supplies, including crude rubber, were approximately at market prices, and as to quantities covered future requirements for conservative periods."

Established 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., Toronto

You can share in the earnings of 216 companies
You can, through an investment of $25 or more in Federated Capital Corporation, share in the earnings of 216 of the largest and soundest companies in America—
American Tel. & Tel.
Consolidated Gas of New York
Canadian Pacific Railway
Pennsylvania Railroad
Sun Life Assurance Co.
—and two hundred and eleven others.
You can, from this investment, get unusual safety, a substantial and dependable income, and the opportunity to participate in the growth and prosperity of North America.
Send coupon for full information.
Williams, Partridge & Rapley Limited
171 St. James Street, Montreal
Please send me, without obligation, full information about Federated Capital Corporation.
Name
Address F.P.

CONSOLIDATED FELT GROSS AND NET UP

Annual Report Reveals an Improvement in Working Capital

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A profitable year in its knitted goods department is responsible for an improved showing for 1927 by Consolidated Felt Co. This company is affiliated by stock ownership with Dominion Rubber Co. The company shows materially higher net sales, and net profits for the year have more than doubled the 1926 figures. Working capital figures, from a deficit of $15,793 at the end of 1926, now stands at $20,480 on the right side of the ledger.

The profit and loss statement is as follows:

	1927	1926
Net sales	$1,076,885	$915,410
Operating expenses	1,020,120	872,072
Net earnings	$ 56,764	$ 43,338
Bond interest	13,786	14,835
Other interest	15,866	14,910
Net profit	$ 27,111	$ 13,593
Previous balance	291,283	277,690
Surplus	$ 318,394	$291,283

Working Capital Position

	1927	1926
Current assets	$ 151,055	$129,953
Current liabs.	120,575	145,746
Working capital	$ 20,480	x$15,793

xDebit.

The balance sheet reveals a few changes from last year, total assets being slightly lower at $2,893,183 as against $2,915,242 a year ago. Inventories are somewhat higher; property and plant are carried at a lower figure. On the liability side, the funded debt has been reduced from $244,000 to $220,000.

The year's operations are summed up by W. A. Eden, president of the company, as follows:

"The profit realized from the sale of knitted goods was satisfactory. The footwear department again operated at a loss. As the factory capacity to produce footwear in Canada is much greater than the sale demand, a highly competitive condition consequently develops, with attendant low selling prices. Large quantities of low-priced felt slippers have been imported during the year. This has adversely affected the sale of our product."

E. A. DUNN & CO.
Investment Securities
Orders Executed on all Exchanges
Dominion Bank Bldg.,
Toronto
ELgin 7510

Eat More Beef

The per capita consumption of beef in Canada fell in 1927 while that of pork and mutton and lamb increased. Beef consumption averaged 68.76 lbs. as against 70.10 lbs. in 1926: pork consumption was 81.43 lbs. as against 75.23 lbs.; and that of mutton and lamb 6.11 lbs. as against 5.99 lbs. The total per capita meat consumption in 1927 was 156.30 lbs. as against 151.32 lbs. in 1926 and 147.69 lbs. in 1925.

East Bay Copper Organized

East Bay Copper Company has been organized to develop eight claims on the north-east of Dufault Lake, Dufresnoy Township, Quebec. Surface work has revealed showings of pyrite and the intention is to ascertain the depth of the deposit by diamond drilling. The company has a capitalization of 3,000,000 no par value shares, of which 1,200,000 are vendor shares.

Enter S. Alberta Field

Arrangements are being made by the Border Canning Co. of New Westminster, B.C., to open up a number of test plots in the irrigated districts surrounding Lethbridge for the purpose of investigating the possibilities here for growing vegetables for canning. At least 600 acres for the growing of peas would have to be signed up.

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Government, Municipal, Public Utility, and Industrial Bonds.
Selected with careful regard to safety, dependable income and marketability.
HANSON BROS
INCORPORATED
List mailed upon request
INVESTMENT BANKERS - ESTABLISHED 1883
TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA

A Dominion-Wide Organization
The Canada Permanent Trust Co., with branch offices in almost every important centre in Canada, is in a splendid position to offer efficient and prompt service as
STOCK TRANSFER AGENT
REGISTRAR
TRUSTEE FOR BOND ISSUES
The responsibility of our Company, our conservatism and facilities for acting in the above capacities will insure both safety and profit in the employment of this company in these services.
You are invited to confer with the Officers of the Company.
DIRECTORS:
W. G. Gooderham, President
E. R. C. Clarkson, 1st Vice-President
George H. Smith, 2nd Vice-President & General Manager
Col. A. E. Gooderham
F. Gordon Osler
William Mulock, K.C.
William Stone
George W. Allan, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
A. B. Campbell, W.S., Edinburgh, Scotland
Norman Mackenzie, K.C., Regina, Sask.
THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST Co.
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO
Branch Offices: Toronto, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria 38

Penmans Limited
Manufacturers of High-Grade
KNITTED UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, AND OUTERWEAR
Mills at: PARIS, BRANTFORD, LONDON, WATERFORD and ALMONTE, ONTARIO; COATICOOK and ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC.
General Offices: Paris, Ont.
Selling Agents to Wholesale Trade:
JOHN GORDON & SON, LIMITED, Toronto and Montreal
SALES OFFICES TO RETAIL TRADE
Montreal Toronto Halifax
AGENTS
John Wilson, Saint John, N. B.
Bryce & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg and Vancouver.
EXPORT REPRESENTATIVES
S. Elliott & Co., St. John's, Nfld.
H. W. Airey, Ltd., Auckland, N. Z.
L. C. Carrick, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Hugh Scott-Young, Melbourne, Australia.
Liddell & Mitchell, Glasgow, Scotland.
Taylor & Shelmerdine, Manchester, England.
W. J. Cutcliffe, London, England.
A. Lowry, Belfast, Ireland.
J. & R. Wilson, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.
Lester W. Huddle, Kingston, Jamaica.
H. P. Surrey, Shanghai, China.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1927

ASSETS

COST OF WORKS owned and operated by the Company		$31,849,258.97	
COST OF COAL, ORE AND OTHER PROPERTIES, and Investment in Company's own Bonds, including those acquired for Sinking Fund		3,464,677.38	
			$35,313,936.35
ADVANCES to Ore Companies			1,499,557.23
SINKING FUND ASSETS— Cash in hands of Trustee			78.03
CURRENT ASSETS—			
Inventories of Raw Materials and Finished Products, less Reserve	$	5,206,916.36	
Accounts Receivable		3,184,487.94	
Bills Receivable		90,926.81	
Cash on hand and in Banks		572,516.25	
Secured Call Loans		680,000.00	
		9,734,847.36	
Victory Bonds and approved Securities		5,259,279.72	
			14,994,127.08
SECURITIES SET ASIDE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—			
Stock of the Company held in Trust for Employees	$	29,270.83	
Employees' Pension Fund Victory Bonds, Approved Securities and Cash		566,655.82	
Employees' Welfare and Benefit Fund Victory Bonds and Cash		106,416.66	
			702,343.31
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS— Insurance and other Expenses paid in advance			48,503.62
			$52,558,545.62

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER
H. H. CHAMP } Directors

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED—			
100,000—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of $100.00 each		$10,000,000.00	
150,000—Ordinary shares of $100.00 each		15,000,000.00	
		$25,000,000.00	
CAPITAL STOCK ISSUED—			
64,963—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of $100.00 each		$ 6,496,300.00	
115,000—Ordinary Shares of $100.00 each		11,500,000.00	
			$17,996,300.00
BONDS—			
6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, due July 1st, 1940, Authorized and Issued		$10,000,000.00	
Less Held in Treasury		1,649,904.00	
		8,350,096.00	
Less redeemed through Sinking Fund		2,716,369.91	
			5,633,726.09
CURRENT LIABILITIES—			
Accounts Payable, including provision for Income Tax, 1927		$1,623,603.66	
Unclaimed Dividends		8,488.75	
Preference Dividend No. 66, payable February 1st, 1928		113,685.25	
Ordinary Dividend No. 44, payable February 1st, 1928		201,250.00	
			1,947,027.66
FUNDS APPROPRIATED—			
Employees' Pension Reserve	$	566,655.82	
Employees' Welfare and Benefit Reserve		106,416.66	
			673,072.48
RESERVES—			
OPERATING RESERVES—			
Furnace Relining and Rebuilding, and other Operating Reserves	$	1,058,752.72	
Accidents to Employees		83,207.78	
Contingent Reserve		751,827.91	
			1,893,788.41
PLANT RESERVES—			
Depreciation Account	$	8,582,157.87	
Bond Sinking Fund		2,886,017.72	
			11,468,175.59
APPROPRIATED SURPLUS—			
For Betterments and Replacements	$	1,847,770.65	
For Fire Insurance Reserve		200,000.00	
			2,047,770.65
SURPLUS— Balance as per Profit and Loss Account			10,898,684.74
			$52,558,545.62

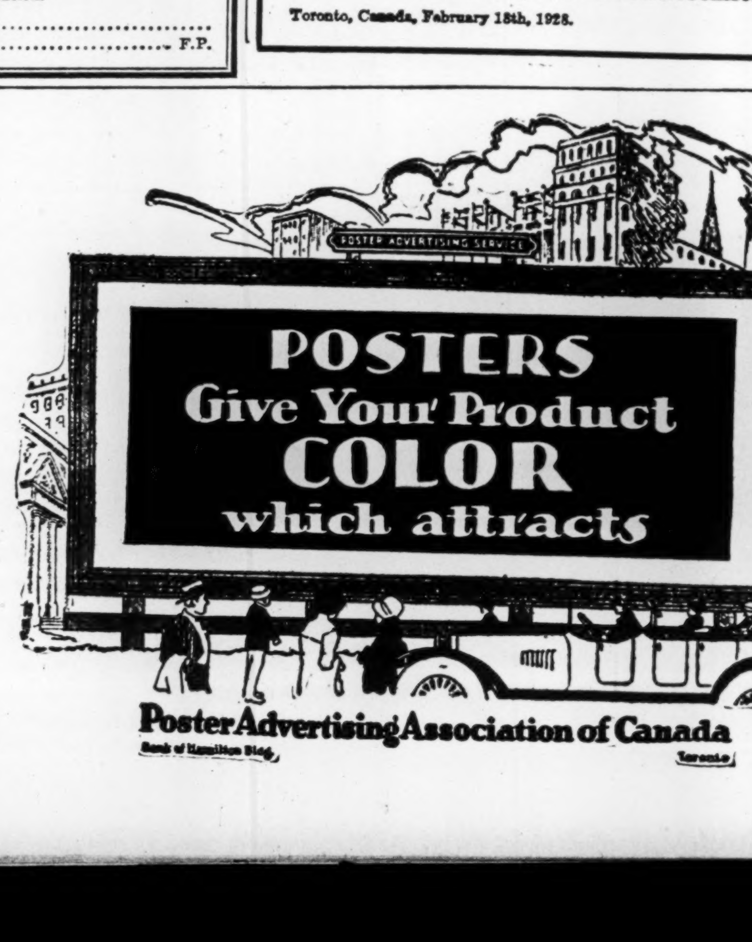
Verified as per our report of this date.
Toronto, Canada, February 18th, 1928.
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A.
Auditors.

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss Account

for the Year ended December 31st, 1927

MANUFACTURING PROFITS for the Year ended December 31st, 1927, after deducting charges for Repairs, Maintenance, and providing for Income Tax 1927, but before providing for Depreciation and Bond Interest			$ 3,166,230.64
INTEREST AND INCOME from Securities and Investments			395,513.84
			$ 3,561,794.48
LESS RESERVES—			
Bond Sinking Fund	$	303,143.31	
Depreciation		816,989.53	
			1,120,132.84
			$ 2,441,661.64
LESS INTEREST ON BONDS			346,290.77
			$ 2,095,370.87
LESS DIVIDENDS—			
Preference Shares at 7% per annum	$	454,741.00	
Ordinary Shares at 7% per annum		805,000.00	
			1,259,741.00
			835,629.87
Transferred to Employees' Pension Reserve			100,000.00
Surplus for the Year			735,629.87
Balance brought forward December 31st, 1926			10,163,054.87
Balance Profit and Loss December 31st, 1927			$10,898,684.74

Certified correct,
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A.
Auditors.
Toronto, Canada, February 18th, 1928.



Report of the 35th Annual Meeting OF THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

Held April 2nd, 1928

Your Directors beg to submit a statement of the operations for the year ended the 31st of December, 1927, as follows::

Gross Earnings from Operation		$5,868,142.42
Operating Expenses before charging Depreciation		3,661,707.81
Net Operating Income		$2,206,434.61
Miscellaneous Income		291,853.19
Gross Income available to Meet Fixed Charges, etc.		$2,498,287.80
From which the following deductions are made:		
Interest Charges on Mortgage Stock, Bonds, Bank Loans, etc.	$937,158.97	
Extinguishment of Discount on Securities	32,379.06	
City Percentage and Car License Taxes	167,818.48	
Property and Other Taxes	178,267.91	
Miscellaneous Non-Operating Taxes	2,437.48	
Other Income Deductions	29,018.70	
		$1,347,080.60
Net Income as shown on accounts submitted herewith, excluding Depreciation		$1,151,207.20

Miscellaneous Income shows a large increase over last year, which is partly accounted for by dividends amounting to $120,836 received from Manitoba Power Company Limited Stock held by Winnipeg Electric Company.

After setting aside out of Net Income of $1,151,207.20 a total of $418,873.05 for depreciation, the balance of $732,334.15 is carried forward to Surplus Account, bringing the total Surplus up to $949,139.65 before providing for payment of dividends. After the payment of the regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 7% per annum on the Preferred Stock and two dividends each of $1.00 per share on the Common Stock of the Company, there was a balance in the Surplus Account of $448,860.37.

The year 1927, as was predicted in last year's report, has been one of gradual improvement in business conditions and the outlook is good. Building construction during the year was on a large scale and building permits issued up to the present time in 1928 indicate that this year will show a substantial gain over 1927.

The survey of industrial development made by the Manitoba Industrial Development Board shows a continuance during 1927 of the increase and progress which made the record for 1926 so remarkable. There were 39 new industries established in Manitoba during the year 1927, 64 Companies expanded their factories, 30 Companies added new lines, 47 Companies are contemplating extensions and there has been an average increase over 1926 in the total output amounting to about one-fifth. This expansion has been reflected in increased earnings in all three utilities of this Company. During the past year the Railway Utility carried 60,045,833 revenue passengers as compared with 57,985,144 during the year 1926, or an increase of 2,060,689. The Gross Receipts of this utility increased $124,000. The Gross Receipts of the Electric Utility show an increase of $162,000 over the preceding year, or on a percentage basis of 11.1%. The Gross Receipts for the Gas Utility show an increase of $17,000, due to new business in the form of industrial installations and furnaces for house heating.

The year before last saw the establishment at Pine Falls of the first paper mill between Ontario and British Columbia. Last year saw the extension of that industry to double its previous capacity. Inasmuch as this industry is served by the Manitoba Power Company, the capital stock of which is controlled by Winnipeg Electric Company, expansion in this field has directly benefited the earnings of Winnipeg Electric Company.

Increased use of non-metallic mineral resources of the province is indicated by the announcement by the Canada Cement Company of a $1,000,000 addition to its Winnipeg plant, from which large quantities of cement will be shipped for use in the extensive mining and industrial undertakings now under way in the Flin Flon area of Northern Manitoba. The Winnipeg plant of the Canada Cement Company is served by Winnipeg Electric Company.

Mention was made in last year's report of the activity in the mining area within a radius of 100 miles from Winnipeg. During 1927 great strides have been made in the Central Manitoba mining field, and as it is served with power by the Manitoba Power Company increased demand for power will reflect itself in increased earnings of this Company, and in turn, of Winnipeg Electric Company.

In addition to the favorable conditions outlined above, mention must be made of the excellent crop returns in Western Canada in 1927, which augurs well for the future. The total value of grain crops produced in Western Canada in 1927 was $612,646,000 as compared with $556,713,000 in the preceding year. The five year average value was $533,526,860.

EXTENSIONS TO COMPANY'S PROPERTY

In accordance with franchise agreements and to meet service requirements, the Company made certain additions and improvements to its railway property in 1927.

During the year an extensive track rehabilitation programme was carried out which has materially improved the Company's roadbed.

The Company also added to its fleet of motor buses: 3 Reo 21-passenger buses, 3 Studebaker 21-passenger buses, and 10 Mack 25-passenger buses.

The chief extension to the Electric Utility was the construction of the McPhillip Street Terminal Station. The increased industrial load in the north-western section of Winnipeg, together with the necessity of relieving the overloaded condition of our Mill Street Terminal Station, made it necessary to construct this station as a receiving point for much of the future power from the Great Falls plant. The St. Boniface Substation was also enlarged and additional equipment installed to handle the increase in business in that section. There were also the usual extensions to take care of new customers.

The Company's property as a whole has been maintained in good operating condition and it continues to serve its patrons efficiently.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Additional Common Stock Issued

On October 1st a by-law was passed creating an additional 40,000 shares of Common Stock, which was offered to shareholders of record as at October 15th at a price of $60.00 per share in the ratio of four new shares to 11 shares already held. All of this new issue was taken up within the allotted time. The proceeds from the sale of this issue of Common Stock and that from the Preferred Stock mentioned below were used to pay for property extensions during 1927 and for taking up the Winnipeg Electric Company's proportion of the new issue of Common Stock of Manitoba Power Company Limited, the balance to be used in connection with the 1928 construction programme.

Stock of No Par Value

The outstanding Common Stock of the Company has been changed from shares of $100.00 par value to shares of no par value. The authority to make this conversion was granted by the Manitoba Legislature on March 9th, 1928, and a by-law effecting the change was passed at a meeting of your Directors on March 14th, 1928. The change will have no effect upon the value of the stock or upon its earning power, the number of shares being exactly the same and carrying the same voting rights as did the Par Value Stock.

Customer Ownership Campaign

Demonstrations of the value in customers' goodwill due to the policy of distributing the Company's securities through the medium of Customer Ownership Campaigns were so many during the year 1927 that the Company decided to conduct a further campaign, and on December 5 offered 5,000 shares of its 7% Cumulative Preference Stock. This stock was offered at a $5.00 premium—$105 a share—and, we are advised, marked the first time in the history of customer ownership that a security was sold above its par value.

The outstanding success of the 1926 sale was repeated. Within three hours of the opening of the sale, applications had been received for 11,129 shares from 2,578 subscribers. In order, as far as practicable, to avoid disappointing these subscribers, it was decided to issue all of the unissued preference stock which had previously been approved for listing by the stock exchanges, namely, 8,623 shares, and this enabled us to fill the smaller orders and to allot six shares per purchaser to those who applied for more than that number of shares.

Original applications were accompanied by the large sum of $697,409 in cash, of which amount $154,150 had to be refunded when the individual allotments were reduced

The success of the sale is interpreted as a further indication of the high esteem in which the Company is held in the territory in which it operates. The advantages accruing to the Company through such a widespread distribution of the securities are manifest. It is interesting to point out that, whereas in 1924 there were only a few local preferred shareholders, today there are 4,014 of these.

The shares were sold through employees, who again responded wholeheartedly in this endeavor.

Guarantee by Winnipeg Electric Company of additional $1,500,000 Bond Issue of Manitoba Power Co. Limited.

On July 1st Manitoba Power Company Limited, issued $1,500,000 5½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B," in accordance with the Mortgage and Deed of Trust entered into on the first day of January, 1926. As Winnipeg Electric Company had guaranteed the original $10,000,000 Series "A" of these bonds, and as a better price could be obtained if the Series "B" Bonds carried the guarantee, your Board of Directors, by resolution on July 6th, authorized the guarantee.

A. W. McLIMONT,
President.

INCOME ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31st December, 1927

Gross Earnings from Operation		$5,868,142.42
Operating Expenses before charging Depreciation		3,661,707.81
Net Operating Income		$2,206,434.61
Miscellaneous Income		291,853.19
Gross Income		$2,498,287.80
Deduct:		
Interest charges on Mortgage Stock, Bonds, Bank Loans, etc.	$937,158.97	
Extinguishment of Discount on Securities	32,379.06	
City Percentage and Car License Taxes	167,818.48	
Taxes	178,267.91	
Miscellaneous Non-Operating Taxes	2,437.48	
Other Income Deductions	29,018.70	
		1,347,080.60
Net Income Before Charging Depreciation		$1,151,207.20
Deduct:		
Depreciation		201,050.04
Net Income Transferred to Surplus		$ 950,157.16
Surplus Brought Forward from 1926, as Adjusted		$ 216,805.50
Net Income Transferred	$950,157.16	
Additional Depreciation	217,823.01	
		732,334.15
		$ 949,139.65
Dividends on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	$280,279.28	
Dividends on Common Stock	220,000.00	
		500,279.28
		$ 448,860.37
Deduct Appropriations:		
Sinking Fund Reserve		80,080.00
Surplus Carried Forward		$ 368,780.37

PAWNEE KIRKLAND INTERCEPTS VEIN ON 750-FT. LEVEL

Vein Opened Up 100 Feet Shows $10 to $12 Grade

Pawnee Kirkland Gold Mines has intercepted the vein on its 750-foot level in the cross-cut a short distance west of the shaft. This has been opened up for a distance of 100 feet and shows $10 to $12 grade over an average width of five feet according to latest word from the property.

Development work is now starting on the eastern extension here the vein has branched into two breaks. The ore was broken up before getting the two branches, and values were erratic. Since the two breaks were reached the veins are more regular and occur in syenite porphyry. The first assays average $16.30 over three feet.

The intention of the management is to follow these two breaks to the east for 200 or 300 feet, and then drive a cross-cut to the north for a distance of about 400 feet to endeavor to intersect two strong breaks that show at surface. It is believed these breaks are extensions of those occurring on the Gold Belt property, which is under option to N. A. Timmins. Encouraging values were encountered on surface, and the management is now anxious to ascertain conditions at depth in this section.

Director

—Photo by Milne Studios, Toronto

COL. R. E. SMYTHE, appointed director of Technical Service Council.

To The Shareholders of Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited

The consolidated balance sheet herein presented reflects the financial condition of your Company at the close of its Twenty-eighth year, December 31st., 1927.

It includes all assets of the parent Company and its subsidiaries and a combined profit and loss statement for the year.

The aggregate net profits of the Company for the year were $649,629.57 as against $654,220.52 for the preceding year.

During the year $202,000.00 of bonds were redeemed and the depreciation and other reserves were increased by $424,384.93.

Additions were made to the property during the year amounting to $1,109,064.00. Most of this expenditure was made on account of the Hamilton Street Railway in accordance with the terms of the Agreement with the City, ninety per cent. of which was contracted for and expended in the City of Hamilton.

Further preference stock was issued amounting to $238,400.00, the proceeds of which were used in connection with the above expenditure.

The new Car Shops and Bus Garage located near the corner of King and Wentworth Streets have been completed and are now in use, and will conduce to a more efficient and economical operation in the maintenance of the Street Railway's equipment and furnish ample accommodation for its Buses and general Stores.

During the year six new buses and twenty-four new cars were added to the Street Railway service and twelve new cars ordered to be delivered in March of this year.

Construction of a new automatic substation in the West End is now under way and will be completed shortly, which will be a great improvement to both the Railway and Lighting services.

The Hamilton Bus Company was operating a service under a Provincial License between Hamilton and St. Catharines in competition with the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway Company. In order to improve our position your Company negotiated with that Company and purchased its seven buses and is now operating the same.

It is the intention of your Company to make application immediately for an increase of fares on both the Hamilton Street Railway and the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway, as both Companies are operating at a loss.

A Merchandising and Sales Department of the Electric Companies was organized, which activity has already proved valuable inasmuch as it affords an opportunity of further service to and contact with our customers, resulting in creating a feeling of good-will and incidentally stimulating the consumption of current.

The placing of wires and transformers in our Underground System in the centre of the City has been carried on during the year and about sixty-five per cent. of the contemplated work has been completed. The balance will be installed during the years 1928 and 1929.

Throughout the year the policy of making all necessary expenditures to maintain the plant in good physical condition was observed and the steady and reliable service to our customers continued.

The Directors express their thanks to the staff for the loyal and enthusiastic services rendered during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE D. FEARMAN, Secretary.

W. E. PHIN, President.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 31, 1928.

Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1927

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings		$ 3,479,621.81
Expense	$ 2,430,006.50	
Interest	396,830.61	
Bad Debts	3,155.13	
Balance	649,629.57	
	$ 3,479,621.81	$ 3,479,621.81

ASSETS

	31st Dec., 1927	31st Dec., 1926
Properties	$25,840,844.52	$24,731,780.34
Cash	14,522.99	130,992.39
Cash in Bank	....	252,227.86
Accounts Receivable	244,886.26	200,649.33
Stores	280,922.44	243,314.12
Charges Prepaid	16,537.70	12,880.99
Deferred Charges	61,009.07	62,009.07
	$26,458,722.98	$25,633,854.10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at Credit 31st Dec., 1926		$ 537,158.95
Surplus Earnings 1927		649,629.57
Dividends on Preference Stock	$ 372,893.50	
Depreciation Reserve	274,379.48	
Balance	539,515.54	
	$ 1,186,788.52	$ 1,186,788.52

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

	31st Dec., 1927	31st Dec., 1926
Funded Debt	$ 7,674,000.00	$ 7,876,000.00
Notes Payable at Bank	362,372.31	....
Accounts Payable	299,043.94	281,977.18
Customers Deposits	5,164.77	4,582.58
Bond Interest Matured	6,545.00	5,402.50
Bond Interest Accrued	104,034.35	105,869.05
	$ 8,451,160.37	$ 8,273,831.31

TO SHAREHOLDERS

Capital Stock, Preferred, (54,500 shares @ $100 ea.)	$ 5,450,000.00	$ 5,211,600.00
Capital Stock Partially Paid	....	20,318.36
Capital Stock, Ordinary, (77,000 shares @ $100 each)	7,700,000.00	7,700,000.00
Dividends Payable 16th January, 1928.	98,724.25	93,651.00
Reserve for Depreciation	4,101,975.55	3,674,286.41
Reserves, Miscellaneous	117,347.27	123,008.07
Profit and Loss	539,515.54	537,158.95
	$26,458,722.98	$25,633,854.10

Signed on behalf of the Board,

W. E. PHIN,
JAMES DIXON,
Directors.

Hamilton, Ontario, 30th March, 1928.

I have audited the books and accounts of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, and also those of its Subsidiary Companies, for the year ended 31st December, 1927, and have been furnished with vouchers for all expenditures. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required, and in my opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. S. SCOTT, F.C.A., Auditor.

ACADIA SUGAR'S REPORT SHOWS LOWER PROFITS

Bond Interest Earned More Than Twice Over Before Depreciation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A substantial decrease in net profits, and a well-maintained financial position are the highspots of the annual report of Acadia Sugar Refining Co., of Halifax. The drastic foreign dumping which has affected all companies in this field has left a heavy mark on this company which is presenting the first complete balance sheet since its reincorporation some eighteen months ago. Bond interest requirements, however, are amply protected, even though net profits for the entire year 1927 are less than half those of the last six months of 1926.

The profit and loss figures for the two periods are as follows:

	12 Mos. 1927	6 Mos. 1926
Net trad. prof.	$316,926	$394,055
Bond interest	190,363	95,733
	126,563	298,322
Depreciation	119,642	173,848
	6,921	124,474
Prev. surp.	124,475	......
P. & L. surplus	131,395	124,474
Working Capital		
Current Assets	$1,390,686	$1,564,133
Current liabilities	576,255	809 256
Work. Capital	814,431	754,877

Working capital has been well maintained, although total assets show a reduction over the previous statement due to lower inventories and a decrease in accounts receivable. On the liability side, accounts payable are very materially reduced, standing at $45,579 as against $289,865 a year ago. Depreciation reserve has been increased by $120,000 and now stands at $293,490. Some $54,000 of first mortgage bonds have been retired during the year.

The net profit, before depreciation, of $316,926, is equivalent to approximately 2.16 times the company's present first mortgage bond interest requirement of $146,754, and after deducting first mortgage bond interest, is equivalent to about 3.24 times general mortgage bond interest.

In commenting on the company's position, the annual report states:

"The company has had to contend with serious competition from foreign refined sugar which has been dumped into Canada in Considerable quantities during the year. The position of the profit and loss account is due entirely to this fact.

Quebec Foundry Firm Makes Bond Offering

An issue of $600,000, 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of A. Belanger, Limited, is being offered by Bray, Caron and Dube, Ltd., at 100 and accrued interest.

This company was established in 1867 by Amable Belanger. In 1913, it was reorganized, The present bond issue is for the purpose of defraying the cost of additions to the plant, consolidating capital and for providing additional working capital.

Earnings of the company have been satisfactory. During the past five years earnings, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, income tax, etc., have averaged $100,347 a year, or nearly three times interest requirements on this issue.

The business of the company has kept growth with the agricultural development of Quebec. Its products, plows, harrows, furnaces and other foundry products are widely known and are distributed through some 1,600 agencies.

Joins Banking House

ANATOLE DESY.

who has joined Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., at Montreal. Mr. Desy, B.A., L.S.C., graduate of the Ecole libre des Sciences politiques of Paris, and professor at the University of Montreal, is well known in the financial circles of Montreal.

"Tommy" Church's Attack on Phone Co. Ridiculous

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The far-famed and usually amusing "Tommy" Church, who fortunately is no longer mayor of Toronto, has been holding forth in Parliament in an endeavor to oppose the Bill increasing the capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000. The company has asked parliament to increase its authorized capital so that further stock issues to the shareholders may be made to take care of the ever-growing demand for the expansion of its services.

Despite the fact that control of the company rests in Canada, Mr. Church told parliament that the company is an American monoply. According to Mr. Church, any increase in the capitalization would prove disadvantageous to telephone users and provide a large melon for the company to divide amongst its shareholders.

Apparently, Mr. Church is unaware of the fact that the Bell Telephone Company has, during its whole existence, never split its stock, and that even with the occasional issuance of new shares to the stockholders, the shareholders have received only a fair return on their investment. In the past new stock issues have been made at a price above the par value of the shares and the premiums so obtained by the company on the shares have been ploughed back into property account.

Six Additional Issues Placed on Toronto Board

Six new issues were added to the list on the Toronto Stock Exchange this week, as follows:

Listed Section

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.—Common, 100,000 shares, no par value; preferred, 30,000 shares, no par value; Code F.A.

Orange Crush, Ltd.—Common, 80,000 shares, no par value; first preferred, 6,500 shares, $100 each; second preferred, 40,000 shares, no par value; Code O.R.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd. — Common (additional), 43,098 shares, no par value; preferred, 114,927 shares, $100 each.

Unlisted Section

General Steel Wares, Ltd.—Common, 199,997 shares, no par value; Code G.S.W.

Hamilton Cotton Company, Ltd. — Cumulative, convertible sinking fund preferred, 20,000 shares, $30 each, Code H.E.Q.

Mackay Companies, Certificates of Deposit—Common, 413,804 shares, $100 each; preferred, 500,000 shares, $100 each.

Whom Will You Depend Upon?

WHY not appoint The Royal Trust Company your Executor, or one of your Executors?

It is proverbially careful and painstaking in its administration of estates. ¶ It is readily accessible to heirs at all times for consultation. ¶ It is promptness itself in the rendering of statements and in the investment of funds. ¶ It is experienced in the intricacies of the settlement of succession duties, and of involved accounts, partnerships and personal business. ¶ Its decisions are surrounded by so many safeguards that the risk of loss through unwise or precipitate action is reduced to a minimum. ¶ It is so organized as to assure that its appropriate officers will maintain a personal interest in the affairs of its clients.

THE ROYAL TRUST Co

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Head Office - Montreal

CALGARY, EDMONTON, HALIFAX, HAMILTON, OTTAWA, QUEBEC, SAINT JOHN, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., TORONTO, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG

Wider, Richer Ore Body Indicated in Sylvanite

KIRKLAND LAKE. — Extensive diamond drilling in the southern area of the Sylvanite property is reported to have indicated a widening and enrichment of the ore bodies at depth. Good progress is being made in shaft-sinking, and the shaft is now below the 1,625-foot level where a station is being cut. It is the intention to carry the shaft down to the 2,000 foot horizon.

A rise in the vein system south of the No. 2 shaft has proven the continuity of the ore from the 1,125 to the 875 foot level. Previous work proved the upward extension of ore to the 750 foot level.

The work of enlarging the station in the shaft at the 1,375 foot level has been completed, and a cross cut is now being run in to tap the downward extension of the vein.

U.S. DURANT CO. SHOWS LOSSES FOR PART 1927

Durant Motors Inc. Report Shows U.S. Result Not so Good

That not all Durant companies are operating as successfully as the Canadian company is evidenced from the condensed financial statement of Durant Motors Inc. of Delaware, the original parent company of the Durant group. Net income from operations for the eight months ended August 31 last were fairly satisfactory, amounting to $403,427 against an operating loss of $675,081 for the entire calendar year 1926. But other deductions made necessary by reason of losses of affiliated company were very heavy and amounted to $2,832,014 for the period; and after allowing a proportionate sum for depreciation and taxes, there was a net loss for the period of $3,618,649 against $3,444,474 for entire previous twelve months.

Following is a comparison for three years:

	8 mos end. Aug. 31, '27	—Calendar Years— 1926	1925
Gr. profit	$3,759,119	$5,555,130	$5,390,917
Oper. exp.	3,355,692	6,230,211	7,336,779
N. oper. inc.	403,427	†675,081	†1,945,863
Other deduct.	2,832,014	1,008,285	*1,047,985
Prov. for depr.	1,157,060	1,755,710	1,681,392
Fed. inc. tax	33,002	5,398	52,788
Net l. for per.	3,618,649	3,444,474	2,632,058

† Loss. * Credit.

Durant Motors Inc. is the company whose shares were exchangable between August 1, 1924 and August 1, 1926, for shares of Durant Motors of Canada on a set basis. It is said that more than a million dollars of Durant of Canada were exchanged for shares of the American company, whose earnings are shown above.

Hatch Visit to Old Land Boosts Sales

H. C. Hatch, president of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, is on his way from Europe, where he has spent several weeks reorganizing the London and other European offices of the company. It is fairly certain that there will be an increase in the export business of the company as a result of Mr. Hatch's visit.

Earnings of Hiram Walker-Gooderham continue highly satisfactory, it is stated. As previously reported in The Financial Post, directors of the company are expected to increase the dividend from $2 to $3 for the next quarter.

New Features Strengthen Drumheller Coal Issue

Lougheed and Taylor, investment bankers of Calgary, state that since the issuance of their circular on the new issue of $500,000, 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Drumheller Consolidated Collieries, Ltd., two new features have been added, which considerably improve the value of the bonds.

The first is that the company has acquired an additional 640 acres of coal leases, which brings their total holdings to 2190.4 acres, adding greatly to their coal reserves, and secondly, the reduced freight rates on Drumheller coal to Ontario, which should not only increase the royalty revenues of the company, but also the earnings from the plant which the company contemplates acquiring and operating on its own behalf.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST TORONTO
TORONTO MONTREAL

WHAT CLIENTS SAY ABOUT STERLING APPRAISALS

A *Client writes in a recent letter regarding our appraisal:

"We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the very thorough and efficient manner in which this work was carried out. The courtesy and unobtrusiveness of your engineers during the time they were working was very marked. Service such as this means much to any concern where work of this kind has to be done."

*Name on request.

Correspondence invited from interested parties.

Sterling Appraisal Co., Limited

9 Wellington East, Toronto Phone Elgin 5244

Ready For Delivery

THE FINANCIAL POST

RECORD of PROSPECTUSES

Vol. IV

Gives:

156 Prospectuses of Public Financing effected in the last six months of 1927.

Table of Bonds maturing in next 3 years.

Record of Financing by Provinces and Municipalities.

Cumulative Index covering all volumes to date.

For:

Investment Bankers
Institutional Investors
Municipal Officials

Vol. I, II, III, IV, $7.00 each

THE FINANCIAL POST
143 UNIVERSITY AVE.
TORONTO, 2—CANADA

New Company is Organized for Red Lake

Pipestone Red Lake Mining Company is the name of one of the latest operations to enter the Red Lake field. This company owns two groups of claims situated to the west of the Howey, and near the Scott Ross property. The eastern group consists of 1,080 acres, and is reported to have an interesting formation and free gold to have been found on it in a number of places. On the western group, a dyke eighty feet wide is reported to extend practically the whole width of the property in a southeast-northwest direction.

Igneous rocks of three types are present, granite, granite porphyry, and quartz porphyry. All are stated to be intrusive in both volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

The company has an authorized capitalization of 4,000,000 shares of $1 par, of which 2,000,000 shares are vendor stock pooled for a year.

The officers and directors of the company are: President, Frederick W. Scriven; vice-president, R. R. Murdock; directors, Vaughan Glaser, W. C. Davy, M.D., and W. J. P. Jenner.

Will Argonaut Start Work on Own Group?

Closing down the Argonaut operation was doubtless due to John Reid's report which indicated an almost hopeless hunt for ore. However, a contributing factor must have been the fact that the operations were on the Huronian property, which was not owned by Argonaut. It may be that a geological study of the Argonaut group will show possibilities that will warrant an entirely new operation.

Reputable Brokerage House desires to handle fair sized blocks of legitimate mining issues. Communicate with Box 112, Financial Post Toronto, Ont.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon of Tuesday, the First day of May, A.D. 1928, for the sale by the Corporation of the County of Renfrew, of Debentures as follows: $30,000.00, 5½%, Ten years, County of Renfrew share of expenditure due the Department of Highways for construction within the County for the year 1927. Debentures dated February 1st, 1928, payable in Ten equal annual instalments at the Pembroke Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Tenders must be with interest. These Debentures are issued pursuant to By-law No. 1105 of this Corporation and have been validated and certified by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

These Debentures have been printed and are ready for delivery.

No Tender necessarily accepted.

Mark envelope "Tenders."

Dated at Pembroke this 10th day of April, A.D. 1928.

R. J. RONEY, County Clerk, Pembroke, Ont.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share on the Issued Common Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company for the period from the first day of February to the thirtieth day of April, 1928, has been declared payable to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the sixteenth day of April, 1928, and that such dividend be payable on the first day of May, 1928.

By order of the Board.

J. C. MILLAR, Secretary.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Christie, Brown & Company, Limited, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 202 King Street East, in the City of Toronto, Canada, on the 9th day of May, 1928, at the hour of 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and consider the Financial Statements of the Company and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, and to appoint Auditors and elect Directors, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 10th day of April, 1928.

By order of the Board.

J. C. MILLAR, Secretary.

The Mexican Light & Power Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada)

Notice of Payment of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared the following Dividends on the undermentioned Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 2nd May, 1928, to all Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st April, 1928:

(1) A dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th April, 1928 (i.e., $3.50 per $100 share), on its 7% Cumulative Preference Shares.

(2) A dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the half year ending the 30th April, 1928 (i.e., 10 cents per $5 share), on its 4% Cumulative Redeemable Second Preference Shares.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 5th April, 1928.

R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

STANFORD'S LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the three months ending April 30th, 1928, (being at the rate of 7% per annum) has been declared on the First and Second Preference Shares of the Company, and will be payable on and after the first day of May, 1928, to the Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of April, 1928.

By order of the Board.

J. G. RENAUD, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, April 4th, 1928.

CANADIAN DREDGE & DOCK CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the seven per cent. Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preferred Shares of the company for the quarter ending April 30th, 1928, has been declared payable on and after May 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 16th, 1928. The transfer books will not be closed.

Dated at Midland, Ontario, this 5th day of April, 1928.

N. L. PLAYFAIR, Secretary-Treasurer.

Tender For Debentures

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received until 8 P.M. on Wednesday, April 25th, 1928, at the City Hall, for the purchase of ($100,000.00) One Hundred Thousand Dollars of City of St. Lambert Sinking Fund Debentures bearing interest at 5%. The debentures to be issued under authority of By-Law 93 are in denominations of ($1,000.00) One Thousand Dollars, and payable in regard to principal in 30 years and the interest on November 1st and May 1st of each year.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque of $1,000.00 payable to the City Treasurer which will be returned in the cases where tenders are not accepted.

For any further information apply to the undersigned.

P. G. FORSTER, St. Lambert, P.Q. City Treasurer,

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, March 28th, 1928.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty (60c) Cents a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable May 15th, 1928, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business, May 1st, 1928.

Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President and Treasurer.

General Steel Wares Limited

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of General Steel Wares Limited, for the quarter ending April 30th, 1928, payable on May 1st, 1928, to Shareholders of Record at close of business, April 16th, 1928.

(Sgd.) D. W. Dickson, Secretary.

April 5th, 1928.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1928, has been declared upon the paid-in Capital Stock of the Company, to Shareholders of record the 7th day of April, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon, and payable on the 14th day of April, 1928.

By order of the Board.

PATRICK DUBEE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Thursday, March 29th, 1928.

City of Revelstoke, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, May 3rd, 1928, for $95,000.00, 5%, 25 years' sinking fund debentures, issued under authority of section 101, Chapter 179 of the revised Statutes of B.C. 1924, Chapter 66 B. C. Statutes 1928 and By-law 340 of the City of Revelstoke. Debentures are dated March 1st, 1928, and have coupons attached for interest which is payable semi-annually.

Debentures are of the denomination of $500.00 each, and both principal and interest are guaranteed by Light and Power Rates and by the general revenue of the City, and are payable at Revelstoke, British Columbia.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. GORDON, Treasurer, Revelstoke, B.C.

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, payable the 20th day of April, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 10th day of April, 1928.

By order of the Board.

W. H. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER Company Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Six Per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, payable the 20th day of April, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 10th day of April, 1928.

By order of the Board.

W. H. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Exceptional Opportunity

Wanted, an Eastern Canada distributor for Auto Equipment now being used by some of the largest Corporations in the U.S.A.

Will require some capital to carry stock, to advertise, and to perfect own selling organization.

Box 2, FINANCIAL POST, Toronto

Robert Simpson Company to Build New Store in Toronto

Giant Structure Will Shape Anew Toronto Skyline

Nine Storeys Will be Completed This Year at Cost of Four Million Dollars, and Stretch For Two City Blocks

EVENTUALLY 20 STOREYS WILL BE REACHED

Most Modern Escalators and Elevators Will Be Installed—Restaurant Facilities Will be Strikingly Diversified and Complete

Robert Simpson Company, Limited, this week announced that construction would commence next week of a massive new retail department store structure for Toronto.

The new store building will adjoin the present store and will carry the building for a distance of two city blocks along Richmond Street, between Bay and Yonge.

Towering nearly a seventeenth of a mile into the air, Simpson's massive new store building will not only considerably alter the skyline of old Toronto, but will introduce several unique features into shopping facilities as they obtain on the North American continent.

For one thing there will be magnificent and diversified restaurant facilities covering some 28,000 feet of floor space, or the entire two upper floors of the new building. Extensive waiting rooms in the new building will be connected by telephone and loud speakers with the new customers' garage across the street, so that the arrival of a customer's car at the door can be announced.

The longest shopping aisle in the world, 82 feet longer than the previous world's record aisle in Cleveland, will give customers a regular bazaar aisle more than 583 feet long.

Continuous escalators of a new type will permit of rapid travel to the uppermost storeys without the retracing of steps, as is the case with most moving stairs at present.

A large part of the new shopping facilities will be available to the public by Christmas of the present year.

The new unit of the Robert Simpson store when all completed will rise some twenty storeys above the ground on the Bay-Richmond frontage, and will go below ground level to a distance of 47 feet, the total distance from foundation to roof-top being 337 feet. Foundations will be laid upon bedrock; and the initial unit of nine storeys will include steel work and masonry structure to carry the entire twenty storeys.

The new building will be Canadian throughout. Canadian architects and builders will erect the building, which will be constructed from Canadian materials. A fine new grade of hard-polished black granite will be used, from special quarries being opened for this purpose on the north shore of Lake Superior. The first three storeys will be finished in this hard grained granite, decorated and relieved by ornamental bronze, and topped by a heavy cornice with the fourth storey of heavy carved stone. The upper storeys will be of brick to match the present building.

Aisle Ninth of Mile Long

The ground area of the new structure will be 105 feet on Bay Street extending north from Richmond, and 213 feet on Richmond, making one continuous store building 210 feet on Yonge by 583 feet on Richmond by 105 feet on Bay by 370 feet on Queen Street. This permits of east and west aisles in the completed building some 583 feet long or about one-ninth of a mile; a new world record for shopping aisles.

The new building will be erected in stages, of which the first unit, to be immediately proceeded with, will be nine storeys in height, with two shopping basements additional, and will cost over $4,000,000. These nine storeys will rise some 150 feet above the sidewalk, with basements going down an additional 27 feet; and additional floor space, available possibly by next Christmas, will be more than six acres.

Use 3,800 Tons of Steel

The new nine-storey addition will use up some 2,800 tons of structural steel in the framework, because the frame is being built to carry the final twenty storeys. In addition, there will be used more than 1,000 tons of reinforcing steel in the concrete work.

Actual construction work is scheduled to commence within the next thirty days; and Simpson's expect to hang up another record in building and equipping the store, which is expected to be in operation in time for the Christmas shopping season. Simpson's already hold three building construction records, including the nine weeks occupied in erecting the nine-storey Regina mail order building.

Larger Than Buffalo's Stores

The completed structure will closely resemble the architects' drawing published for the company this week. It will stretch along Richmond Street for two city blocks from Yonge to Bay Streets, this area formerly being bisected by James Street, built over by the latest Simpson addition some years ago. The new Richmond Street frontage of 583 feet will have a serrated skyline rising in steps from the old building at Yonge Street, to the central twelve-storey unit, and finally to the twenty-storey frontage on the corner of Bay and Richmond. The present unit of nine storeys will be in itself one of the largest department store buildings under one roof, and as large as any of Buffalo's greatest stores.

Several new features of extraordinary usefulness to the public will be incorporated in the new building, including the unique garage and waiting room facilities already mentioned. In addition to the improved escalator accommodation, a new safety type of elevator will be used, with automatic safety floor-stopping devices and centre-opening doors. Broad arcades will be erected at both Bay and Yonge Streets, affording excellent rendezvous protected from the weather for the use of the general public.

Inside the store the best features of store planning throughout the world will be embodied. These will include the largest banquet hall in Canada surmounted by three Byzantine domes. There will be extensive writing and waiting rooms for the use of customers.

The new store typifies the fifty-seven years of co-operative merchandising carried on by Simpson's. It is nearly three-score years since Robert Simpson opened his little two-storey building. In the first twenty years this store grew to a six-storey plant. In 1896 a really modern building took its place, and in 1899 the store spread from Queen to Richmond on Yonge Street.

Nine years later saw extensions to James Street, with a whole city block bounded by James, Queen, Yonge and Richmond as the new stores' boundaries. Another few years and it was found necessary to build over James Street and erect an eleven-storey building on Mutual Street, as well as buildings in Halifax and Regina. And now is the culmination of the founders' dreams, with an immediate addition that brings the store's shopping facilities up to forty-one acres of floor space with an additional eight acres when the final units are completed.

General Manager

C. L. BURTON,
general manager of Robert Simpson Company, Limited, stores. Mr. Burton is one of the best-known business men of Canada and has been for many years active in board of trade work in Toronto. He is on the executive of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and was one of the leaders in the formation of that organization.

TWENTY STOREYS MAY BE NEEDED IN SHORT PERIOD

Expansion is Rapid and Larger Edifice Will Come

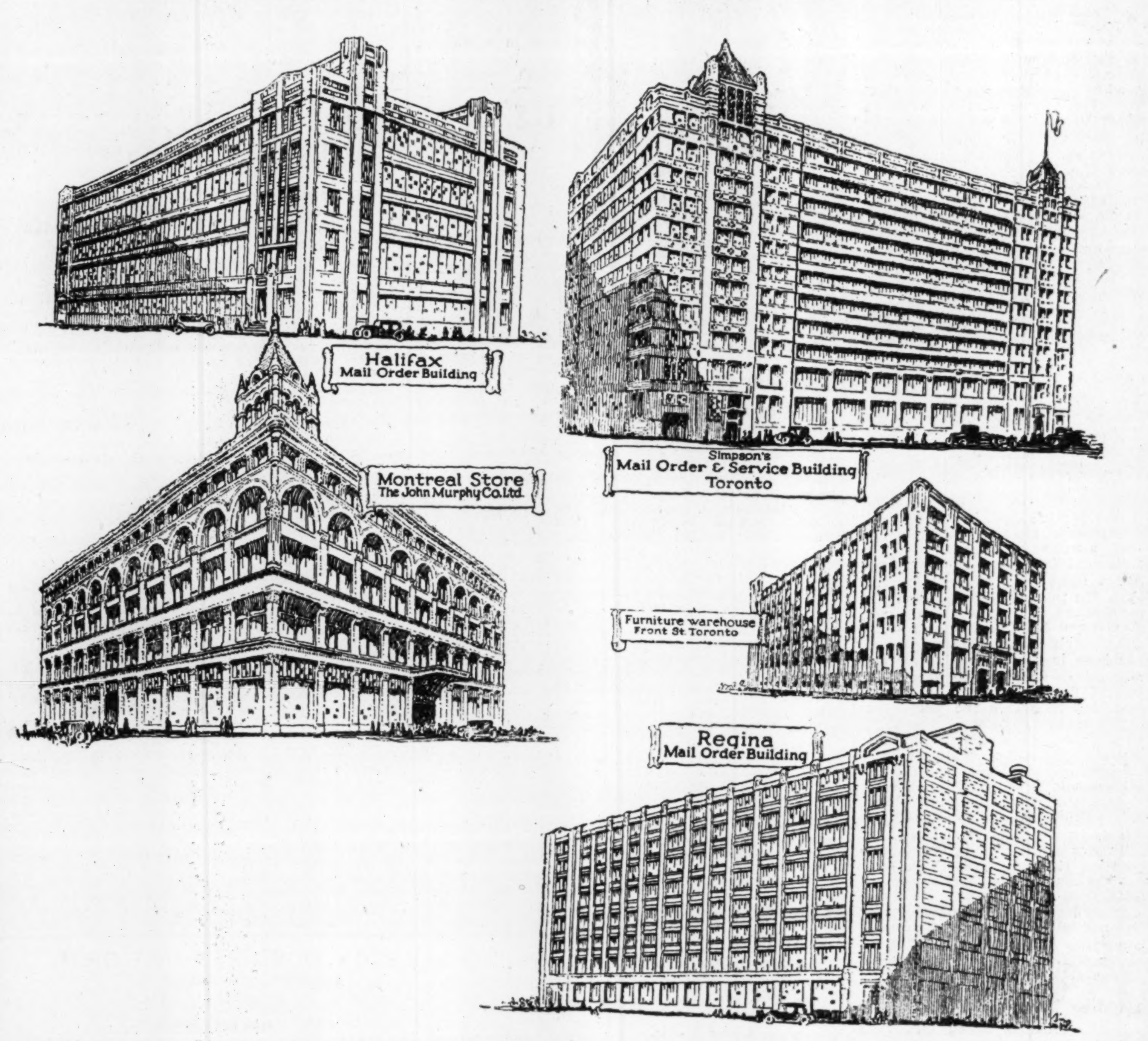
Three months or so ago Simpson's did not own any of the property on which their new store will be built. Now they are taking possession of it in May and the day they take possession the builders will start work.

They are stretching a second city block this time and adding six acres to their thirty-five acres of floor space, but they have learned not to count on how long this will satisfy people. They are building this time so they can expand upward to twenty storeys. How long the new building of nine storys will accommodate people nobody pretends to know. It ought to be quite a while, but it may not be.

Simpson's now has between three and four thousand staff in its store. When the rush comes next Christmas it will probably have five thousand people working to keep customers satisfied.

To get the things that people have shown they want, there are other Simpson men traveling now around the world, through China and Japan and India and across Europe in constant search. These men find the things that people want. Where ten people came to buy yesterday, twenty people will come to-morrow and forty people next week. All this will bring nearer the day when the full 20-storey building will be needed. And when it is needed Simpson's will build it.

Other Structures in the Simpson Merchandising Chain



In addition to the Toronto store of Simpson's, which is now being extended by the erection of the first nine storey unit of a great store that will cover practically two city blocks, this leader among Canadian merchandising organizations operates the additional institutions pictured in the lay-out above.

MEN WHO MANAGE SIMPSON'S STORES ARE CANADIANS

Directorate Comprises Nothing But Residents of Dominion

Directors of Simpson's, Limited are, without exception, Canadian business men and most of them are actively engaged in the business of the company.

The directorate is as follows:

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., chairman of board; chairman of board of directors, the Canadian Bank of Commerce; president, National Trust Company, Limited.

Harris H. Fudger, president; director, National Trust Company, Limited.

Charles L. Burton, vice-president; general manager, The Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

Herbert C. Cox, president, Canada Life Assurance Company; director, The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

William G. Morrow, director, Imperial Life Assurance Company; managing director, Toronto Savings & Loan Company.

James H. Gundy, president, Wood Gundy & Company, Limited; vice-president, St. Maurice Valley Corporation.

David H. Gibson, general manager, The Robert Simpson Eastern, Limited; general manager, The Robert Simpson Western, Limited.

John E. Goldring, comptroller, The Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

J. Ellsworth Flavelle.

Frank Y. McEachren.

Frank Hay, secretary.

Unbroken Dividend Record Shows Strength

The institution that can best serve the public is the institution that is on a sound financial basis.

The Robert Simpson Company has operated at a profit for over 30 years. It has paid dividends on its common shares continuously for 28 years, and on its preferred shares since they were issued in 1912.

Plan World's Record in Completing Building

The new Simpson building will be started early in May and will be partially equipped in time for Christmas shopping. This is almost a world's record in construction and is in keeping with the Simpson method of quick action after a decision is made.

Simpson's have made three world's records in erecting their buildings. One of them was in the construction of their nine-storey Regina building. The Simpson representative got off the train one day with a cheque in his pocket and instructions to get up a suitable building as quickly as possible. He got surveyors busy on a location that day. Just nine weeks later the building was finished and ready to use.

Cannot Stop Trade

One of the problems in constructing the new building is to join it up with the present store without interrupting business. This joining process and rearrangement of equipment involves a great deal of expense.

Two Blocks of Windows

When the new building is finished Simpson's will cover 210 feet on Yonge Street, 105 feet on Bay Street, 333 feet on Richmond and 370 feet on Queen Street. There will be two city blocks of Simpson shop windows on Richmond from Yonge to Bay.

Closed James Street To Show They Owned It

Before Simpson's built over James Street in 1923 they had to close the street for one day in each year in order to establish ownership. The rest of the time it was left open to the public. After James Street was built over the public formed the habit of using the cross aisle in the store from Queen to Richmond instead and this is still a thoroughfare with a heavy traffic.

Aisle Two Blocks Long

When the new building is finished there will be an east and west aisle 583 feet long, the longest shop aisle in the world. There will then be virtually two blocks inside the store. The next longest aisle is in a Cleveland store. It is 501 feet long.

Arcades at Both Ends

One of the beautiful features of the new building will be the arcade stretching across the Bay Street front. To match it a similar arcade will be built across the Yonge Street front from Queen to Richmond.

Simpson Chain of Retail Enterprises Serves Every Part of Great Dominion

The various enterprises in the Simpson chain comprise retail stores, mail order houses and manufacturing plants.

A brief survey of the different enterprises will reveal their relationship to each other.

Simpson's, Limited

Simpson's, Limited, is a holding company incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to own all the outstanding common shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto.

Robert Simpson Company, Limited

The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, through ownership of all the issued shares of The John Murphy Company, Limited, Montreal; The Robert Simpson Western, Limited, Regina; The Robert Simpson Eastern, Limited, Toronto and Halifax; Keens Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, and Thompson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, controls the operations of two of the longest established department stores in Canada, as well as a mail order business extending over the whole Dominion.

The business of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, Toronto, was established in 1872 by the late Robert Simpson. In 1896, The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, was organized by H. H. Fudger and J. W. Flavelle, now Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. C. L. Burton, the general manager of stores, has been associated with The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, since 1912. The business has enjoyed a steady and continuous development for twenty-nine years.

John Murphy Company, Limited

The business of The John Murphy Company, Limited, Montreal, was established in 1867, the present company having been organized in 1904. Since 1905, annual sales have quadrupled.

The mail order business has shown remarkable growth. It has developed from a department in the store to its present position, requiring extensive premises in Toronto, Regina and Halifax.

Mail Order Houses

Robert Simpson Western, Limited, owns a fine building in Regina, Saskatchewan, and operates the mail order business of the company in Western Canada.

Robert Simpson Eastern, Limited, owns modern warehouse buildings in Toronto and Halifax, from which is operated the extensive mail order business of the company in Eastern Canada.

David H. Gibson, a merchandising executive of long experience and recognized ability, is general manager of these two mail order enterprises and is also a director of Simpson's, Limited.

Manufacturing Subsidiaries

Keens Manufacturing Company and Thompson Manufacturing Company, in Toronto, are two factory organizations that manufacture women's clothing, boys' clothing and other merchandise marketed through the stores and mail order organizations.

Extensive Properties Controlled

Properties owned or controlled by constituent companies of Simpsons, Limited in Toronto and Montreal, are among the most valuable real estate holdings in the respective cities in which they operate. Total ground area occupied by the various businesses aggregates 700,000 square feet, of which 650,000 square feet are freehold and 50,000 are leasehold. The main store in Toronto has a floor area of over 13 acres. These figures do not include properties acquired for the new Toronto store.

The properties in Toronto are well located and include all buildings and equipment essential to efficient operation of a modern department store. With frontage on Yonge, Queen, Bay and Richmond Streets, the store proper is in the heart of the established centre of the retail shopping district of Toronto.

The store is commodiously built and embodies the most modern improvements in department store engineering and design. Since 1895, the floor space has more than quadrupled. The new store will give the company one of the world's great stores.

The main store is six storeys high, exclusive of basement and sub-basement. The Queen Street extension, completed in 1924, is eight storeys high and has foundations and steel framing adequate to support an additional four storeys. The building is provided with the most modern system of fire protection, including sprinkler system. The new wing will start with nine storeys.

The Mutual Street property is utilized for mail order, as well as storage, delivery and other essential services. The building, of reinforced concrete and fire-proof construction, is eleven storeys in height and has a total floor space of 384,714 sq. ft.

Ample warehousing facilities are also provided on Front Street, directly opposite the Union Station.

Other Properties in Canada

The properties of The John Murphy Company, Limited, partly freehold and partly leasehold, are located on the north side of St. Catherine Street, between Metcalfe and Mansfield Streets, in the centre of the long-established retail shopping district of Montreal.

The property of The Robert Simpson Western, Limited, Regina, utilized for mail order and retail store, serves the four Western provinces. The building is eight storeys in height, of reinforced concrete and fire-proof construction.

The property of The Robert Simpson Eastern, Limited, Halifax, is utilized for mail order and retail business in Eastern Canada. The building is five storeys in height, of reinforced concrete and fire-proof construction.

Robert Simpson Co. Moves Into Forefront of Store Securities

Growth of Last Several Years is Tribute to Management

SECURITIES SOUND

Preferred and Bonds Rank High in Respective Classes

The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., which is controlled by Simpson's, Ltd., is one of the leading merchandising companies on the North American Continent, and is perhaps the leader in Canada in which there is substantial public investment interest. Although it is not a listed stock, the 6 per cent. preferred of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., is a first-rate investment commanding a good price through dealers in unlisted securities. The chief public investment interest in Simpson's, Ltd., is through the collateral trust bonds. Earnings are substantially in excess of bond interest and sinking-fund requirements and the bonds have assumed a high ranking in their class. Bond interest was earned six times in 1925, seven times in 1927 and virtually eight times in the fiscal year ended February 1, 1928.

Simpson's, Ltd., was organized in 1925 as a holding company, when $5,600,000 of the 6½ per cent. sinking fund collateral trust bonds were sold to the public. The subsidiary company, the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., is the principal operating company and in turn is a holding company for the John Murphy Co., Montreal; Robert Simpson Western, Ltd., Regina; Robert Simpson Eastern, Ltd., Halifax and Toronto; Keens Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto; and Thompson Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

Has Able Board

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., is chairman of the board of Simpson's, Ltd., and is surrounded by able executives experienced in merchandising. H. H. Fudger is president of the company; Charles L. Burton is vice-president and general manager Frank Hay is secretary. The other directors are Herbert C. Cox, J. Harry Gundy, John E. Goldring, William G. Morrow, David H. Gibson, J. Ellsworth Flavelle and Frank Y. McEachren.

The dividend on the common stock of Simpson's, Ltd., was $5 for the year ended February 1, 1928, which was an increase from $4 the year previous and compares with $1.50 paid in 1925, the first year of operation for the parent company. In the last three years total assets of the company have grown from $24,075,285 to $27,055,642 and net earnings after deducting general expenses, bond interest of subsidiaries, depreciation, etc., have grown from $1,933,194 in 1926 to $2,773,857 in 1928. Following is the consolidated balance sheet and income and surplus account for the last two years:

SIMPSON'S LIMITED, & CONSTITUENT COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Years Ending Feb. 1

Assets	1928	1927
Current:		
Cash	$ 59,113	$ 81,293
Accounts receivable, (less reserve)	2,305,837	2,054,140
Pay. in adv.	458,927	480,472
Mdse.	7,923,854	7,428,033
Deferred charges:		
Cat. exp., unexp. ins., etc.	765,716	699,695
Sinking Fund:		
Cash with trustee	4	49
Investments	1,850,885	1,140,482
Fixed:		
Land, bldg., equip.	13,691,306	13,298,354
	$27,055,642	$25,182,518
Liabilities		
Current:		
Accounts payable	$1,360,426	$1,125,688
Res. for taxes, etc.	901,378	797,265
Res. for empl. savings, etc.	421,679	346,920
Accr. dividends	150,250	150,250
Accr. interest	116,696	120,724
Funded Debt:		
6½% bonds, Simpson's Ltd.	5,327,600	5,467,000
Mtgs. of sub. cos.	248,751	260,907
Bds. of sub. cos.	1,882,411	1,967,282
Robt. Simpson Co. Pref. shares	3,350,000	3,350,000
Reserves:		
Misc.	232,764	227,975
Deprec., bldg. and equipment	4,908,591	4,344,915
Capital:		
Com. stock as at Feb. 4, 1925)	5,372,736	5,372,736
Surplus	2,782,360	1,650,856
	$27,055,642	$25,182,518
Working Capital	$7,797,302	$7,503,091

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	Feb. 1 1928	Feb. 2 1927
Net earnings†	$2,773,857	$2,501,788
Less:		
Bond interest	346,797	354,401
Reserve for taxes	231,803	242,050
Reserve for bonuses	362,753	280,000
Net profits	$1,832,504	$1,625,337
Less Appropriations:		
Pf. Div. R. S. Co.	201,000	201,000
Com. Div. R. S. Co.	......	......
Com. Dividends	400,000	300,000
Res. for Com. Div.	*100,000	100,000
Surplus for year	$1,131,504	$1,024,337
Add prev. surplus	1,650,856	626,519
Bal. car. forward	$2,782,360	$1,650,856

† After deducting general expenses, bond interest of subsid., depreciation and reserve for bad debts.

* Payable after Feb. 1.

Times Int. Earned	7.99	7.05

Dividend Record and Earnings on Capital Stock

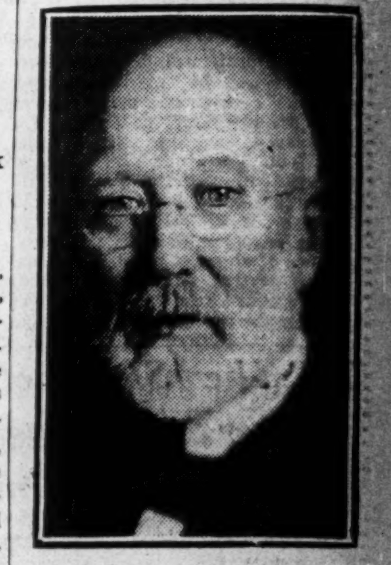
Com. (Simpson's, Ltd.)	1928	1927
Earned	$16.32 sh.	$14.25 sh.
Paid	$5.00	$4.00

Study of the balance sheet shows that the company and its subsidiary are in splendid liquid position, with considerable sums in investments quickly convertible into cash, and it is apparent that the entire expenditure can be met out of present assets without increasing the capital or funded debt obligations.

Including the increase of $710,402 in government bonds and other securities, the total current assets show an increase of $1,414,195 at the end of the last fiscal year, compared with the previous year, and the total of current assets as at February 1, was $12,598,615. There was no liability to the company's bankers for loans or overdrafts and the working capital continued to show an advance, now standing at $7,797,302, compared with $3,503,091 the previous year. The corporate surplus was $2,782,360, which in two years was a growth from $626,519.

Of the $1,895,253 earnings of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., in the year ended February 1, 1928, $201,000 went to pay dividends on the company's preferred stock, which is a charge prior to the earnings payable to Simpson's, Ltd. A total of $904,500 was paid to Simpson's, Ltd., in common dividends and $265,836 was placed in a reserve for bonuses and employees' savings and profit-sharing fund. The total which went into this latter fund from both companies for the year was $362,753.

Chairman



Sir JOSEPH FLAVELLE, Bart., chairman of the board of directors of Simpson's Limited. He is one of Canada's great business leaders and is head of this nation-wide store organization.

OWNERSHIP OF SHARES IN CANADA

Control of Enterprise is With Those Who Manage Business

MANAGER-OWNERS

Purpose of Re-financing in 1925 Was to Enable Executives to Acquire Stock Interest

Robert Simpson Company is a Canadian institution controlled by Canadians. A few years ago there was a rumor that American interests were to acquire the property. This rumor was promptly spiked when plans for the refinancing of the enterprise were made known.

The chief purpose of the refinancing in 1925 was to make it possible for executives in the store, including managers of the different departments and other employees, to acquire stock in the enterprise they served.

In 1912 the first public financing of the company was done when preferred shares were offered and taken up in Great Britain and Canada. There was no change in the financial structure until 1925 when the holding company, Simpson's, Limited, was formed and public issues of securities were made. But control of the company continued to remain in the hands of those who had built up the enterprise.

No Public Financing for Bell Pianos, Ltd.

No public financing is contemplated at present in connection with the purchase of the Bell Piano & Organ Co. of Guelph, by a syndicate headed by John S. Dowling, Brantford manufacturer. The new company will be known as Bell Pianos, Ltd., and a bond issue which will be made to finance the project, is expected to be taken care of privately by Mr. Dowling and those with whom he is associated. Greater activity at the Guelph plant is anticipated.

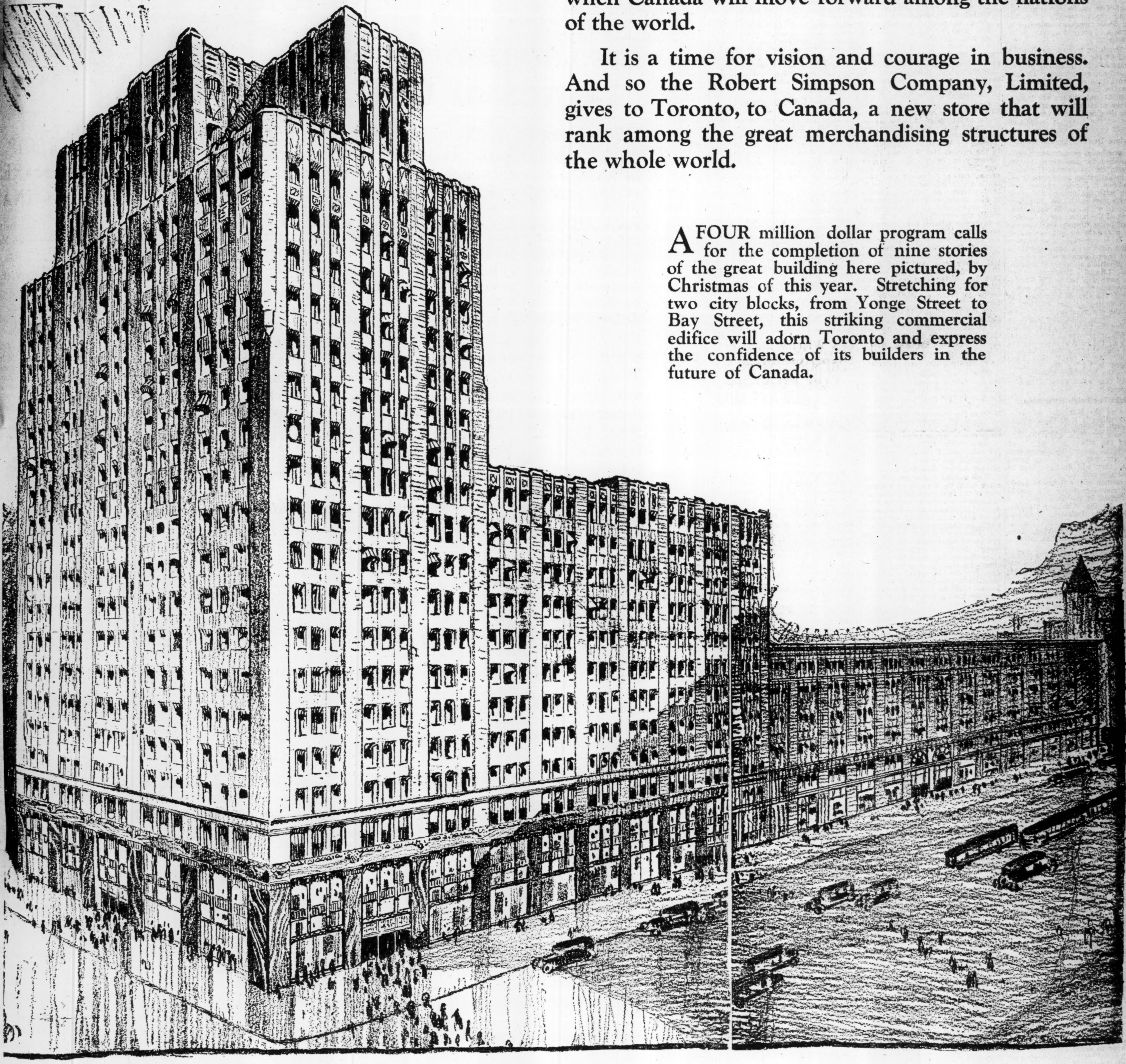
Mr. Dowling is president of the new company and Charles L. Messecar, president of Brantford Cordage Co., is vice-president. Others associated with the enterprise are D. L. Chrysler, William P. Graham, John R. Verity, R. Kenneth Ruddy, Thomas E. Barton, W. Brader, W. J. Freeborn, George Hamilton of Brantford; Sid Saunders, Hamilton and J. D. Malcolm, St. George.

A Greater Simpson Store for the Greater Canada of To-day

CANADA'S prosperity to-day is no flash in the pan. It is the fore-runner of an extended period of good times, of gigantic national development, when Canada will move forward among the nations of the world.

It is a time for vision and courage in business. And so the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, gives to Toronto, to Canada, a new store that will rank among the great merchandising structures of the whole world.

A FOUR million dollar program calls for the completion of nine stories of the great building here pictured, by Christmas of this year. Stretching for two city blocks, from Yonge Street to Bay Street, this striking commercial edifice will adorn Toronto and express the confidence of its builders in the future of Canada.



This is the new store. The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, will build it this year as its contribution to the business development of Toronto and the nation. Nine stories will be completed this year, adjoining and extending from the present store to Bay St. The view above is the elevation as seen from Bay and Richmond Streets. Architects are Chapman and Oxley. Contractors are Jackson Lewis Company. Both are Canadian firms.

Winnipeg Electric Still Has Trouble Over Sisters Site

Progressive M.P.'s Action Endangers Their Application

BUSINESS IN FAVOR

Board of Trade and Industrial Development Board Back Company's Request for Site

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — The power situation in Manitoba has assumed a national aspect. A complicated situation has arisen and unless all the parties in the dispute over the disposition of the Seven Sisters power site retain cool heads and stick to clear thinking the industrial development of Manitoba may be endangered. Developments in the situation have been outlined in the news columns of The Financial Post but may be briefly summarized again.

The Winnipeg Electric Company has applied to the Dominion government for the power site at Seven Sisters Falls, and has indicated a willingness to proceed at once to its development.

The Dominion government has the disposal of the power site, but will not grant it without the approval of the provincial government. The natural resources of the province are still in the hands of the Dominion government, but as they are expected sooner or later to be turned over to the provincial government, the consent of the latter is considered necessary to any action taken.

Province Decided Against Plant

The provincial government originally applied for the Seven Sisters Falls site for its own development. After investigating and securing expert advice it decided against proceeding with the project and made an agreement with the Winnipeg Electric to withdraw its application in favor of the latter, upon consideration of being furnished with power up to a certain quantity at a low rate. It is reported from Ottawa that the province's application has not yet been formally withdrawn.

The Manitoba members at Ottawa, Liberal, Liberal - Progressive and Labor, have objected to the Dominion government granting the power site until the city of Winnipeg has been consulted as to whether it wants the site reserved for its own Hydro. They claim the right to speak for the province, ahead of the right of the provincial government, as long as the natural resources are still in control of the Dominion government. As a result they have succeeded in having the projected lease to the Winnipeg Electric held up until they could consult the city of Winnipeg.

Fight For Public Ownership

Some of the Manitoba members, chief of whom is J. S. Woodsworth, are frankly fighting for public ownership as a principle, while the attitude of the others is simply that they will be guided by the wishes of the city, and if Winnipeg wants the site they will do their best to see that she gets it.

The council of the Board of Trade have declared that the city should not interfere in the development of the site by the Winnipeg Electric. The Manitoba Industrial Development Board, a quasi-public institution organized and supported by the provincial government, has taken a similar position.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has declared for public development of the power site in question, either by the province or by the city.

Say Will Need Power

The city hydro, as an institution, naturally wants all the power it can get. The chief engineer of the hydro, J. S. Sanger, has presented figures to show that if the expected rate of increase in city demand is continued, the hydro will require 200,000 h.p. in eight years, as against the peak of 102,000 h.p. He estimates that within ten years it will be necessary to develop some additional site, unless the city is to turn to steam auxiliaries, with consequent increases in rates, and that within six years some site in addition to the Seven Sisters site should commence to be exploited.

With these varying interests thus lined up the situation is becoming quite complicated, with many possibilities. One fact stands out clearly, that the only immediate development of additional power sites on the Winnipeg River that can take place is by the Winnipeg Electric. No matter how they are urged by the advocates of public ownership, neither the province or the city is in a position to undertake at once large capital expenditures in that direction. The province is out of the question because of the cabinet position already taken and declared, but even more so on account of the realities on which that decision was based. Chief of these is provincial finance, while the small size of the provincial hydro now and its probable limited development has also to be considered. The city cannot proceed for some time, because the vote of the ratepayers is necessary, and the ratepayers are not likely to vote for increased capital expenditure until convinced that it is absolutely necessary. As against either public interest developing Seven Sisters Falls stands the fact that the Winnipeg Electric now have a power plant on the Pinawa channel, which ought to be closed down in order to secure the most economical and efficient development of the Seven Sisters site.

Want Site Reserved

What the public ownership advocates hope to see is a request from the city council to have the city council apply to the Dominion government to have the Seven Sisters site indefinitely reserved for the city hydro, and to leave to the future the question of how the Pinawa power plant shall be taken care of. They are also bringing pressure on the provincial government to have it reverse its attitude, and to demand reservation of the site in question.

The situation of the provincial government appears to present some difficulties. It is, it must be remembered, a farmers' government, and rural Manitoba has a strength in the legislature entirely disproportionate to population. Most of the farmers, it may be assumed, are not nearly so interested in industrial development as the city residents, but the government has taken a great interest in industrial development. In the case of the Manitoba Paper Company, in the case of the Hudson Bay Mining Company, and in the present case of the power site, it has taken action leading toward industrial development, but action which is also described by public ownership enthusiasts as "alienation of public resources." Some of its opponents are believed even now to be considering if the government could not be successfully attacked in the country for undue tenderness to "big interests" and for alliance with the "power trust" and "exploiters." Coincident with such an attack would be a demand for large scale immediate development of the provincial hydro to bring electricity to the farm.

On the other hand, if the provincial government should yield to present pressure and reverse its position, it is left without the provision it has made for securing some power at a low rate for the provincial hydro.

City Hydro Might Reserve Power

Then there are some who favor the city taking a position similar to that of the provincial government in the recent negotiations, that is standing in the way of the lease being given to the Winnipeg Electric until an agreement can be made that the city hydro is to have a considerable block of the power to be developed at Seven Sisters Falls, at an assured low rate. Indeed, that is an outcome that might not be unwelcome to the private power interests.

If all parties to the present situation could be brought into discussion of the fundamentals of the case it might be possible to reach a fairly general agreement as to what ought to be done, and such an agreement ought to strengthen the position of the Winnipeg Electric. In the long run power development of the Winnipeg River can probably most economically be made through a single agency. That cannot be the city, for the ratepayers would not indefinitely vote money, even if the money could be found, for the development of power, most of which after all must be used outside of the city, partly by domestic consumers but largely by industries. The province is in no position to undertake a very large scale development.

The danger in the situation is that through chasing the will o' wisp of public ownership, certain of the groups active in the discussion may get the power situation in the province so tangled up that a cheap and economical supply of energy will be impossible either for industrial or domestic use.

Fanny is Listed But Trading Nil

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops common stock was called for trading on the Toronto stock exchange April 11th, but there were no trades the first day. The asked price was 40 and the bid price 36½.

Substantial blocks of this stock were acquired by Canadians some weeks ago, at from 36 to 44. It is expected that eventually there will be a good market for this stock in Toronto, although those who should know are somewhat vague as to when some activity may be expected.

The company is reported to be increasing its earnings from existing shops, and additional shops are being opened in the Eastern States as rapidly as suitable sites can be found. The company is controlled and managed by the same interests which control and manage Laura Secord shops in Canada.

Winnipeg Electric Officers

At the annual meeting of Winnipeg Electric Company the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president and general manager, A. W. McLimont; vice-president, W. R. Bawlf; secretary, Lawrence Palk; treasurer, J. S. Mackenzie; assistant secretary, S. N. Currie.

ORANGE CRUSH IS NOW LISTED; TRADES AT 25

Company in 1927 Showed Earnings of $1 Per Share on Common

One of the newly listed stocks on the Toronto exchange is the common of Orange Crush, Ltd., first preferred stock of which recently was offered the public through Gairdner & Co. Orange Crush Ltd., manufactures and markets various orange drinks in Canada and the West Indies, including Cuba. Plants are operated at Toronto, Hamilton and London, and licenses, it is understood, are held by affiliated concerns on a profitable basis to the controlling company. Orange Crush also owns 70 per cent. of the stock of Honey-Dew, Ltd. There are numerous Honey-Dew shops in Toronto and these evidently have a wide popularity.

Capitalization of Orange Crush, Ltd., consists of $650,000 of first preferred of $100 par value, 40,000 shares of second preferred of no par value and 186,000 shares of common of no-par value. All of the stock except 106,000 shares of common has been issued. The first preferred, 7 per cent. cumulative, is convertible into common on the basis of four-for-one and the second preferred is convertible into common on the basis of two-for-one. Sufficient common shares are reserved in the treasury to take care of conversions. The first preferred is 7 per cent. cumulative and the second preferred $2 cumulative.

Earns Dollar On Common

Earning for 1927 were equivalent to $1.05 the share on the common stock after depreciation, taxes and dividends on both classes of preferred. Earnings for the current year may depend in some degree on the weather during the summer, but it is said that a degree of stability is achieved through the wide distribution of the company's products. There is no funded debt. The stock changes hands around 25.

Affiliated companies of similar name were not always able to meet dividend requirements, but the predecessor company of this name under the present management was able to operate profitably and it is anticipated that, under the new conditions, there will be continued prosperity. R. B. Lindsey is president of the company, E. H. Lindsey, R. H. Lindsey are vice-presidents. Other directors are N. MacDonald, Henry Wright, James Langskill, J. A. Gairdner, O. A. Doherty, E. C. Lindsay, Toronto; E. D. Martin, Winnipeg, and W. E. Barlow, Havana, Cuba.

THINK CANNERS PFD. DIVIDENDS ALWAYS SURE

Rather Weak Market Said to Account For Slow Moving

Canadian Canners first preferred stock continues to sell at 90 or thereabouts, which gives a yield of better than 6½ per cent. It is expected, however, that this stock eventually will find its way into investment hands, as it seems improbable that the company will ever be faced with the necessity of passing its first preferred dividend.

The old preferred stock, which was eliminated last December, was speculative because the company never showed that it earned dividends. The arrears totalled 23 per cent. at the time of the reorganization. Most of the holders were in the market for speculative reasons and since then there has been a somewhat weak market for the new stock. The former holders have been holding the second preferred and the common.

The second preferred, on which fifteen cents is paid quarterly, has been steady around twenty and the common, into which the second preferred is convertible, has been selling at about two points lower. There is a possibility of substantial buying of the two preferred developing soon. The company is thoroughly sound.

Heavy Outlay on Automobiles

The estimated value of new motor cars purchased by Nova Scotians in 1927, was $8,070,120, as compared with $5,185,420, in 1926.

Attractive Prospectus of Creighton Fairbanks

One of the latest Sudbury Basin issues attracting much favorable attention, is the Creighton-Fairbanks iMnes. This company has an authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares of a value of $1 each. 3,000,000 are vendor stock, and an initial public o%ering of 1,000,000 shares is now being made.

There are two outstanding features to be noted in the company's offer, first the favorable location of the property. The properties owned, optioned or controlled by the company comprise the major part of the area lying between the main Bunker Hill and Sullivan property and Sudbury Basin Mines, with a frontage east and west of more than five miles, and comprising a block of more than 3,800 acres in all.

Secondly the public are assured that 90 per cent. of the proceeds of the issue will go to the treasury of the company, and that on completion of the issue, the sum of $900,000 will be provided for purchase payments and development.

The public are advised of what the company has to offer in a handsome and original prospectus prepared by Wally Laut, of Housser & Laut, advertising specialists. The prospectus contains a geological map of the Sudbury Basin in colors, an aeroplane map of the company's holdings, and photographs of the district.

A nation-wide Mining Service

for the people and mines of CANADA

With dramatic suddenness Canada's mining industry has grown to immense proportions. What were once considered 'waste spaces' have proved to be a treasure trove of precious and useful metals. The future of the industry defies the imagination.

To provide the people of Canada with a service equal to the importance of the industry, we have built a nation-wide organization with its roots in the mines themselves.

To keep you posted on actual conditions as they evolve we maintain an experienced staff of expert mining men known as "field men". These men are constantly delving for facts on mines and prospects. This information is broadcasted to our various offices over direct wires. Every office in our chain is staffed by men who are glad to give you the latest information on any property.

The House of Solloway, Mills & Co. is strictly a commission house and not financially interested in any particular mine or property. Therefore, the information we give you is without bias or prejudice. With the utmost faith in the future of the industry we have built this nation-wide organization to help finance the mines and to serve the people—believing that the industry will in future years render Canada and many of her people both independent and prosperous.

You are invited to make the fullest use of this service which is available without obligation at each of our offices throughout Canada.

Have your name placed on the mailing list to receive FREE our House Journal "News from the Mines"

Bi-monthly we issue a house organ, "News from the Mines". Each issue deals in a comprehensive manner with the progress of the various mines. It is mailed free on request. Write us to have your name placed on the mailing list. Address our nearest office.

SOLLOWAY, MILLS & COMPANY

Members: Standard Stock and Mining Exchange; Calgary Stock Exchange; Vancouver Stock Exchange.

20 Years' Mining Experience—4,500 Miles of Direct Private Wires

HEAD OFFICE—METROPOLITAN BLDG., TORONTO 2.

Branches: 19 King St. East, Toronto; Montreal; Brockville; Ottawa; Hamilton; Buffalo; London; Winnipeg; Calgary; Vancouver

Return of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada February 29th, 1928

Made to the Minister of Finance in conformity with Section 112 of the Bank Act, Chapter 12, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927

Liabilities

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Due to Dominion Government	Advances under Finance Act	Due to Provincial Governments	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits elsewhere	Bals. due to other banks in Canada	Due to Banks in U.K.	Due to Banks elsewhere	Bills Payable	Letters of Credit
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	40,049,710	20,713,230	....	4,377,921	173,157,952	…08,551,432	96,636,050	2,451,101	1,889,665	6,204,214	538,766	12,516,183
Nova Scotia	13,815,315	3,054,609	....	480,696	32,115,406	…28,805,954	33,238,101	2,430,641	103,898	1,582,713	1,204,205	6,949,143
Toronto	7,414,838	1,031,661	3,000,000	586,897	31,953,556	62,321,809	....	1,240,779	276,431	2,960,920	756,787	2,460,376
Provinciale	3,749,538	373,787	1,000,000	295,294	5,545,745	…4,474,522	....	....		28,683	....	26,920
Commerce	21,846,674	6,031,058	5,000,000	3,756,881	122,717,51[illegible]	…3,842,921	39,347,870	1,320,673	2,256,504	15,036,791	105,872	17,746,438
Royal	36,988,211	…,101,360	12,000,000	5,410,954	153,603,35[illegible]	…3,810,499	183,202,959	1,011,274	8,627,166	22,346,401	4,456,236	39,737,802
Dominion	6,825,017	1,415,438	4,500,000	346,235	28,200,49[illegible]	…043,603	2,766,519	1,487,380	957,605	1,636,341	41,278	5,069,601
Standard	6,247,105	905,273	2,500,000	367,444	22,322,09[illegible]	…5,545,143	....	1,054,351	169,913	903,041	....	461,287
Nationale	11,064,049	1,566,468	....	1,191,771	23,836,68[illegible]	2,074,765	1,429,365	2,686	79,772	474,438	....	858,072
Imperial	9,114,345	1,876,268	....	2,960,945	33,630,833	2,337,564	....	1,244,742	20,727	532,436	....	851,706
Weyburn Security	507,590	107,998	....	13,663	1,769,41[illegible]	2,999,003	....	....	....	32,194	....	....
Total	160,622,392	45,178,150	28,000,000	19,788,701	628,853,059	1,477,807,215	356,620,864	12,243,627	14,381,681	51,738,172	7,103,144	86,677,528

NAME OF BANK	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared & unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital paid up	Total Liabilities	Capital authorized	Capital subscribed	% last dividend	Loans to Directors	Average gold and Coin Held	Average Dominion Notes held	Greatest amount notes in Circ
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	1,134,463	906,791	30,916,700	29,916,700	829,960,883	31,175,000	29,916,700	12	3,507,619	31,085,163	57,038,679	42,161,503
Nova Scotia	235,548	3,396	20,000,000	10,000,000	254,019,630	15,000,000	10,000,000	16	1,303,523	9,092,731	7,677,537	14,382,588
Toronto	249,373	151,528	7,000,000	5,000,000	125,404,960	10,000,000	5,000,000	12	2,653,792	346,800	4,582,400	7,930,063
Provinciale	45,406	94,101	1,500,000	4,000,000	51,133,999	5,000,000	4,000,000	9	....	212,287	490,433	3,951,003
Commerce	....	604,897	20,000,000	20,000,000	522,614,103	25,000,000	20,000,000	12	5,279,244	17,367,000	17,051,000	26,723,953
Royal	250,645	914,780	30,000,000	30,000,000	…45,461,647	…0,000,000	30,000,000	12	2,132,800	11,480,524	6,995,141	39,245,864
Dominion	455,790	2,831	8,000,000	6,000,000	135,748,137	1…,000,000	6,000,000	12	1,565,905	2,170,000	3,884,000	7,356,812
Standard	9,561	4,982	2,900,000	4,823,400	93,214,603	5,000,000	4,823,400	12	103,920	400,105	3,102,521	6,305,320
Nationale	....	141,472	5,500,000	5,500,000	143,719,551	1…,000,000	5,500,000	10	179,654	906,898	2,914,263	11,586,514
Imperial	....	4,252	7,500,000	7,000,000	137,073,822	10,000,000	7,000,000	12	74,960	1,030,667	4,519,759	9,723,440
Weyburn Security	....	952	250,000	524,560	6,205,376	1,000,000	655,700	7	51,156	23,384	37,933	572,400
Total	2,380,786	2,829,982	133,566,700	122,764,660	3,150,556,711	162,175,000	122,895,800	.....	16,852,573	74,115,559	108,293,666	169,939,460

Assets

NAME OF BANK	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin	Dominion Notes	Notes of other banks	United States and other foreign currencies	Cheques on other banks	Balances due from banks in Canada	Due from banks U.K.	Due from banks elsewhere	Government securities	Canadian municipal British and foreign securities	Railway and other bonds and stocks	Call loans in Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
*Montreal	30,305,483	5…,459,301	3,182,867	742,579	…4,431,135	51,74[illegible]	80,938	7,563,720	80,532,[illegible]	…22,154	6,427,327	…6,284,640
Nova Scotia	9,163,876	5,889,945	962,174	2,059,654	…0,262,995	…93	…96,965	3,251,396	26,993,51[illegible]	…820,719	12,114,901	5,307,586
Toronto	353,275	6,390,159	456,100	66,021	…,693,360	....	…35,811	2,481,098	12,194,[illegible]	…842,752	8,474,723	2,500,915
Provinciale	225,623	482,545	530,148	67,720	…1,846,322	2,469,22[illegible]	6,165	284,665	6,269,75[illegible]	…182,826	3,721,158	1,889,340
Commerce	9,955,849	13,299,122	1,981,800	1,071,193	…7,852,943	21,563	352,785	19,069,305	56,390,672	…557,876	10,849,316	1,706,282
Royal†	11,519,355	16,268,434	3,274,150	16,083,526	…7,312,982	1,908	1,296,354	28,047,030	93,504,37[illegible]	5,301,049	20,735,802	7,592,377
Dominion	2,187,657	5,313,857	719,330	151,282	5,814,497	....	127,921	1,605,080	14,926,3[illegible]	…377,574	2,216,565	4,875,546
Standard	417,941	3,186,279	437,390	72,346	3,998,253	....	91,358	826,111	10,294,977	3,247,432	3,819,219	…5,857,895
Nationale°	967,072	3,226,004	1,189,765	155,589	4,120,697	761,909	64,060	1,282,590	23,434,732	7,196,847	2,464,998	13,905,171
Imperial	1,049,568	5,502,661	786,134	128,921	6,453,814	609,123	39,488	277,294	16,497,891	7,240,465	122,635	14,052,339
Weyburn Security	23,755	38,235	21,995	2,441	17,368	973,256	....	44,875	782,758	208,473	308,646	....
Total	66,169,454	113,056,542	13,541,853	20,601,272	118,804,366	4,888,823	4,691,845	64,733,164	341,821,673	141,898,167	71,255,290	243,972,091

NAME OF BANK	Call loans elsewhere	Other current loans in Canada	Other current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-current loans	Real estate other than premises	Mortgages on real estate	Bank premises	Letters of Credit	Deposit for note circulation	In central gold reserves	Shares of and loans to controlled companies	Other assets	Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
*Montreal	125,375,708	…573,705	57,543,295	20,612,040	18,319,091	…058,582	666,695	1,130,654	11,550,000	12,516,183	1,463,197	16,000,000	2,542,768	613,615	834,549,451
Nova Scotia	12,182,279	…036,616	23,579,231	886,374	3,700,341	226,876	9,856	99,808	7,171,878	6,949,143	492,539	6,000,000	....	83,781	255,442,548
Toronto	....	2,464,105	....	....	2,290,694	77,742	....	164,587	3,502,372	2,460,376	264,478	3,880,866	....	....	127,994,043
Provinciale	....	…6,774,252	....	....	1,636,079	168,923	524,008	371,428	1,632,606	26,920	200,400	....	....	179,396	51,489,512
Commerce	…1,068,918	…6,837,025	28,036,795	5,529,085	16,320,298	…732,382	2,366,372	1,142,419	11,645,507	17,746,438	1,000,000	11,500,000	2,297,479	283,774	526,615,208
Royal†	…0,191,838	28,837,370	167,864,281	875,917	6,950,414	…230,903	1,922,237	1,363,149	13,776,076	39,737,802	1,300,000	9,400,000	2,286,983	494,595	848,168,914
Dominion	5,859,216	…3,162,284	1,676,611	....	1,277,409	203,100	31,271	38,372	5,504,704	5,069,601	310,000	700,000	....	314,629	136,462,905
Standard	....	…7,071,430	....	....	2,464,010	378,983	332,837	139,671	3,870,582	461,287	250,000	1,500,000	....	110,044	98,828,054
Nationale°	500,000	62,440,578	11,578	3,287,472	4,757,499	181,800	1,014,037	1,063,794	5,381,935	858,072	282,113	6,200,000	....	282,823	145,031,146
Imperial	2,300,000	65,418,312	....	1,010,961	5,921,209	285,539	298,688	639,951	5,958,265	851,706	345,277	2,514,466	....	379,962	139,084,682
Weyburn Security	200,000	2,571,579	100,000	....	16,790	22,167	184,185	173,124	276,624	....	28,358	200,000	....	62,019	6,256,655
Total	237,677,959	1,100,187,256	278,811,791	32,201,849	63,653,834	7,566,997	7,350,186	6,326,957	70,270,549	86,677,528	5,936,362	57,895,332	7,127,230	2,804,638	3,169,923,11[illegible]

**Of this deposit $21,245,333 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

*The business of the bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above statement.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return

†The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of the Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by the Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above return. —Footnote to Royal Bank return

°The assets and liabilities of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, France, same being considered a branch operating as a subsidiary of the Banque Canadienne Nationale are included in above return.—Footnote to Banque Canadienne Nationale return.

Department of Finance, Ottawa, April 4, 1928.

Sherritt Ore Reserves Huge; Montreal Exchange Revamped

CANADIAN MINING NEWS

Regular Weekly Department of The Financial Post

Argonaut Closes Mine; Smelters Tells of Progress

Smelters Undertakes to Produce New Metal On Commercial Scale

Official Figures Show Marked Increase in Production For First Quarter—Zinc Up Nearly 40 Per Cent. —Metal Market Firmer, Says Warren

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is adding a sixth metal to the group of five that represent the chief output of the company. Cadmium is the name of the new metal it has begun to produce on a commercial scale. This metal is used to a certain extent in place of nickel, in automobile parts and also in dyes and paints, as well as in apparatus for children's playgrounds, and for many other purposes.

J. J. Warren, president of the company, in addressing a meeting of the shareholders held at Montreal this week stated the market price of cadmium is 50 to 60 cents a pound, and that present output will range from 1,000 pounds to a ton daily.

In order to take care of an increased production of zinc brought about by improved metallurgical processes, the company has decided to expand its zinc plant by adding 100 tons to its daily capacity. This will bring it up to approximately 375 tons a day.

Smelters production of lead and zinc, its chief metals, for 1928 should surpass 1927 figures by a considerable amount, if those of the first quarter of the present year are to be taken as a criterion of the year's production.

Official figures show there was an increase of close to 40 per cent. in zinc output and nearly 25 per cent. in lead output for the first three months of 1928, as compared with the same quarter of last year. Output of zinc rose from 16,020 tons last year to 22,089 tons this year, a gain of 6,069 tons. The output of lead rose from 34,153 tons to 42,060 tons, a gain of 7,907 tons for 1928 over last year.

In the case of the other metals there was a slight decline in gold and copper. Production of gold was 74,037 ounces as compared with 74,064 last year, while the output of copper was 2,305 tons as compared with 2,617 tons for the first quarter of 1927. The output of silver showed a considerable increase, being up from 1,720,088 ounces to 2,048,029 ounces.

Following up the increase in capacity for lead last year the company has decided to add 100 tons to the daily capacity of zinc production, bringing this up from 275 tons to 375 tons. This indicates that the company is confident of finding increased markets both for lead and for zinc. Further plant extensions will be made to meet the requirements of this higher capacity.

Market Firmer

Referring to the metal market, Mr. Warren stated that this had been about the same during the first quarter of the year as during the close last year, but was ruling somewhat firmer now. There were represented by proxy at the meeting 396,643 shares, or 78 per cent. of the total.

In presenting the directors' report and the annual statements to the shareholders, the president said:

"During the first quarter of the year operations proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily.

"Production was well maintained. It was somewhat in excess of that of the corresponding quarter of 1927.

"The comparative figures are:

"Gold—1927, 7,464 ounces; 1928, 7,437 ounces.

"Silver—1927, 1,720,088 ounces; 1928, 2,048,029 ounces.

"Copper—1927, 2,617 tons; 1928, 2,303 tons.

"Zinc—1927, 16,020 tons; 1928, 22,089 tons.

"Lead—1927, 34,153 tons; 1928, 42,060 tons.

"The lead tonnage in 1928 includes lead shipped as lead bullion.

"There are no unsold metal stocks. Metal prices are about the same as at the close of last year, but they seem to be somewhat firmer.

"There have been no important developments in either company mines or controlled properties since the annual report was issued.

"Excellent progress continues to be made with the installation of the new electric power plant at Bonnington Falls.

Improved Processes

"Owing to improvements in metallurgical processes, particularly applicable to residues from main operations, a greater extraction of the original metal content of the lead-zinc ores has become possible. In order to take care of the resultant increased production of zinc and of further zinc production from other sources, your directors have decided to expand the zinc plant by adding 100 tons to its daily capacity. This will bring it up to approximately 375 tons a day.

"Further plant extensions to apply these processes to the residues will proceed concurrently with the expansion of the zinc plant proper.

"The production of cadmium on a commercial scale has begun."

The five retiring directors were E. W. Beatty, K.C., W. A. Black, S. G. Blaylock, Henry Joseph and F. G. Osler; these gentlemen were all reelected for the ensuing period.

A complete new set of by-laws were presented to the meeting and were duly approved of; it was explained that since the company was first organized many of the by-laws had been altered and amended and new ones added, and the present set of by-laws were a consolidation of the company's present ones.

In answering a question of a shareholder, the president stated that the company's policy of encouraging employee ownership was having a very beneficial effect on the company due to the increased interest which employee shareholders show in the company's affairs.

We suggest the purchase of

Amulet
Wright Hargreaves
Sherritt Gordon
Teck Hughes

Special reports on above sent on request.

KIELY & SMITH

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

C. P. R. Bldg. Toronto

Lake Shore to Jump to 1,000 Tons Daily

Lake Shore will jump its mill capacity to 1,000 tons daily.

This announcement will occasion no surprise. There were those, however, who expected that the next jump would take the mill to 1,500 tons, which is believed to be the ultimate goal.

At 1,000 tons, $15 ore means $15,000 a day, or $450,000 gross monthly.

Additional mining news on page 17 this week.

TALK TEN MILLION CAPITAL FOR NEW PEND OREILLE CO.

Interesting Gossip Going Rounds Regarding New Financing

There is much gossip going the rounds in regard to Pend Oreille, and fireworks in the shares are being freely predicted by interests in close touch with the situation. Some have attributed the recent sharp advance in the common and preferred shares, to buying on the part of Anaconda Copper people who are said to have got hold of some sizeable blocks of stock. Pend Oreille has 1,000,000 common shares and President Larsen and Secretary Jensen are said to hold 600,000 shares between them.

What seems the more likely answer to the market jump is a report that reorganization and refinancing is on tap and that an early announcement is to be expected. Credence in this is lent by the presence in Toronto of President Larsen and others who are interested in the company. It is felt that they are here going over the situation with Consolidated Smelter and other interests, who are said to have been providing the working capital and who will play a big part in the new financing scheme. It is believed that the 400,000 preferred outstanding will be retired and though they have no further claim on the company, it is believed that Pres. Larsen is in favor of the holders of these shares being given certain rights in taking up new common. This will likely be done. What the refinancing plan will be no one seems to know, but there is considerable talk of a new $10,000,000 company with the old shareholders getting five new for one old and certain rights to take up new stock to provide additional working capital. There has been some talk at Vancouver that it will take an expenditure of close to $20,000,000 before the whole operation will be fully developed.

Meanwhile gossip is that President Larson will continue to direct the operations on the property and that one of Montreal's leading financiers will assume the presidency of the new company.

HARKER FINANCED TO CARRY VENTURE TO MILLING STAGE

Company Will Drive to Pick Up Better Grade Cut by Drill

Harker Gold Mines will concentrate on actual development work, all preliminary work having been completed, President Jack Hammel announced at the annual meeting.

The shaft which is down 500 feet, has been dewatered and work will be concentrated on the 250-foot level where a cross-cut will be driven in from the eastern end of the drift to intercept a vein cut by drills 250 feet north of the No. 1 vein, which showed a width of 28 feet, ten feet of which gave values of between $8.50 and $9.

A thorough examination of the property had been made by Mine Manager Quance and E. W. Todd, provincial geologist. The latter will join the Harker staff in June.

Plans for further development call for a thorough study of the formation following which the shaft will be carried down to a depth of 1,000 feet. This will necessitate the installation of a heavier hoist, as the present one will only permit operations to 750 feet.

President Hammell stated that he looked for favorable results before the end of the summer. He said that sufficient supplies were in to last for a year, and that the company was in good shape financially, cash on hand amounting to $386,000. This, he said, would suffice to carry operations on to the stage when a mill would be necessary, but he added he hoped it would not be found necessary to spend more than half of that amount, as there were no complicated metallurgical problems to be faced, and the ore was very amenable to cyanidation.

Questioned about the ore proved, he said that on the 250-foot level they had 200 feet of $8 grade, 8 feet wide, and on the 500-ft. level an ore shoot 60 feet in length of $10 ore, for a width of 6½ feet. On the 125-foot level there is 100 feet of $6.65 grade over five feet.

The balance sheet as at Feb. 29, showed capital assets of $2,830,046 and current assets $424,973. The liabilities are 4,000,000 shares issued and donated working capital of $400,000, and accounts payable, $6,902. Operating and administration for the two months ending Feb. 29 stood at $5,953, while for the period from March 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1927, they amounted to $21,807. The Board of Directors was reelected as follows: J. E. Hammell, A. L. Smith, Robert Fennell, H. E. Patriarche and G. M. Huycke, Secretary-Treasurer.

Seneca-Lebel Company Plans Diamond Drilling

Seneca-Lebel is another Eastern Kirkland operation that is preparing to go ahead with diamond drilling. The property is located north east of the Bidgood-Cambro properties, and is regarded with favor by many for this reason. There are eight claims in the block.

Large expenditures will be made in this section of the camp this year and by the end of the summer a great deal of information about the structure will be available.

DALHOUSIE PRODUCES 250 BBLS.

Imperial Oil's subsidiary, Dalhousie Oil, has its No. 1 well on a single separator, and it shows an average of 250 barrels of crude naphtha.

*Montreal Mining Exchange * * * * * Now on Sounder Basis*

The Montreal Mining Exchange was recently put on a sounder basis. The constructive policies adopted at that time will be followed in the future. In its beginnings the Montreal Mining Exchange left much to be desired, yet in the irregularities of its initial stages history finds an exact parallel in the beginnings of all mining exchanges the world over.

The Montreal Mining Exchange is now on a sound financial basis. A new president, with a long experience in the difficulties encountered in the past by the Standard Exchange, now heads the executive; and he is determined to carry on the bettered policies recently initiated.

The exchange is to be housed in larger and better quarters; the members will have to use the clearing house facilities; the executive is framing a new set of by-laws and is asking a representative of the attorney general's department to sit in with the committee so that trading will be conducted along the best lines possible. In future, the exchange will be able to expel members who do not conduct their businesses along proper lines.

The complete house cleaning activities being pursued by the exchange may well be commended as they can lead to nothing other than an increased public confidence, coupled with a larger participation by investors of Quebec in the great mining future which awaits the Dominion.

How the prestige of the exchange has been increased is evident in the $6,500 price now bid for the seats as compared with only about $800 less than six months ago. It is felt that within a period of weeks only the price will advance to the $10,000 mark.

While all this means that the exchange is definitely committed to policies which are in the best interests of investors, yet it is to be remembered that the speculator in picking mining stocks must, due to the nature of the business, exercise even more care than in choosing his industrial holdings. No mining exchange in the world can see to it that the various companies which are listed have commercially profitable ore underground—but mining exchanges can provide a free and open market for mining stocks, even of a highly speculative character, and at the same time prevent such listings being used solely to sell gambles to investors who may be under the misapprehension that such shares have found their real market level through the laws of supply and demand.

Quebec offers a good market for mining shares—even of the most speculative type. In the exact ratio in which the Montreal Mining Exchange fulfills its obligations to the public will its members benefit by increased trading and by the enhanced price of the seats.

Argonaut Consolidated to Close Huronia Mine

Directors Prompted to Take Step When Geologist Reports Mine Exhausted—Meeting to be Called to Decide Future Policy

Argonaut Consolidated Mines has decided to close down its Huronia property consisting of four claims located north of Larder Lake in the east Kirkland Lake district. The decision follows the report of John A. Reid, retained as geologist to examine the property. Mr. Reid reports that the large body of porphyry underlying the 1,250 foot level was batholithic, and therefore nonproductive of mineralization, and the mine exhausted.

In a statement sent to shareholders it is announced that as soon as such ore that is left of paying value has been milled, operations will be brought to a close, and that as soon as matters connected with the closing down of the mine have been settled, a meeting will be called to render statements of accounts and decide as to the future.

Argonaut Consolidated in addition to its Huronia property owns outright 27 claims in Ontario and eight in Dasserat Township, Que., in addition to substantial liquid assets.

The letter sent out to the shareholders reads in part as follows:

"For the last eight years Argonaut has fought a mighty battle to prove the value of the four claims known as the Huronia property. Results at all times were such as to justify the efforts of those in charge of operations. Recent developments, however, have shattered our hopes.

"At first, and from the very surface, indications were highly promising. At the 200 and 450-foot levels mineralization was remunerative. At the 500-foot level it was rich and plentiful.

Good Mineralization

"Stimulated by such results, your directors proceeded to lower horizons. Mineralization at the 625 and 750-foot levels, however, was not in keeping with the quantities found above. On authoritative advice, and following careful study, it was then decided to explore still deeper, and at the 875-foot level there was found a recurrence of fair mineralization. At the 1,000-foot level values were almost as good as at the first three upper levels. Thus, and anticipating the possibility of still better farther down, it was decided to deepen the mine to 1,125 and 1,250 feet.

"At first good mineralization was found on the 1,125-foot level, but only the first stope opened at that horizon was in true paying ore, and traces only of mineralization occurred at the 1,250-foot level.

"Drills were set at work and explored in all directions, both horizontally and at farther depths, in an endeavor to determine the cause of such bareness. It was then proven, by diamond drilling and trenching, that the dyke of quartz diorite which could be traced from the surface to the 1,250-foot level with an average width of from 70 to 80 feet was turning into an immense mass, extending to 300, and at some places to 600 feet, in width.

Retain Geologist

"Recognizing the unusual character of this discovery, our engineer recommended that the property be examined by a geologist, and John A. Reid, a well-known scientist, was asked to make a report.

"After a painstaking examination, Mr. Reid concluded that the large body of porphyry underlying the 1,250-foot level was batholithic, or, in other words, non-productive of mineralization, and that the mine was exhausted.

"Thereupon we gave immediate instructions to stop all unnecessary expense and to undertake arrangements preliminary to the closing of the mine, in the meantime, only such ore left that was of paying value was allowed to pass through the mill.

Nature's Decision

"The present situation is beyond control. Nature has decided otherwise. It will take a few weeks to settle matters, but no time will be lost in calling a meeting to render a statement of accounts and decide as to the future."

The report of the company's engineer, D. R. Thomas, after setting forth in detail the results of operations, concludes as follows: "The two lower levels have proved very disappointing. A small amount of ore was found on the 1,125-foot level, but none on the 1,250-foot level, with the exception of a small stringer in diamond drill hole No. 63.

"A big mass of intrusive rock appeared on the 1,250-foot level, which cuts out ore bodies in the eastern section of the mine and makes further developments very costly. In view of the adverse geologic and structural conditions encountered in the bottom of the mine, I feel reasonably sure that the mine will never prove profitable, and therefore recommend that operations be suspended and the mine abandoned."

Discovered by Priests

The closing down of the Huronia property marks the passing of one of the earliest mining properties in Ontario. Away back in the eighties, in the early days of the North country, a few French priests found gold near Beaverhouse Lake, north of Lake Temiskaming, and close to the boundary of Quebec. Today the location can best be described as 12 miles east of the Kirkland Lake Camp.

With no capital other than what they were able to get from their friends, these priests tried to develop the mine which they christened La Mine d'Or Huronia. They were handicapped by lack of capital and after a hard battle their interests passed to a party of Frenchmen from Three Rivers, P.Q. These people did some work, but finally the mine was taken over by J. H. Rainville, K.C., a former speaker of the House of Commons, and the present president of Argonaut Consolidated.

Mr. Rainville and his friends had faith in the property and despite numerous handicaps to be faced in those days in the matter of transportation facilities and lack of capital, a splendid plant was erected and an ambitious campaign of development undertaken. The Argonaut Mine itself first came into existence in 1918. Over $18,000 in gold was shipped to the mint up to 1920, and in that year $38,000 was taken out.

MOFFATT-HALL WILL POSTPONE SHAFT SINKING

Arrange to Double Amount of Drilling Originally Contracted For

Shaft sinking on the Moffat-Hall property at Kirkland Lake will be postponed until several other veins known to exist on the property have been drilled. In a statement issued following the recent annual meeting, it is stated that the next drilling will take place on No. 3 vein, known as the "Old Man's Vein," which is exposed on the surface for over 200 feet. This vein shows good mineralization and carries gold values over a width of 12 feet. Good results are expected from the drilling in this section, which is in the central part of the property, and should give a length of over a mile on the vein.

Owing to the very satisfactory results of drilling to date, a contract for double the amount of drilling originally contracted for has been arranged, and it is expected that work will be carried on for a considerable time, as there are several well defined veins yet to explore.

The fact that the railway and a good motor road cross the property adds considerably to its value.

Results to date of the drilling are as follows:

No. 1 hole, which was drilled for over 500 feet, showed 130 feet of the core well mineralized, and carrying gold values. No. 2 hole, which was put down to cut a sulphide dyke 60 feet wide, showed a 90 foot section well mineralized, carrying gold values. One section of this carried values of $150.10 over a width of seven and a half feet. No. 3 hole, under No. 2, at a depth of about 300 feet, gave values of $48.60 over three feet, and $5.40 over five feet. No. 4 hole was lost 300 feet west. No. 5 gave gold values over a wide section, but to date the extension of No. 2 vein has not been cut. It was reported that owing to the depth of snow it is difficult to locate the exact strike of the veins. No. 6 hole will be drilled on "Old Man's Vein."

CROWN NOW READY TO OPEN 5 LEVELS

Crown Reserve has completed its shaft sinking operations to the 1,200 foot level and the cutting of a station there. The hoist is now being converted into a double drum type and as soon as the cage has been fitted up lateral work will be started on five new levels. Simultaneously it is proposed to carry out 1,000 feet of lateral work a month.

Crown Reserve now assumes an important position. On the upper levels there is a large tonnage of fair ore and if a little better values are encountered on the lower levels, with a tonnage equal to that on the horizons above, it will place the operation in a position to become a substantial producer.

Geologists' Reports Show Sherritt Body Immense $200,000,000 to 1,000 ft.

Estimate $206,000 in Ore Per Vertical Foot—Deep Drilling Now Proceeding on East End—Two Shafts Down 100-ft.

J. C. Rogers, consulting geologist of Sherritt Gordon mines, estimates the value of the ore indicated by surface work and diamond drilling at $206,000 per foot of depth. This works out at $206,000,000 for a depth of 1,000 ft.

Mr. Rogers' is the second detailed report made on this property. The first was by Percy Hopkins, geologist, who made an examination for Mond Nickel's subsidiary, Victoria Syndicate. It is quite remarkable how close assays of the two geologists run, when it is remembered that considerable time has elapsed since the Hopkins examination and a great deal more work, especially drilling, has been accomplished in the interval. The figures of the two geologists are:

	Hopkins	Rogers
Tons per vertical ft. ..	9,510	14,792
Value per ton	$13.88	$13.94
Value per vertical ft.	$131,999	$206,200

There has been talk of a shallow blanket deposit on the Sherritt-Gordon. A good deal of this talk is dispelled by recent deep drilling as the report shows that on the west end the ore has straightened up, and where it was planned to cut it at 500 ft. the drills intersected it at 400 ft. It is also announced that deep drilling has started on the east end where the ore is wider and richer It is also announced that the two shafts are down 100 ft. and the plants on both will soon be operating. The directors' statement on the Rogers report follows:

A report prepared by J. C. Rogers, after a comprehensive study of all intersections through the ore-body, including the recent diamond drill results, shows 14,792 tons per vertical foot, having a value of $13.94 per ton. This increases the tonnage reported by Mr. Percy Hopkins last fall from 9,510 tons per foot, and compares with a value per ton of $13.88 reported by Mr. Hopkins.

Drilling results at the West show that the ore-body is dipping somewhat less than was anticipated, the holes which were placed to cut it at five hundred having intersected it at approximately four hundred feet. The value and character of the ore deposit as disclosed by this drilling conform with results shown by shallow drilling and trenches. Drilling at depth on the East zone, which carries greater widths and better values, has recently been started.

Satisfactory progress is being made on the development programme laid out for the year. All equipment and supplies, amounting to over twenty-two hundred tons, have been delivered on the property. Installation of hoists, compressors and auxiliary equipment is nearing completion at the two shafts, and headframes are being erected. Both shafts have been sunk and timbered a distance of approximately 100 feet. It is expected to have the east plant operating at full load early in May, and the west plant about two weeks later. One hundred and fifty men are employed.

Summer in Timmins Area Will See Great Activity

TIMMINS.—Timmins promises to become a busier mining centre this coming Summer than it ever has been before in view of the widespread mining activity and the number of new properties on which development work will be carried out.

At the present time exploration work is being carried on in a number of nearby townships. In Turnbull, Mineral Belt Mining Co. is engaged in diamond drilling with Alexander Globe superintending operations. In his capacity of consulting engineer, Mr. Globe was formerly with the Hollinger Mine. McArthur Gold Mines are also operating under the direction of B.C. Lamble, M.E.

In Jamieson township, the Darling Mining Co. is to carry out operations on the Goldstein-Scobell property, and the Ross Syndicate holdings in Massey have been sampled by the McIntyre-Porcupine engineers.

The De Santis Development Syndicate is reported to be getting continued good results from its property in Turnbull township.

Mudleskotia Mining Co. has taken over the Mulligan Desroches claims in Robb township.

In the Kamiskotia area, in addition to the Hollinger development, work is being carried on by Aconda and the Elgin-Kamiskotia Co.

I. K. Starts to Drift On Frood Ore Body

International Nickel Company is reported to have completed the sinking of its Frood shaft to the required depth and drifting to the ore body has started. Indications are that the first quarter's showing will prove something of a surprise. The rapid progress being made in the development of this famous ore body makes "I.K's" outlook brighter than ever.

ANNOUNCING

DRAPER DOBIE & CO.
LIMITED

DRAPER DOBIE - - - President
(Member, Standard Stock and Mining Exchange)
G. W. BOWCOCK - - Vice-President
E. T. POINTON, C.A. Secretary-Treasurer

HIGH GRADE MINING INVESTMENTS

NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING—TORONTO
Phone—ADelaide 2324

April 1st, 1928.

Mowat & MacGillivray

STOCK BROKERS

New York Stocks, Mining Stocks
Montreal and Toronto Stocks

128 Sparks Street - OTTAWA
*Queen 2800 Private Wires

Branch Offices:—Cornwall, Belleville, Brockville, Pembroke and Hull, Que.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL EXCHANGES

The Radiore Process — Locates — Conductive Sulphide Zones

RADIORE

". . . . out of six (drill hole) intersections four checked your results very closely as to the proper footage in the hole and two did not check very well because little mineralization was picked up in the hole.

"As it is quite possible for a drill hole to go through a lean spot in a mineralized zone, we consider the above results to be approximately 100 per cent. check within the limits of your system as stated by yourselves."

Signed
Ribago Copper Corporation Ltd.
By W. B. GLAZIER, Manager

The above extract from a letter — one of many such in our files — clearly proves the claims made for the Radiore Process.

1. *The Radiore Process will locate electrically conductive zones.*
2. *Electrically conductive zones include zones of conductive sulphide mineralization.*
3. *Occurrences of good electrical conductivity other than sulphides are extremely rare and seldom met with in practice.*

Apply the Radiore Process first — and avoid the cost of haphazard drilling and other blind development work.

Our new book "Radiore Results" is just off the press. A copy is yours for the asking.

THE RADIORE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

MONTREAL Transportation Bldg. | WINNIPEG A. A. Wren Marlborough Hotel | TORONTO 350 Bay Street

"No electrical prospecting method will determine the character or the values of a mineralized area"

GULL-KIRKLAND MINES
Limited
(No Personal Liability)
Property situated in the
KIRKLAND LAKE CAMP
Diamond drilling has given important results.
Write for particulars and summary of engineers' reports.
W. B. CUMMING & COMPANY
Limited
21 King St. East,
TORONTO

Complete Set Picture Post Cards of Marshay Zinc Mines LIMITED
Free upon request.
Consolidated Investments
Limited
Federal Bldg., Toronto
Ad. 7221-2-3

F. J. Crawford & Co.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
Mining Stock Specialists
Send for "The Mining Chronicle"—Published Monthly
11 Jordan Street Adelaide 9461 Toronto

Lennard, Poisson & Waghorn Ltd.
Stock Brokers specializing in B.C. Mining Stocks
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange
517 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES
Latest information contained in our Weekly Market Review. We act as Brokers only.
R. P. CLARK & CO. (Vancouver) LIMITED
with whom are associated
McDonald, Jukes & Graves, Ltd.
823 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Members: VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, Calgary Stock Exchanges; Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Spokane Standard; Montreal Curb, etc.

Instantaneous Service and Execution of orders on:
BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING STOCKS
Bond Dealers in all British Columbia Municipal and Industrial Issues.
BRANSON, BROWN & CO., LTD.
627-8 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. | Central Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
Correspondents of LOGAN & BRYAN.
Members of Vancouver Stock Exchange, Victoria Stock Exchange, B.C. Bond Dealers Association, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

CLINTON GOLD HAS GEOLOGY SIMILAR TO FLIN FLON MINE

Believe This to be Outstanding Discovery in Manitoba Field

The geological conditions at the Clinton Gold Mines, Hole River, Central Manitoba area, are of a nature at present known to exist in but one other point in Manitoba according to W. K. Harding, engineer for the company. He states that what was originally a basic lava has been metamorphosed into soapstone along the footwall of the break, a condition which also exists in the Flin Flon ore body.

Mr. Harding, who recently returned to Winnipeg after a visit to the Clinton property, stated that while the principal development is being carried out on the Clinton claim, one of 41 owned by the company, the Clinton No. 2 break ranked equally in importance with the other, and in his opinion, both are outstanding discoveries in the Central Manitoba area.

The gasoline compressor and other shaft sinking machinery have been placed in position, and will be brought into use as soon as hand sinking work has reached the required depth. Camp accommodation for the crew of 20 miners has been completed, Mr. Harding reports, and supplies placed on the ground for an uninterrupted season's work. D. W. "Whipsaw" McDonald, with practical experience from Quebec to Alaska, is in charge of the Clinton's mining operations.

BUCKINGHAM WILL MAKE INSPECTION

Funds on Hand Will Allow Work on All Properties

Buckingham Mines Ltd. officially announced that it has secured the services of Percy Hopkins, mining engineer and geologist to make a complete examination of its properties in the Sudbury and West Shining Tree districts, and also of its four groups of claims in Northwestern Quebec.

The announcement follows a recent meeting of the directors in Montreal. It is also announced that the company has ample funds in the bank to permit a year's exploration work on each of its properties.

It is proposed to make an inspection of the Sudbury holdings first and carry out drilling operations on a surface showing there from which favorable results are anticipated. A gang of men will be sent to the property to construct camps prior to an active development campaign.

Buckingham is optimistic about its West Shining Tree ground in the light of the good news coming from that district where considerable activity has developed. Some high grade gold was discovered on this property some years ago, but owing to lack of finances, the company was unable at that time to prove up its holdings there.

Aconda Mines Announce Diamond Drilling Results

The latest results obtained by Aconda Mines in diamond drilling being carried out on its Kamiskotia property are announced in the following statement issued by the officers of the company:—

"Hole No. 10 encountered one and a half feet of zinc giving assay values of $3.14.

Drill hole No. 11 encountered four sections of a half foot, one and a quarter feet, three feet, and two feet, giving assay values in gold, copper and zinc of $9.63, $15.30, $13.18 and $5.80 respectively."

As the result of recent developments on the Aconda in Kamiskotia the directors announce that Engineer MacLaren is expected in Ottawa to make a report at a special meeting of the directors.

A new drill compressor has been sent in on the Aconda property, and the directors state that supplies are now in on the ground to last until June. Further important developments are planned for the property.

Ranger-Cadillac Mines is reported to have acquired a block of ground comprising 600 acres adjoining the O'Brien and Cartier-Malartic Mines. Some very promising showings of gold are said to have been found, and it is proposed to begin development work shortly.

Occupies Third Seat

EDWARD S. CUNNINGHAM, who will represent the third seat purchased in the Standard Mining and Stock Exchange by D. S. Paterson & Co.

THOUSANDS GET LICENSES TO ACT AS PROSPECTORS

Northwestern Ontario Leads in Attracting Seekers of Claims

That Ontario will this summer experience the greatest mining activity in its history is indicated by the unparalleled application for renewal of miners' and prospectors' licenses experienced by recording offices in every mining district. The time limit expired on April 10th and the recording offices are reported to have been completely swamped in the last minute rush.

Sudbury would appear to lead the field, and there is every indication that the record figures of 1927 will be surpassed. Up to the end of March more than 1,000 licenses had been renewed in this division alone.

Northwestern Ontario Leads

Last year's figures for the whole province totalled 15,554 claims, as compared to the record year of the Cobalt boom, 1907, when 13,396 claims were recorded. In Sault Ste. Marie, over 200 claims are reported to have been issued a week ago, as compared to 300 issued for all last year.

The recording of claims in the Algoma district is reported to be heavy, and much ground has been staked on the Algoma Central Railway's property, along the north shore of Lake Huron, and in the Michipicoten district as well.

While the Sudbury, Algoma and Thunder Bay districts would appear to lead the field, a great number of claims have also been taken up in the Shebandowan copper-nickel belt, the Sapawe Lake gold district, and the districts of Seine River, Lake of the Woods, Red Lake, and Patricia.

Seven Cars Concentrates Shipped From Whitewater

Whitewater Mines are reported to have shipped seven cars of concentrates from the mine in five days, according to a wire received in Vancouver from W. H. Burgess, managing director. The value it is stated run from $18 to $20 a ton.

It is reported that application has been made to list White Water, along with Cork Province and Lucky Jim on the Toronto Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Stadacona Rouyn Will Follow Up Radiore Survey

Stadacona Rouyn will inaugurate a diamond drilling campaign on its block No. 2 in the Clericy, Que., area some time in May. This will serve to test out conditions revealed by a Radiore survey.

Results obtained in the drilling of block No. 8 have not proved as favorable as anticipated as the mineralized zone encountered disclosed massive iron sulphides with low values in gold. The zone was encountered at a depth of 100 feet, and the drill continued in this for a distance of nearly 100 feet.

Stadacona is not confining its efforts to the Clericy field but has followed the example of Clericy Consolidated and taken up land in the Sudbury Basin district at the west end of Vermillion Lake.

ANTIMONY MINES ARE SCATTERED ACROSS COUNTRY

Revived Interest May Lead to Resumption of Many Operations

A revived interest in the production of antimony in Canada has attracted attention to deposits of this mineral discovered in different parts of the Dominion. Antimony ores are known to occur in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. In fact production of antimony in Canada was recorded as far back as 1886, but declining prices have up to a comparatively recent date, rendered the mining of this mineral unprofitable. There are indications that this state of conditions is to change and already several old mines have resumed operations after remaining idle for many years.

In New Brunswick

The Lake George Antimony Mines situated in York County, New Brunswick, is the most important deposit in that province and is now controlled by the Canadian International Corporation of Montreal. It is the intention of the Canadian International to incorporate an operating company to be known as the "Antimony Smelting and Refining Company." No crude ore will be shipped and the company will devote its energies to the production of antimony regulus. The Lake George ore is stibnite, but native antimony is also found. Production from 1907 to 1922, according to the records of the Dominion Department of Mines, reached a little over 2,200 tons of ore.

In Nova Scotia, antimonial-gold deposits have been operated at West Gore, Hants County, first in 1884, in what was then known as the Rawdon Mine, later called the West Gore Property. Operations were carried on intermittently for several years.

A concentrator was completed in 1908, but operated only for a short time. The company was last operated in 1915 and 1916. The ore shipped ran 15 to 20 per cent. of metallic antimony and contained from two to three ounces of gold per ton. The concentrates products contained on the average about 40 per cent. of metallic antimony. About 4,000 tons of ore, 2,200 tons of concentrates have been shipped to date. Some surface prospecting was carried on in the neighborhood of the West Gore during 1917.

In the Yukon

In Yukon territory antimonial-silver ores occur on Carbon Hill, near the Wheaton River, Wheaton District. While small quantities of sorted ore have been shipped, concentration would be necessary if any considerable production was attempted. On the Fleming property values as high as 50 per cent. metallic antimony have been obtained, with silver averaging from 15 to 20 ounces per ton.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has made provision for the recovery of antimony as a by-product from the silver refinery of their plant at Trail, B.C. This operation is still in the experimental stage, but a small production of refined antimony may be expected in the near future. Antimony is also recovered in small quantities from the silver-lead-bismuth bullion obtained by Smelters treating silver-colbalt ores. During 1926, there were 1,596 pounds of antimony valued at $281 contained in much bullion exported for further treatment.

FORM COMPANY, START OPERATING CHAMPION MINE

On Completion of Present Financing, Company Will Have $300,000

The Champion Mine, situated in the Township of Haycock, Kenora Mining District, eight and a half miles east of Kenora and half a mile south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, formerly operated by Champion Gold Mines, has been taken over by a new company called Ontario Champion Mines. The head office of the new company, which has been incorporated under a provincial charter, is located at Toronto.

It is capitalized for $1,500,000 shares having a par value of $1.00. One million shares are unissued.

Records show that from 1,535 tons of ore broken in the development of the property by a shaft 220 feet deep, with about 250 feet of drifting at two levels, and shipped to local customs mills for treatment at Kenora (then Rat Portage) and Keewatin, $29,166 in gold was recovered and sent to the mint.

From 133 tons milled in a small test mill installed by Champion Gold Mines Limited at the mine, $2,187.09 was extracted. In all there has been milled from the Champion mine 1,668 tons for a production of $31,351.09 in bullion.

The extraction was under 70 per cent. as only a part of the "free gold" was recoverable by amalgamation which was the only treatment.

The gold saved was at the rate of $18.80 per ton which would have been increased to over $25.00 per ton if modern treatment with a recovery of 95 per cent. of assay value could have been applied.

Geological conditions at the Champion very closely parallel those at Kirkland Lake and have attracted the favorable comment of many mining geologists who have examined the property. The ore, as at the mines at Kirkland Lake, is a red porphyry with quartz replacements.

From an operating standpoint the possession of a water power concession eight miles from the mine which will develop a minimum of 1,200 h.p., is a favorable feature.

Competent engineers report that power can be put on the switchboard at the mine at under $20.00 per h.p. per annum.

The property is well equipped with camps for 40 men with gravity supply of water from a lake on the property.

Mining machinery comprises two 50 h.p. boilers, Allis-Chalmers compressor, Bacon duplex hoist, drill sharpening machine, electric light plant with drills, steel, cars, buckets and a full outfit of mining tools.

On completion of present financing there will be a development of $300,000 in cash in the treasury as well as an ample reserve of stock to provide funds for the development of the water power and the erection of a mill as and when needed.

GRANBY DECLARES $1.25 DIVIDEND

Company One of Oldest and Biggest B. C. Dividend Payers

A dividend of $1.25 a share on the company's 432,262 share of common stock has been announced by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. This is the quarterly dividend and means a distribution of $530,322. This makes a total disbursement to date of $11,558,366.

In spite of last year's falling prices of copper, Granby, by skillful mining methods, earned nearly $7 a share, and it is believed regular dividends that were suspended for a time will now be in order again.

Granby, one of the oldest and biggest payers in British Columbia, is at Anyox, B.C.

Report Dome Will Enter Western Canadian Field

The report is current here that Dome Mines has taken up properties in Northwestern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It is known that Alexander Fasken, Dome's secretary, was at one time interested in the Sherritt-Gordon property and he is credited with having induced his company to take up ground in this section.

Whether there is anything to the report or not will doubtlessly be settled at the general meeting of Dome shareholders, who meet in Toronto next Friday.

Record Number of Claims Staked in Manitoba Area

A record number of mining claims were staked and reported in Manitoba during the past 12 months, surpassing by a large margin all previous mining records in the history of the province. It is estimated that the total number of claims recorded surpasses 3,000. Of this number 1,552 claims were recorded by the Dominion Mining Office, and information from The Pas indicates there were about 1,000 locations taken up there.

Only 1,086 claims were registered in the central Manitoba mining area during the year 1926-1927, falling short of the figure for the year just passed by nearly 500 claims. There are hundreds of prospectors awaiting the break-up in the Northern Manitoba rivers, which will enable them to use the water routes to the Northern areas.

Mammoth Metals Plan Work at Michipicoten

Mammoth Metals Corporation is the name of a new mining company incorporated to develop a group of mining claims in the Michipicoten district. The block comprises 1,600 acres adjoining the Algoma Steel Corporation's property.

"Mining — The Industrial Balance Wheel of Canada"

H. P. BELLINGHAM & COMPANY

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

23 Melinda Street
Toronto 2.

Elgin 5334

Behind "Bellingham Service" is an experience of 22 years in mining, including 12 years of active management with one of Ontario's largest dividend-paying mines.

Consult With Specialists

Prudence demands that every man shall have a competent source of information upon which he may rely in matters pertaining to his investments.

This is especially true as regards Mining Stocks, as to compensate for the extraordinary profits that do accrue from such shares, there are also hazards—thus vigilance and knowledge are essential, if great success is to be achieved.

We specialize in rendering complete reports and forcefully stating our opinion on the relative merits of shares of Canadian Mines, and we place the service of our Statistical Department at your disposal.

Correspondence Invited

RUGGLES & RUSE Limited

Telephones—ADelaide 9411-2-3-4-5

8-10 King St. West Toronto 1

F. G. OKE & CO.

Mining Stock Brokers

LONDON ST. THOMAS KITCHENER BARRIE
ORILLIA WINDSOR LINDSAY PETERBORO

Head Office:
OKE BUILDING 304 BAY ST.
TORONTO

Homer L. Gibson & Co.

Canadian Mining Securities

Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto

TIMMINS BELLEVILLE COBALT
KIRKLAND LAKE ROUYN NORTH BAY
SUDBURY UPTOWN OFFICE 18 BLOOR ST. W. TORONTO

Private Wires to All Offices.

62 FRONT STREET WEST
TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

25 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

SCHLUMBERGER

Electrical Prospecting Methods

16 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD
TWO INDEPENDENT OPERATING METHODS
ORE EXPLORATION AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES
REFERENCES AND FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

57 Out To-Day 57

Our latest bulletin, "Canadian Mining Truths," —out today—gives a brief, interesting and reliable report on the following 57 mining companies.

Abana	Gold Hill	Millcrest
Aconda	Granada	Newbec
Amulet	Halliwell	Noranda
Area	Harvie Exploration	Parmac Porcupine
Argonaut	Hilltop	Pawnee Kirkland
Arno	Hollinger	Potter Doal
Astoria Rouyn	Howey	Pioneer
Barry Hollinger	Hunton Kirkland	Rubec
Bidgood	International Nick.	Ribago
Capital Rouyn	Jay Copper	Sherritt Gordon
Cartier Malartic	Keeley	Stadacona
Central Manitoba	Kirk. Lake Gold	Sudbury Basin
Clericy Mines	Kirkland Premier	Teck Hughes
Columbus Kirkland	Laval Quebec	Thompson Cadillac
Cons. West Dome	Lebel Oro	Tough Oakes
Corona	Macassa	Towagmac
Crown Reserve	Malartic	Treadwell Yukon
Dome Mines	McDougall	Walsh Katrine
Federal Kirkland	McIntyre	Wright Hargreaves

If you are interested in Canadian mining, you absolutely need this service. It comes to you FREE, twice a month. Use the coupon or apply direct to any of our offices.

ATWELL & COMPANY

"The House of Service"

Members Montreal Mining Exchange

TWO OFFICES IN MONTREAL

Ground Floor 190 St. James Street — Ground Floor 325 Phillips Square

Branches

Quebec—Halifax—Ottawa—Sydney—Charlottetown

Messrs. Atwell & Company,
190 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Please send me your Bulletin, "Canadian Mining Truths," and oblige.

Name ....

Address ....

Town or City ....

Province or State ....

57 57

Arthur E. Moysey & Co. LIMITED

FOUNDED 1904

Specialists in High Grade Mining Securities

242 Bay St. TORONTO — 118 St. James St. MONTREAL

Other offices connected by Private Wire located at

NEW YORK	MONTREAL	COBALT
ROCHESTER	ROUYN, P.Q.	TIMMINS
OTTAWA	KIRKLAND LAKE	SO. PORCUPINE
WINDSOR	ANSONVILLE	SUDBURY
LONDON	NEW LISKEARD	NORTH BAY
KINGSTON	SCHUMACHER	NORANDA
	ENGLEHART	

Your orders as well as your inquiries, are invited, and will receive prompt, accurate, personal attention.

WRITE OR TELEPHONE OUR NEAREST OFFICE

OMO

INVESTMENT COMPANY

326 LINDELLE BUILDING
SPOKANE-WASHINGTON

$10.00 UNITS

With Option to Purchase 1000 Shares

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY

(You are under no obligation to purchase)

We have a mine with high grade shipping ore. How can we afford to sell an interest for $10.00. Space does not permit of explanation.

Write in for full particulars and Government Engineers' Reports

TEN DOLLAR OPTIONS ARE POPULAR IN THE COEUR D'ALENE MINING DISTRICT

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR
NO PROMOTION STOCK

Write in today — Do not delay

UNITS ARE SELLING FAST

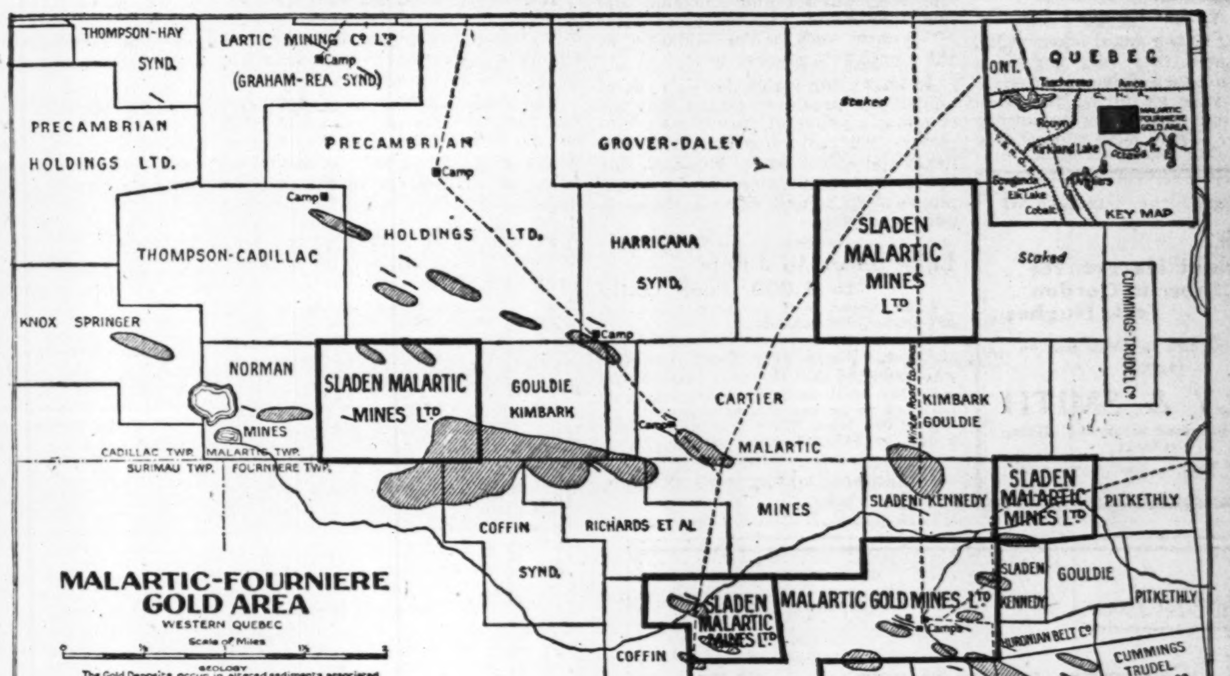
Property located Ainsworth Mining Division, Duncan River and Howser Lake, British Columbia.

As the twenty-five cent issue of this stock has now been completely allotted, this advertisement is appearing as a matter of record only! An additional one hundred thousand shares will shortly be issued at thirty cents per share, reservation for which may now be placed.

Sladen Malartic Mines Limited

Capital: 3,500,000 shares of one dollar par value
2,000,000 shares in the treasury

MALARTIC HAS MADE GOOD



NOW SLADEN MALARTIC

The properties of Sladen Malartic Mines represent the personal holdings of St. Barb Sladen, who with Hal Kennedy discovered and proved up the ore bodies now being developed by Malartic Mines Ltd. Mr. Sladen will act as managing director of the new company. A strong board of directors, an ample treasury, and a large scale development campaign under Mr. Sladen's personal supervision can be definitely announced. Application to list the issue will be made at an early date.

We recommend the immediate purchase of this stock and offer 100,000 Shares at 25 cents

Subsequent offerings of similar amounts will be made at 30 and 35 cents respectively.

The present offering is restricted to the first 100,000 shares. Stock will be allotted strictly in order of applications.

Private Wire Connections to New York, Toronto, Montreal and all branches.

Mowat & MacGillivray

STOCKS-BONDS-MINES

128 SPARKS STREET
OTTAWA : CANADA

Branches: Belleville, Brockville, Pembroke, Cornwall, Hull, Que.

EASTERN BUYERS NOW ATTRACTED BY B.C. MINES

Begin to Appreciate Importance of Province's Mineral Deposits

126 MINES SHIP ORE

Province is Amongst World Leaders in Production of Zinc, Lead and Copper

The opportunities afforded by the development of British Columbia's mines have attracted the attention of investors in Eastern Canada, and in consequence trading in B. C. mining stocks is daily becoming more popular. This is but to be expected when the very important part British Columbia plays in Canada's mining development is considered. There are 126 mines shipping ore in that province at the present time, and the number is steadily growing. British Columbia is the world's third largest producer of zinc and fourth of lead. The province leads all Canada in the production of silver, and ranks second as a gold producer. In the production of copper, lead and zinc, British Columbia leads every province in the Dominion. 94 per cent. of Canada's output of lead, and 67 per cent. of her copper, is produced by the Pacific coast province.

The increasing attention Toronto and Montreal are giving B. C. mining stocks has served to boost trading in British Columbia itself. Thus in January, 13,030,393 shares worth $5,145,483 were sold on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. In February this was increased to 24,292,428 shares valued at $5,513,216. The latter figure exceeded all sales records for one month, and the prices paid for these shares, by the investing public, raised the aggregate value of the issues of which they were a part from $66,000,000 to $95,000,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

Week Ending April 10

	Par Val.	Div. Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Apr. 10	Sales for wk.	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low
[illegible]	1	....	....	3.10	2.60	3.00	99300	4.90	.20	3.95	1.75
[illegible]	1	....	....	31	25	27	252300	45	14½	47	22¼
[illegible]	1	....	....	1.62	1.56	1.62	10095	1.36	1.00	1.62	1.25
[illegible]	1	....	....	2⅛	2	2	12500	5¼	2	3	2
[illegible]	.	....	....	40	32	39¼	130033	50	24½	44	24
[illegible]	1	....	....	3.53	3.25	3.35	60187	7.10	.85	5.20	3.00
[illegible]	1	....	....	6¼	5	5½	21200	10	1	9	4½
[illegible]	1	....	....	.17¼	.15¼	.17	29250	1.95	.23	.32	.15
Argo Con.	1	....	....	18	12	13½	407350	59	25	34	12
[illegible]	.	....	....	19	15½	18½	35250	....	....	37	15½
[illegible]	1	....	....	4¼	3½	3½	27500	7	2	4¼	2¼
[illegible]	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.25	1.15	1.23	.49
[illegible]	.	....	....	20	20	20	500	....	....	20	20
[illegible]	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	6	9	5
[illegible]	1	....	....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	19000	5½	1	3½	2
Barry Holl.	1	....	....	1.50	1.28	1.40	745950	1.50	.25	1.50	.73
[illegible]	.	....	....	27½	26	27	48650	....	....	35	22
Beaver	1	....	....	1.63	1.59	1.60	8890	2.75	.59½	2.25	1.51
[illegible]	.	....	....	48	45	46	58850	52	19	54	34
[illegible]	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	23½	3	3½	2¼
[illegible]	1	....	....	1.10	.94	1.06	165555	1.83	.5	1.60	.61
Big Horn	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	34
[illegible]	None	....	....	3	2½	3	19100	27	3	5	2½
Big Missouri	.	....	....	75	68	74	111650	....	....	90	50
B. C. Devel.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.32	1.12	2.00	1.32
Buckingham	1	....	....	7¼	6¼	7	124650	9½	3	8⅛	4½
Cantre	.	....	....	40	40	40	2000	58	55	55	29
Cas. Lorraine	1	....	....	13	12	12	2100	12	10	18½	11
Capitol S.	1	....	....	13	13	13	3000	34	14	18½	13
Capitol R.	1	....	....	14¾	14	14¾	167050	54½	10	18	12
Castle Tre.	1	....	....	.62	.60	.61	11100	1.27	.61	.81½	.55
Cen. Man.	1	....	....	1.50	1.38	1.39	25335	2.30	1.07	1.95	1.27
Chaput H.	1	....	....	12¼	10½	11	24500	30	4⅝	18	8⅛
[illegible]	.	....	....	28	24	24	62050	31½	31	36	16
Clifton	1	....	....	2	1⅝	2	10000	3½	½	2	1
Coast Copper	5	....	....	44¼	40	41½	1580	43¼	9¼	60	36
Col. Kirk.	1	....	....	4	3¼	3½	35800	16	1½	9½	3
Coniagas	5	....	....	5.25	5.00	5.25	800	5.05	3.20	5.25	4.65
Coniaurum	5	....	....	5.00	4.95	5.00	400	5.78	2.80	5.50	4.10
Con. Smelter	25	10+40	4.62	276	270	270	1400	274½	215	289½	251
Copper Hill	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	68	36	46	44
Crown	1	....	....	9½	7½	9½	68200	37	10	16	7
[illegible]	1	....	....	58	51½	57	71983	80	39	70	39
[illegible]	.	....	....	46	43	43½	....	....	....	47	39
[illegible]	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	20	20	20
Dome Mines	None	$1	9.30	10.80	10.45	10.75	3104	14.60	6.85	13.35	10.35
Dom. Kirk.	1	....	....	2½	2	2	12000	12½	1½	6½	2
Dom. Rouyn	1	....	....	13	10	10	8200	56½	17½	22	10
[illegible]	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.48	.35	.72	.40
[illegible]	1	....	....	8	7	7	20150	21	19¼	12½	7
Dunkin	.	....	....	39	37	38	6300	....	....	55	33
[illegible]	1	....	....	10¼	10¼	10¼	500	79½	9	10¼	10¼
[illegible]	1	....	....	2½	2	2	2500	5½	1¼	3	1½
Federal Kirk.	1	....	....	65½	63	65	12700	78	40	77	60
[illegible]	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	30½	5	10	4
Goldale	1	....	....	32½	30	32¼	44200	57½	20	44	30
Gold Hill	1	....	....	23	20	20½	174300	54	22	38½	20
Gold Reef	1	....	....	1¼	1½	1½	4000	2½	1½	2	1
Goodfish	.	....	....	52	50	50	28250	....	....	78	41½
Granada R.	1	....	....	24	20	23	46350	41	14½	35½	20
Grover Daley	1	....	....	9⅜	9	9½	20000	37	8	15	7
Grandview	.	....	....	68	62½	62½	....	....	....	87	59½
Graham Bous.	.	....	....	32	30	32	1500	....	....	32	30
Harker	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	41
Harvie Exp.	None	....	....	.40	.35	.40	550	2.40	.50	.85	.35
Hecla	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.30	.95
Hillcrest, c.	100	6	9.23	....	....	....	....	65	50	65	65
Hillcrest, p.	100	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	90	81½	90	85
Hilltop	1	....	....	17	15	15	11400	25	6½	23½	12
Hollinger	5	26	7.70	17.00	16.70	16.85	3480	22.65	16.40	18.10	16.50
Howey Gold	1	....	....	1.23	1.05	1.20	409545	1.78	.42	1.91	1.05
Hudson	None	....	....	18.00	16.90	16.90	9568	....	....	23.25	16.60
Indian	1	....	....	10	9	9	1259	12	4	15	5
Int. Nickel	25	$2	2.23	94	88¼	89½	31126	90¼	38	100	73¾
Jackson M.	1	....	....	79	75	75½	27000	86	36	86	65
Keeley	1	8	13.30	.63	.60	.60	6510	1.66	.69	.72	.53
[illegible]	1	....	....	3¼	2½	2½	4150	13½	2	5	2½
[illegible]	1	....	....	15¼	15	15½	39550	35½	10	26	15
Kirk. Lake	1	....	....	2.04	1.96	2.01	71940	3.06	.82	2.75	1.50
Lake Flor.	20c.	....	....	32	26	32	84800	31	22	47	26
[illegible] Prem.	.	....	....	40	30	30	15500	....	....	40	30
La Rose	1	....	....	5	5	5	3500	12	3	7	4
Lake Shore	1	40+10	2.08	24.25	24.00	24.00	3070	28.20	15.40	27.70	21.15
[illegible] Ore	1	....	....	41	38	40	11700	66	30	59	26
[illegible]	1	....	....	18½	15	18¼	83300	59	19½	28	15
Lorrain C.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3¼	1	1⅛	½
Lorrain T.L.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	52	30	30
Lucky Jim	10c.	....	....	43	40	42	7000	....	....	44	33
Mandy	.	....	....	3.20	3.00	3.00	47520	....	....	3.50	3.00
Macassa	1	....	....	42	39	41	19450	69	18	55½	37½
Malartic	1	....	....	1.27	1.22	1.25	149200	78	23½	1.50	.70
Marriott	1	....	....	23½	22	23½	6200	45	35	46	21
McDougall	1	....	....	59	55½	56	30900	90	24	74½	45
McKinley	1	....	....	18	17	17½	4225	25½	11	20	16
McIntyre	5	20	3.77	26.75	26.50	26.50	1620	29.00	24.00	29.00	25.90
Mentor	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	12	13	13
Millcrest	1	....	....	6	5½	5½	25800	15	2	12	5½
Mining Corp.	5	25c.	....	3.55	3.30	3.30	10505	5.05	2.90	5.50	3.30
Meneta	1	....	....	9¼	9½	9½	2000	15½	8¼	12	5
Montreal R.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	10	16	6
Mint Ore	1	....	....	31½	30	30	15100	....	....	38¼	25
Mond Nickel	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46½	31
[illegible]	1	....	....	55	50	51	12900	....	....	70	35
Murphy	1	....	....	39½	35	39½	6000	....	....	49¼	31
Menelk	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	15
Moffatt	.	....	....	35½	30	30	135500	....	....	35½	30
Newbec	1	....	....	.44	.32	.38	107500	1.20	.62½	.66	.32
Night Hawk	1	....	....	7	6	6½	22000	10½	4	10	5½
Nipissing	5	6	6.81	4.60	4.30	4.40	3985	10.30	5.25	6.00	4.30
Noranda	None	....	....	17.65	17.00	17.55	15973	25.80	19.95	23.85	17.00
Nat. P. & D.	.	....	....	6.00	5.00	6.00	8255	....	....	15.75	5.00
Ophir	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4⅝	¼	3	1½
Osisko	.	....	....	38	38	38	100	....	....	64	37
Pioneer	1	....	....	.63	.60	.60	35310	1.18	.45	.68	.48
Picard	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	50
Pawnee Kirk.	1	....	....	51¼	50	50	10600	78	54	80	40
P. L. Cobalt	1	....	....	23	21½	22	24850	18	2	24¼	6
Porc. Crown	1	....	....	4½	4½	4½	5200	11	3	8	3
Porter Idaho		....	....	72½	68	71	....	....	....	88	68
Premier Gold	1	32c.	14.22	2.70	2.20	2.25	86460	2.50	1.86	3.50	2.15
Preston	1	....	....	3	3	3	1000	7	3	5	3
Pend Ore	1	....	....	22.25	20.00	20.75	40355	....	....	25.50	8.00
Pend pref.	.	....	....	1.40	1.30	1.30	2300	....	....	1.40	1.15
Potter Doal	None	....	....	16	15	15½	53600	65	10½	22	14½
Ribago	1	....	....	12½	10¼	12	91800	87	13	25	8½
Rouyn G.	1	....	....	2	2	2	1000	4	2½	3½	1½
Rouyn, Que.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1⅛	1½	1½
Rubec	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.65	.80	.80	.35
Realty & M.	None	....	....	35½	30	35	70250	38	15	35½	9½
R. Montbray	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	29
Ruth Hope	.	....	....	61	58	61	....	....	....	63	58
San Antonio	None	....	....	40	37	38	46125	57	30	54½	35
Siscoe	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	12	57	15
South Keora	1	....	....	8½	8½	8½	500	64½	4½	17¾	6
Stadacona	None	....	....	14½	12	14½	60150	55	13	21½	12
St. Anthony	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	16	42	33
Sudbury M.	1	....	....	17	14	14¼	7500	....	....	33½	14
Sylvanite	1	....	....	3.25	3.15	3.15	3100	4.80	2.60	3.90	3.15
Sherritt G.	1	....	....	7.50	7.15	7.40	43543	....	....	8.00	5.90
Sud. Basin	None	....	....	10.30	9.75	10.20	63135	....	....	12.00	8.40
Sunloch	1	....	....	3.80	3.40	3.75	2260	....	....	6.50	3.00
Sud. Contact	1	....	....	46¼	45	45	40925	....	....	50	34
Teck Hughes	1	10+5	....	9.12	8.60	9.07	40037	....	....	10.80	8.20
Telluride	1	....	....	42	42	42	1100	38	35	42	37½
Tough Oakes	1	....	....	58½	53	55	92350	82	25	79	51
Towagmac	1	....	....	3.05	2.90	2.90	5260	5.75	2.85	4.10	2.80
Timiskaming	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	4	10¼	6
Treadwell Y.	1	....	....	26.00	25.00	25.50	1735	26.75	18.50	32.00	24.75
Thom. Cad.	.	....	....	1.06	1.04	1.06	1200	....	....	1.06	57½
Thomp. Krist	1	....	....	1½	1½	1½	500	2	½	1½	1
Vickers	1	....	....	.70	.70	.70	200	1.52	.25	1.25	.60
Vipond	1	....	....	.75	.65¼	.69½	52955	1.74	.47	.99	.46
Wakenda	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	1	15½	6
West D. Lake	1	....	....	10⅝	10	10½	24691	20	8	17½	10
Whitewater		....	....	2.75	2.65	2.75	....	....	....	2.85	2.55
Wiltsey C.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	50	56	43½
Wright Hgr.	None	20c.	4.25	4.75	4.55	4.70	24170	8.45	5.50	6.80	4.00
Windfall R.	None	....	....	19	15	19	29800	31	19¼	25	11½

CALGARY OIL STOCKS

	Par Val.	Div. Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Apr. 10	Sales for wk.	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low
Advance	•	....	....	29	29	29	75	....	....	30	29
Alta. Pac.	•	....	....	37	35	36	2502	....	....	39	30
Black Dia.	•	....	....	18	18	18	110	....	....	18	18
Brit. Dom.	•	....	....	31	27	27	1559	....	....	31	25
Dalhousie	•	....	....	3.03	2.62	2.92	10686	....	....	3.20	2.62
Devenish	•	....	....	34	31	31	2150	....	....	35	31
Ill. Alta.	•	....	....	56	50	52	9560	....	....	56	50
Great West	•	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	20
McD. S. Ex.	•	....	....	1.50	1.40	1.40	2725	....	....	1.50	1.40
McD. S. N.	•	....	....	1.15	1.00	1.10	1920	....	....	1.15	1.00
McLeod	•	....	....	3.65	3.60	3.60	847	....	....	3.80	3.50
Mid West	•	....	....	35	35	35	100	....	....	35	35
Moose Mt.	•	....	....	25	25	25	10	....	....	25	25
Okalta, c.	•	....	....	20	20	20	6	....	....	22	20
Okalta, p.	•	....	....	71	71	71	2	....	....	71	70
Royalite N.	•	....	....	53	50	53	213	....	....	53	45
Spooner	•	....	....	1.85	1.57	1.60	1715	....	....	2.20	1.57
Signal Hill	•	....	....	16	15	16	1240	....	....	16	15
United	•	....	....	1.15	1.12	1.15	168	....	....	1.15	1.12
Vulcan	•	....	....	3.50	2.50	2.50	615	....	....	3.50	2.50
Mill City	•	....	....	30	30	30	358	....	....	30	27

GILLESPIE, HART & TODD, LTD.
Investment Bankers
Stock Brokers
General Financial Agents
Members of Victoria and Vancouver Stock Exchanges
Victoria, B.C.

FLORENCE MINING HOPE TO TAP ORE WITH NEW TUNNEL

Conditions Encountered Similar to Those of Copper Workings

NELSON, B. C. — Development and equipping are proceeding simultaneously at the Florence mine, owned by the Kootenay Florence Mining Company, according to reports from Princess Creek, and an air of expectation is beginning to be noted, in regard to the objective of the big lake level tunnel, which it is hoped will tap at depth ore bodies of the upper workings, at a distance in around 3,300 feet or so.

The new tunnel, it is stated, is encountering conditions very similar to those encountered in driving No. 5, the lowest of the upper workings, which is considered a very favorable condition, and is showing heavy pyritic mineralization.

It is now well into the zone of decomposed sediments, and in consequence requires close timbering, while auger drills are being used, a sufficient evidence of the softer nature of the rock.

In the upper workings, not long after this condition was encountered, the former operators struck the first ore.

A new 1,050-cubic foot compressor, to be run by a 250 h.p. motor, has been ordered, and when this is installed, with the compressor now in use, the property will have over 2,000 cubic feet of air capacity, for its drills.

Bartholomew, Montgomery & Co., the coast electrical engineering firm that was awarded the contract for transmission line from the city line at Balfour, and for the substation at the mine, is now slashing on the route of the power line.

A new boarding house with seating capacity for 100 men at meals has practically been completed, and work will shortly be begun on the construction of a large bunkhouse.

VEIN DEVELOPMENT IS WELL ADVANCED AT DUNKIN MINES

Now is Intention to Sink Shaft to Level of 150-ft.

Dunkin Gold Mines has made good progress since work was started on its property in the Narrow Lake section of the Red Lake gold district shortly before Christmas. This country was not hampered by the heavy snows that other mining districts had to contend with, and for that reason much better progress was made with surface work. At the Dunkin Mine, Manager Alex Gillies' men opened up the vein by cross-trenching for a distance of 1,700 feet.

The principal showing was found to be 550 feet long and from two to forty feet in width.

Minerals found were heavy gold, chalcopyrite and galena in a formation of greenstone, reddish porphyry and diorite, and were located on the hanging wall. No statement has been given to the public, but it is reported that good values were obtained.

Dunkin was successful in getting its boiler, compressor and hoist, as well as some seven to eight months' provisions and supplies in to the property before the spring break-up set in, and thus will be able to get away to an early start on its program of summer development.

Camp buildings completely erected to date include storehouse, ice-house, stables and power house, while the construction of the cookery and bunk-house are well advanced. The buildings will accommodate 25 men.

Shaft-sinking has started by hand steel, and will be put down by this method to a sufficient depth to permit the erection of the head frame and its continuation by power. The present intention is to sink the shaft to a depth of 150 feet. A station will be cut at 125 feet, and drifting carried out in both directions.

BARRY HOLLINGER CUTS HIGH GRADE ON 1125 FT. LEVEL

Drills in 24 Feet and Still in Ore

News of Barry Hollinger's latest development at depth has again put that property and the Boston Creek district up among the head liners. Working on the cross-cut 40 feet from the new winze on the 1,125 foot level the drills cut the downward extension of the rich ore found several months ago on the 1,000 foot level. Last word from the property was that the vein had been opened up for a width of 18 feet two inches, and the drills were in another six feet of vein matter, or 24 feet in all.

"We cannot predict what the full width of the vein will be for some days," stated President H. C. Crow, who brought the good news to Toronto, after a visit to the property. "It may run to 30 feet or more before we reach the foot wall. The ore contains visible gold, and a few assays taken were too high to announce as they would not be typical. In this vein we get the highest values near the footwall. The ore is the best stuff we have yet encountered, and with a length to match the improved width we have what seems to be one of the important ore bodies of the North. That is, provided it goes to depth, and there is every reason to believe it will."

No official statement will be made until the vein is completely opened up, and a few rounds of drifting done, Mr. Crow stated. The president of Barry Hollinger was very enthusiastic about the excellent work done by Mine Manager Trelloar, and his mine crew, who, he stated, made record time in putting down the new winze and establishing the downward continuation of the mine's main ore body.

CHAS. SPEARMAN, B.Sc., M.A.
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
Examinations, Reports, etc.
Preliminary Exploration & Mining Programs
Room 704, Power Building, MONTREAL, Que.
Cable Address: "Anticline"

G. A. BAGSHAW & CO.
LIMITED
STOCKS and BONDS
HAILEYBURY - ONT.

WRIGHT & BOYDELL
Consulting Mining Engineers and Geologists; Examinations, Reports Explorations and Development Programme.
310-11 McKinnon Building Toronto
Phone: ELgin 8929
Cable Address: "Husky"

Ask For Our Semi-Monthly Canadian Mining Bulletin
"Canadian Mining Truths"
Louis M. Atwell & Co.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Insurance Exchange Building,
190 St. James St., Montreal

SCHLUMBERGER
ELECTRICAL PROSPECTING
METHODS
62 Front St. W. Toronto 2, Ont. Adelaide 9730
25 Broadway New York City

SWEDISH AMERICAN PROSPECTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
215 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto 2, Ont.
26 Beaver Street, New York City
HANS LUNDBERG

Belting for Every Need
Pulleys, Saws, Mill Supplies
N. SMITH BELTING WORKS
138-140-142 York St.,
Toronto, Can.

ANNOUNCEMENT
We are pleased to announce the opening of an office at
AMOS, QUE.
Under the joint management of
HENRI BERNARD and P. COSSETTE.
Arrangements are being made to link this office by PRIVATE WIRE to the Main Office at Montreal.
MOUNT CO. LIMITED
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
4 Hospital St. — MAin 7327 — Montreal

Take Full Advantage of Our Unexcelled Board-Room Facilities
DIRECT TICKER SERVICE
with
Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
and
New York Curb Market
Canadian and American Industrial Quotations
320 Listings from New York Curb Market
Blackburn & Company
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
New York Curb Market (Ass'te.)
501 Atlas Building, Toronto 2 ELgin 5367-8-9

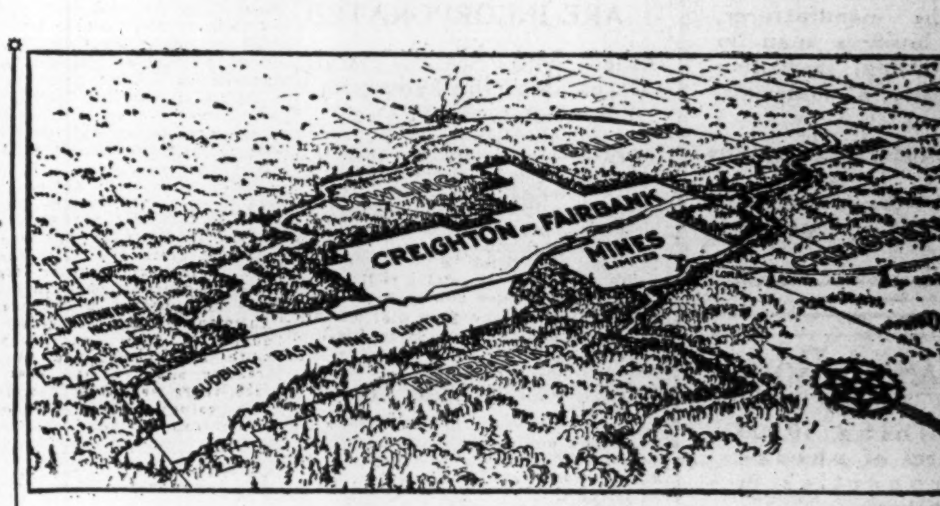
Watch the Mines of British Columbia
British Columbia mines are the talk of the world's money markets. Investments in B.C. mines during 1928 will easily eclipse all past records. To intelligently understand B.C. mines investments, and actual developments now taking place, send the coupon for—
FREE MAP
Use this Coupon!
MILLER, COURT & CO. LIMITED
Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.
MEMBERS: Vancouver Stock Exchange, Spokane Standard Stock Exchange, Victoria Stock Exchange, Calgary Stock Exchange, Seattle Stock Exchange and Winnipeg Stock Exchange.
Without obligation, send me your British Columbia Mines Map.
Name ....
(Please print name plainly)
Address ....

British Columbia Mining Stocks
are very active. We can execute your orders on both local exchanges at best market prices. Full information on any mining company supplied on request. Write or wire your orders promptly.
MASON & DIESPECKER
Members of Victoria Stock Exchange
Pemberton Building, Victoria, B.C. Cable Address: Reason, Victoria

Fidelity Securities Corporation Limited
1005-7 Rogers Bldg.
Vancouver, B.C.
Specialising in B.C. Industrial and Mining issues

Progress Report Just Completed
Write for one
Stadacona Rouyn Mines Limited
611 Transportation Building
Montreal :: :: :: Que.

Initial Offering of
One Million Shares of
Creighton-Fairbank Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)



OFFICERS
President and Managing Director
ARTHUR ANDREW HOLLAND, B.Sc., M.A.I.M.E.
Consulting Mining Engineer,
50 Broad Street, New York, and 22 Manning Arcade, Toronto.
Vice-President
OSCAR R. SMITH,
President, Ontario Diamond Drilling Company, Sudbury, Ont.
Secretary-Treasurer
HENRY J. MARTIN,
Barrister-at-Law,
1000 Lumsden Building, Toronto.
Directors
ARTHUR ANDREW HOLLAND, B.Sc., M.A.I.M.E.
HENRY J. MARTIN, Barrister-at-Law.
HERMAN BRANDT, Capitalist, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.
JOHN GILLANDERS TURRIFF, Senator, Ottawa, Ontario.
OSCAR R. SMITH, Diamond Driller, Sudbury, Ontario.
HEAD OFFICE
1514 Metropolitan Building, Toronto.
BANKERS
Trusts and Guarantee Company, Toronto.
TRANSFER AGENTS
Trusts and Guarantee Company, Toronto.
SOLICITOR
HENRY J. MARTIN,
1008 Lumsden Building, Toronto.

Price $1.00 per share
90 per cent. of the total receipts of this issue will go to the treasury of the company. When this issue is sold, this will provide the company with $900,000 for development and properties.
Capital—$5,000,000. Par value of $1.
Issued for Properties..............................2,360,000 shares
(Pooled for six months with option of extension for second six months by majority vote of pool holders.)
Treasury..............................2,640,000 shares
This issue..............................1,000,000 shares

Creighton-Fairbank Mines Limited represents a consolidation of important properties comprising the major portion of the area lying between the main Bunker Hill & Sullivan property and Sudbury Basin Mines, with a length east and west of more than five miles. In all, the extent of the property is more than 3,800 acres, a considerable part of which is believed to be along the ore zone, and most of which is favorably located.

The property includes the bed of the Vermilion River for a considerable distance, also part of Vermilion Lake and a large acreage north of the river and lake and over 1,000 acres south of the river. The property south of the river includes the well-known McPherson property of 800 acres which has just been acquired by purchase and some 200 acres west of the McPherson block.

The consolidation of this large area in one group has required the expenditure of much money, time and effort and scores of individuals are brought together as the beneficiaries, including a number of Sudbury Basin farmers, as well as important interests in Sudbury and Toronto.

The sponsors of the property believe they will be successful in developing a central section of the main Sudbury Basin ore body. There are two favorable ore showings on the property, among a number of holes drilled. Diamond drilling is now in progress in a favorable section. It should be borne in mind that while the outlook is exceptionally promising, considerable work and time will be required in the effort to bring the property out of the prospect class.

Subscriptions will be filled in the order in which they are received. The fiscal agent reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any subscription received.

Circular containing complete information, a booklet on the Sudbury Basin area and the company's prospectus will be forwarded on request.

Order through your broker or direct from
Edward Irvine
Fiscal Agent for
CREIGHTON-FAIRBANK MINES LIMITED
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY
IN THE HEART OF SUDBURY BASIN.
1514 Metropolitan Building Elgin 9783 Toronto, Ont.

C. I. COULTER & CO.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE
OFFER A COMPLETE BROKERAGE SERVICE AND BOARD ROOM FACILITIES
120-2 RICHARDSON BLDG. COR. ADELAIDE & BAY STS.
PHONE: AD. 9465-6-7-8-9

Copper Hill Mines
Write for latest information
Walton & Co. LIMITED
190 St. James St. Montreal

GRAY BASHFORTH LTD.
Stocks, Bonds and Mining Shares
702 Temple Bldg., Toronto
Tel. Elgin 5516

C. M. Oliver & Co. Limited
840 Hastings St. W.
Vancouver, B.C.
The oldest established mining brokerage house in Vancouver
Specialises in British Columbia Mining Stocks
Also executes orders in all other stocks and bonds.

DupratLakeShoreSynd.
For information re the above send to
A. D. Macpherson & Co. LIMITED
Investment Securities
347 Bay Street Toronto

For practical assistance to the manufacturer, and business man in the testing, inspection and use of all materials.
Milton Hersey Company Limited
Industrial Chemists and Engineers
Montreal Winnipeg

GRANADA ROUYN
Owning 10,000 acres of choice properties in Quebec.
Capitalization 5,000,000 shares—no par value.
Ask your broker or write
ROBERT GAMBLE
Haileybury, Ont.
Head Office: Rouyn, Que.

Henry J. Stewart
Mining Engineer
Exploration and Mining Programs
523 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
—MONTREAL—

Mid-Continent Bond Corporation
Royalty Investments
331 Bay Street
Main 3366
Toronto - Ontario

S. A. Marvin R. H. Scarlett
FLEMING & MARVIN
Established 1909
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
STOCK AND INVESTMENT BROKERS
Members Chicago Board of Trade
320 Bay Street, Toronto
Phones Elgin 5206-7

British Columbia Mines
Past 2½ years mineral production equals entire half century ending 1901.
Dividends now approximate $10,000,000 per annum.
This development is accurately reflected in Stock Market and in our free market letters.
Keep abreast with the times—It pays to have your name on our mailing list.
WOLVERTON & CO., LIMITED
Suite 704, Dominion Bank Bldg.
Vancouver, B.C.
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

Bryant Oil Co. Ltd.
CALGARY, CANADA

HATTON BROTHERS
Investment Securities
Specialists in Mining
770 Blackburn Bldg., Ottawa

YANKEE GIRL MINE DEVELOPMENT HAS MILLING IN VIEW

Old Selective Mine Operation Took Out and Shipped High Grade

From Our Own Correspondent

NELSON, B. C.—Development of tonnage in the ore shoots of Yankee Girl, prior to launching milling operations on this gold property, is the immediate policy of Enterprise Consolidated, which took over the mine as a going concern, from Yankee Girl, Limited. The mine force of 40 to 45 men, taken over with the property, is being switched from stoping ore for shipment, to development work, and three or four machines are being put at work on this new objective.

The property is developed by long adit tunnels on the 540-ft. and 1,235-ft. levels, with intermediates at 800, 900 and 1,035-ft. levels. The recent operators, Yankee Girl, Limited, have been stoping 1,035-ft. intermediate up to the 800 ft., taking out shipping ore, which yielded an excellent profit. Large quantities of milling ore were left in the stopes.

The new development will be addressed to proving the ore bodies and blocking out ore systematically and rapidly for large-scale operation that will realize on all the ore.

On the Goodenough, another Enterprise Consolidated venture, a crew of six or seven men are on development work, using two drills.

Preparations are being made for work on the Ymir property. The old camp is being put in shape for use, and when this work is completed the tunnels will be cleaned out, and a program of development laid out.

G. L. Thompson is in charge of the company's three Ymir properties.

On Slocan Lake, supplies are being taken up for the Enterprise mine, before the snow roads break down. Development operations on this silver-lead property will begin early in the month.

Opening up of the Nugget-Motherlode in the Sheep Creek camp will await the going off of the snow.

TIDEWATER MINES ARE INCORPORATED

Allied with British Metals Corp.—Will Use Ladysmith Smelter to Treat Ore

Pacific Tidewater Mines has been incorporated under a Dominion charter with a capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of no par value. The new company is closely allied with British Metals Corporation, of London. It will operate in close association with the Ladysmith Tidewater Smelters, which is opening its smelter on Vancouver Island.

A large block of shares in Pacific Tidewater Mines has been underwritten in Great Britain. It is also proposed to make an offering of this stock in Canada.

The new company has been formed to acquire mining properties and prospects, and has made arrangements with the Ladysmith smelter for the treating of its ores.

New Liskeard Company Cuts Vein in Shaft

Alschach Mining Company has encountered a vein seven feet wide, highly mineralized and showing considerable molybdenite in shaft sinking, which has just begun on the property. President Clarence Alschach, at the annual meeting of the company held in New Liskeard, stated that camp buildings had been completed and that the mining equipment ordered was arriving. A 150 h.p. boiler had been delivered and a hoist and compressor was on the way.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Clarence Alschach; Vice-President, F. W. Hendry; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Gold; Directors, Wes. McKnight, D. McLellan, E. M. Gold, New Liskeard, and W. G. Whatley, Lt.-Col. P. C. McGillivray, Toronto.

Bunker Hill Extension Adding Third Drill

Bunker Hill Extension is to add a third drill to the two now working on its properties. Work to date has revealed the continuation of the two main zones into Bunker Hill Extension ground. Mineralization encountered consists principally of pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of disseminated chalcopyrite and sphalerite. A definite announcement of drilling results obtained to date is anticipated in the near future. The listing of Bunker Hill Extension stock on the Standard Stock Exchange has been approved and the stock will be called for active trading shortly.

Ed. Cunningham Standard Member

Edward S. Cunningham, of the firm of D. S. Paterson & Company, mining brokers, has been elected a member of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Mr. Cunningham will represent his firm as head trader on the floor of the exchange. He has had a varied experience in mining and in mining finance, and has been continuously associated with his firm since its inception, and has figured prominently in several important financial deals sponsored by it. Mr. Cunningham will represent the third seat recently purchased by D. S. Paterson & Company for the record price of $90,000.

Sutcliffe Company Ltd.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
and
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
NEW LISKEARD, ONTARIO

JAMES W. SEWALL
Consulting Forester
OLD TOWN, MAINE

Have you received a copy of our
MARKET LETTER?
We will mail you one on request.
MASON & DIESPECKER
Mining Brokers & Financial Agents
Pemberton Bldg.
Victoria, B.C.
Cable Address "Reason"
Victoria

Premier Gold Presents 1927 Annual Statement

May Reduce Dividends to Accumulate Additional Cash For Development of Several New Properties Purchased During Past Year

The annual report of Premier Gold Mining Company submitted at the annual meeting recently held in Vancouver shows, as was anticipated, a drop in ore reserves. Shareholders are told that a reduction in the quarterly dividend may be anticipated to assure ample cash resources for the development of newly acquired properties, which the company hopes will materially lengthen its life.

Ore reserves at the end of 1927 were 163,723 tons less than at the end of 1926, and the year's earnings, before deducting administration expense, taxes, depreciation and ore depletion, amounted to $2,201,406, some $10,084 less than the preceding year. Premier's dividend rate has been 32 cents per share per year.

Besides an equity of 38 per cent. in the B.C. Silver Mines, which has been held some time now, it also acquired control of the Prosperity and Silverado groups. Since the close of its last fiscal year it has also acquired the Porter Idaho property and control of the Porter Idaho Mining Co. This purchase is to be ratified at a special general meeting to be held in Vancouver on April 16. Silverado, Prosperity and Porter Idaho are practically all in one block. The report of the company follows:

Ore Reserves Down

During 1927 242,172 tons, with an average assay content per ton of 0.49 ounces gold and 13.96 ounces silver, were mined, and at the end of 1927 the combined broken and unbroken ore reserves of your Premier Mine were 163,732 tons less than at the end of 1926. This means that only a very moderate tonnage, namely 80,440 tons, of new ore was found and opened up during 1927. The reason for this failure to find and open up substantial tonnages of new ore is, as was emphasized in the annual report for 1926, that the fifth level appears to be definitely below the horizon of profitable values. An inspection of the section map of the Premier Mine workings included in this report will show that raises from the fifth level had to be put up at varying heights from 20 feet to 80 feet above the fifth level before ore of profitable stoping grade was encountered.

The total earnings for 1927, before deducting administration expense, taxes, depreciation and ore depletion, were $2,201,406.18, which is $10,083.95 less than in the year 1926. If the price of silver during 1927 had equalled the 1926 average, the earnings would have been approximately $180,000 greater, because, due to the highly efficient operations at the mine as conducted by your manager, Mr. Pitt, and his staff, the total production costs were decreased approximately $1 per ton as compared with 1926.

Near $15,000,000 Profits

It may be of interest as a matter of record to note that from the commencement of regular production by your company until December 31, 1927, which represents a period of eight years and one month, the total tons mined and milled or shipped from your company's Premier Mine was 1,069,649. The total production of metals for the same period was 798,826 ounces gold and 21,498,586 ounces silver. The total profits after deducting taxes, but before deduction of depreciation and ore depletion charges, were $14,884,179.22.

The distributions to shareholders for the same period, including the last distribution declared in December, 1927 and paid January 4, 1928, have aggregated $11,752,000.

The estimated ore reserves as at December 31, 1927, are as follows:

Ore broken in stopes, 415,250 tons, averaging 0.44 ounces gold and 12.97 ounce and silver at 50c. per ounce, this ounces and silver at 50c per ounce, this represents a gross value of $15.28 per ton.

Assured and probable unbroken ore down to the fifth level of the present mine workings, 219,287 tons, averaging 0.42 ounces gold and 7.47 ounces silver. With gold at $20 per ounce and silver at 50c per ounce, this represents a gross value of $12.13 per ton.

Value of Reserves

The total of the above estimates of broken and unbroken ore reserves, down to the fifth level of the present mine workings, is 634,537 tons, averaging 0.43 ounces gold and 9.49 ounces silver. With gold at $20 per ounce and silver at 50c per ounce, this represents a gross value of $13.35 per ton.

For purposes of comparison, the ore reserves as given in the last annual report as of December 31, 1926, were: 798,269 tons, averaging 0.48 ounces gold and 9.60 ounces silver.

Your company has during the past several years, through its engineers, examined numerous mining properties in the Salmon River and nearby districts, in the hope of thus finding and acquiring upon suitable terms something that, upon further development, might be converted into a profitable producer. In the last annual report mention was made that options had been taken upon four different groups of undeveloped or slightly developed mining properties and that the option upon one of these groups had been dropped after some exploratory work thereon, and that during 1927 the other three groups would be investigated further.

Prosperity Encouraging

Of course, one group, namely, the Prosperity, comprising seven claims and fractions, which lies at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, some two miles in an air line from the eastern shore of Portland Canal, at a point about opposite the wharf and loading bins at the lower terminal of Premier's aerial tramway, looked rather encouraging as to values and possible tonnage. A camp was therefore established in the spring of 1927, as soon as the snow was suficiently off the ground and a crosscut tunnel was driven to cut the vein known as the Prosperity vein, at about 100 feet depth below the outcrop, and approximately 100 feet of drifting was done each way upon the vein from the point where cut in the crosscut. This showed a vein of some five feet width of oxidized material, most of which width was of non-commercial grade, but for a distance of about 165 feet in this drifting on the vein there was present a high grade streak of irregular width which pinched out to nothing at times and then reappeared, the streak itself showing considerable sulphides and averaging for its 165 feet length a width of about eighteen inches and a per ton value of around 150 ounces silver and 7 per cent. lead.

Owns 76 Per Cent.

Your directors therefore decided that it would be wise to acquire a substantial ownership in this group and to develop it further in the hope that something substantial in the way of tonnage and grade of ore might be thereby opened up. Accordingly, a 76 per cent. interest was acquired in the Prosperity group at a cost of $173,628, exclusive of exploration and development, etc., expense, and under an arrangement with the owners of the remaining 24 per cent., your company will provide as an advance the moneys for such exploration, development, etc. as it may see fit to do and repay itself for such advances before division of profits.

A deeper crosscut tunnel was started to cut in a distance of approximately 1,500 feet the Prosperity vein, some 400 feet below its outcrop, it being expected that this tunnel en route will also cut one or more additional veins of which there are surface evidences. It is expected this tunnel will reach its objective about May 1.

Silverado Acquired

Adjacent to the Prosperity group, and lying somewhat nearer to Portland Canal is the Silverado group of nineteen mining claims and fractions, which contains several undeveloped veins of narrow width, but showing on surface good silver values.

It was therefore decided advisable to acquire under an option arrangement a majority interest therein and negotiations started in December, 1927, and concluded in the following month, resulted in an arrangement whereunder a company called Silverado Consolidated Limited of one million $1 shares capitalization, took title to the Silverado group by the issuance of 450,000 shares therefor and in consideration of a loan of $50,000 from Premier, granted Premier an option to purchase the remaining 550,000 shares for exploration, development, equipment, etc., expenditures upon the property by Premier.

The price at which Premier will thus acquire these shares either all or in part is 50c per share for the first 100,000 and $1 per share for the remaining 450,000. The reputation that your company's management has in its own district for skill, energy and integrity, is evidenced by the fact that at the request of the present owners of the Silverado group, the majority directors of the Silverado Consolidated Limited were elected from Premier representatives and your manager, Mr. Pitt, was elected managing director.

Developments during 1928 upon the Prosperity and Silverado groups should indicate whether or not these groups can be converted into profitable producers and thus aid in prolonging the profitable life of your company after the ore reserves of the Premier mine are exhausted. So that your company will have ample cash resources with which to equip with aerial tramway, mining, milling, and power plant, etc., these newly acquired properties, should their development so justify, it will doubtless be necessary to reduce somewhat the quarterly dividend and thus accumulate additional cash.

Bathurst Mines Obtain $40 Values

Bathurst Mines are reported to have obtained values up to $40 across the width of three feet in shaft-sinking on the No. 3 vein. The work of sinking the shaft is proceeding rapidly and it is now down below 40 feet. As soon as the necessary equipment is installed, it is proposed to carry the shaft down to the 250-foot level. Stations will be cut at the 125 and 250 foot horizon. The cross-cut will be run in on the bottom level to intersect the famous "gold sidewalk" showings. A second shaft is to be sunk on the Price-Logan vein about one-third of a mile to the east.

Miners Rush to Stake Claims; New Discovery at Herb Lake

Herb Lake is the scene of the latest copper discovery made in North-Western Manitoba. The strike is located on the west shore of the lake and is the first copper discovary made in this district. In the rush that has developed, claims have already been staked for three miles along the line of strike.

Mining Inquiries

Amulet

I own shares in the following mining companies:

Amulet, Noranda, Teck Hughes.

Do you think these are good for a long hold?

Yes, we believe Amulet, Noranda, and Teck Hughes are all good for a long hold.

Hollinger

I have a block of Hollinger and Waite-Montgomery stock. Do you think these two stocks are good for a hold of say, 18 months?

Both the Hollinger and Waite-Montgomery mines are looking extremely well at present. We believe both these properties will show considerable improvement within the eighteen months period you mention.

Flin Flon

Would you be good enough to give me some information on Flin-Flon? Do you consider it a good buy?

Flin Flon is regarded as the most attractive mining property in the Manitoba area. The company has a substantial body of proven ore and is backed by the Whitney interests, one of the biggest mining organizations in America. We believe the stock has merit and will show a substantial appreciation if held over a period of time.

Gem Lake

I would like to have your opinion regarding the following mines:

Gem Lake, Vipond, Ruth Hope.

Gem Lake Mines are situated in the Slate Lake district of Manitoba. This operation is in the initial state of development and, as such, is a gamble.

Vipond is located in the Porcupine mining district. It is a producer but has not been put on a profitable basis as yet.

Ruth Hope is a B. C. mining proposition located in the Slocan. The property is in good hands and is reported to be financed by the Victoria Syndicate, a Mond Nickel subsidiary. It is regarded as a promising speculation.

Wright Hargreaves

Would you please publish in your next issue your comments and all you know of the Wright Hargreaves mine?

A detailed account of Wright-Hargreaves is set out in our Survey of Mines. Since it was published, we have carried considerable information regarding the company in our columns, notably in our Kirkland Lake issue of February 17, in which we gave a review of the annual report and balance sheet.

There has been heavy selling of Wright-Hargreaves stock during the past three or four months and, in consequence, there has been a marked decline in market values. At the annual meeting, recently held in Buffalo, the president of the company stated the mine never looked better than it does at the present time. Latest reports of development work have been favorable and we believe Wright-Hargreaves at present prices holds some promise for dividends and market appreciation.

Old Colony Mines

Early in March in an answer to an enquiry in regard to Old Colony Mines, a new operation in Newfoundland, some facts in regard this company and the Buchans operation of American Smelting and Refining, were confused. The result was that when the answer to the inquiry appeared in The Financial Post, it stated that numerous diamond drill holes, sunk on the Old Colony property, had cut ore. This statement should have read that drill holes on the Buchans had cut ore. Old Colony Mines has not as yet had an opportunity to survey or study the surface of its holdings. The company is only about three months old, the official announcement of its incorporation holdings and plans having been made about February 1, and for some time before that and since, the large acreage which it holds in Newfoundland, has been buried in snow making the very necessary geological study, which must proceed diamond drilling impossible. It is just announced that E. E. Campbell, formerly with Granby Consolidated Mining Co., has been appointed to take charge of the Old Colony operations and after a visit to the company's property in Arizona, Mr. Campbell will go to Newfoundland. He will then lay out plans for the first real work which the company will do.

Nipissing

I am submitting herewith a list of my mining shares and would appreciate your advice on each one, and whether to sell or hold:

Noranda 100 shares at $20.85; Wright Hargreaves 100 shares bought 1926 since exchanged for 200 shares at $9.00; Nipissing, 150 shares at $6.95; Keeley, 500 shares at $2.00; Quebec Gold Belt, 800 shares at $1.00; Hayes Lorraine, 7,000 shares at 10c.; Robb Montbray, 300 shares at 30c.

Nipissing is a dividend payer and producer. It is reported that its Cobalt property is nearing its end, but this report has been current for a number of years. In the meantime, Nipissing has gone into other fields. It has optioned the Lebel Oro at Kirkland Lake, and has a substantial interest in the Robb-Montbray Mine in Montbray Township, Quebec. Both of these properties hold encouraging promises for further development. We, therefore, think you have a good chance of yet making a profit on this stock.

Wright-Hargreaves is a dividend payer that has been subject to considerable selling pressure. We believe this stock will eventually show a substantial appreciation over present prices, although the directors have not seemed to be very frank in discussing the actual position of the property.

Keeley is a silver producer that has been hit by the slump in silver. Some interesting reports are current regarding this company, and it might be worth holding for a while longer, to see if they materialize. It is estimated that Keeley's liquid assets are equal to 65 cents per share.

Quebec Gold Belt shares are highly speculative. These were exchanged on a share for share basis for Rubec. Rubec is reported to be meeting with encouraging results in development work on its Rouyn property.

Hayes Lorraine stock is a gamble. We doubt very much if you can find any market at all for this stock.

Robb-Montbray is regarded as having a promising future.

WE SPECIALIZE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING STOCKS
Buying and Selling orders promptly executed on the Exchange
THOS. STEELE & SON, LIMITED
Stock and Bond Brokers
219, 220, 221 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

WATCH THE MARKET
The present activity in B.C. Mining Stocks is not a mere flash in the pan, but the outcome of years of ceaseless endeavour on the part of men who have confidence in the future of the province. Show your confidence by keeping your money in British Columbia.
BEATON & COMPANY, LIMITED
Mining Brokers, Operators and Promoters
815 Hastings St. West. Phone: Doug. 630

A. E. Beck & Co. Limited
A. E. BECK, B.Sc., A.M.E.I.C. C. ST. CLAIR PARSONS, B.Sc., A.I.M.M.
Specialists in Canadian Mining Securities
217 Bay Street, Toronto ELgin 4273

Plane Puts Prospector in Background

THE old-time prospector has been passing out of the picture and the aeroplane is giving him the final shove. The toil and peril of a gold rush has given way to the speed and precision of the aeroplane flight to a new field.

Last fall a trapper came upon favorable formations near Favorable Lake. He decided to go on with his trapping and come back in the spring to stake. One day in February he heard an aeroplane overhead. It was headed in the direction of Favorable Lake. It dawned on him that the passengers in the 'plane might stake the claims he had mentally reserved for himself. For five days and five nights he fought his way through the snow and ice back to Favorable Lake. He arrived there worn out, half famished. There was still plenty of ground to stake. But the contrast between his own exertions to cover the short distance from his trapping ground and the flight of the 'plane which covered the distance in less than an hour was painful.

* * *

A FEW weeks ago Jack Hammell, millionaire mining magnate, flew out to Red Lake. Half an hour after he left Red Lake he flew over the heads of some mining men who had gone out by dog sled three days before!

A mining engineer said that it cost him $1,620 to fly from Winnipeg to Reindeer Lake and back. The 'plane waited several days while he examined properties, staked claims and dickered for options. His friends thought it was a lot of money. But when he calculated the time he had saved the $1,620 looked very small.

Gold Hill Building on No. 3 Vein Results

Where Gold Hill encountered its No. 3 vein in the crosscut on the 800 foot level, it showed a width of 27 feet here with a five to seven foot section heavily mineralized. Drifting operations are now being carried out on this vein. A statement to this effect was made at the recent annual meeting of the company held at Haileybury.

The balance sheet, as at December 31, showed current assets of $1,544 against $46,383 notes and accounts payable. Expenditures on plant and mill amounted to $210,087. Operating costs from September 1 to December 31, $74,978. Gold Hill has a capitalization of 4,000,000 shares of $1.00 par value each, of which 370,067 remain unissued.

An option of 500,000 shares of the company's stock, issued by the old company expires April 20. It is likely that this stock will return to the treasury of the old company as it is not likely to be taken up.

Gibson's Fortnightly Mining Review comments on the fact that no information was given out regarding the values of the No. 3 vein being developed at the 800 foot level, nor regarding milling results, and states the lack of information regarding production has undoubtedly hurt Gold Hill's market, as it has raised the assumption that results were not up to expectations.

Douglas A. Mutch
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
Examinations Reports
HAILEYBURY ONTARIO

B. C. MINES
"IRWIN INFORMATION" issued semi-monthly.
Mailed upon request.
W. F. IRWIN CO. LIMITED
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange
425 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

MINING PROMOTION
Listed and Unlisted Securities
G.H. GUY & CO. LIMITED
202 Blackburn Building, OTTAWA

Ussher, Fairlie & Co.
LIMITED
J. F. H. Ussher
Member Standard Stock Exchange
Specialists in Mining Securities
244-6 BAY STREET, TORONTO
Est. 25 years ELgin 4287

HATCH & PALMER
Mining Engineers and Geologists
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
H. B. HATCH C. H. PALMER
Examinations. Reports. Exploration

D. S. Paterson & Company
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
SPECIALISTS IN MINING SECURITIES
Home Office—
21 Richmond St. W., Toronto
Toronto Branch Offices—
442 Yonge Street (Opposite Carlton)
2896 Dundas Street West
Branches at
NIAGARA FALLS
HAMILTON
WELLAND
ST. CATHARINES
BRAMPTON
WINNIPEG

We Recommend
MARMOT CONSOLIDATED MINES
Initial offering 35c per share
ARTHUR J. BROWN
MEMBER VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
Associated with
PORTLAND CANAL BROKERAGE CO. LTD.
Seymour 4876 714 Pender St. W. Vancouver, B.C.

H. E. HUNNINGS & CO. LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENTS
Members: Victoria Stock Exchange, B. C. Mining and Stock Exchange, Vancouver. Correspondents Spokane, Winnipeg, Toronto.
Established 12 years
Head Office: Victoria, B.C. Branch Office: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Vancouver, B. C.
References: Imperial Bank of Canada

We recommend first issue of Mohawk Mining Company Shares as a profitable investment
VIKING FINANCE LIMITED
Sponsoring B. C. Mining Issues of Merit.
All Company securities are offered by this firm only after examination of properties by our staff engineers.
Phone— Seymour 3411
Edward G. Brown, Managing Director
912-914 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

4,500 Miles
With the opening of offices on April 10th, in Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, our private wire system, connecting all our offices, will be 4,500 miles in length. Through our membership on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, the Calgary Stock Exchange, and the Vancouver Stock Exchange, we are able to care for the needs of mining and oil security investors from coast to coast.
Solloway, Mills & Co.
Metropolitan Building - Toronto 2
Branch Office— 19 King Street East
Telephones: ELgin 6371, 0416 } 15 Lines to Central
MONTREAL BROCKVILLE OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON
BUFFALO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

JAY COPPER - GOLD MINES
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
We recommend the purchase of the Stock of this Company.
BECAUSE
The Shaft has reached a depth of 500 feet.
Ore has been cut at 100-200-325 and 400 feet, and Station is being cut at 500 feet preparatory to Cross Cutting and Drifting.
It is one of the deepest workings in North Western Quebec.
Radiore Survey now under way; indications most favorable.
Francis J. Hunter & Co., Limited
Mezzanine Floor, Mount Royal Hotel,
MONTREAL

Progressive mining industries choose
Marcy Open-End Rod Mills
FOR WET OR DRY GRINDING

Valuable patented features.
Heavily built and carefully machined to standard.
Made in ten sizes and three styles.
Continuous discharge of a uniform size of product.
Demonstrated in long service as highly efficient and economical.
See Marcy Open-End Rod Mills in operation at Hollinger, Porcupine-Paymaster, Teck-Hughes, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Sylvanite Gold Mines, International Nickel and other plants in the Dominion.
MINING MACHINERY / MILL SUPPLIES / ELECTRICAL MOTORS / ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES / ASSAYERS' EQUIPMENT / CHEMICALS
The MINE and SMELTER SUPPLY COMPANY
DENVER, COLORADO, U.S.A.
EL PASO SALT LAKE CITY NEW YORK
MARCY BALL MILLS / MARCY ROD MILLS / WILFLEY TABLES / WILFLEY PUMPS / FALK GEARS / TELSMITH CRUSHERS
Made in Canada by William Hamilton Limited, Peterboro, Ontario